

Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
City of Glasgow



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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW



SIOG! 1st December, 1958.

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CORPORATION OF GLASGOW
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Sub-Convener—JOHN DAVIS, J.P.

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<i>Sanitary Services</i>	JOHN DAVIS, J.P.
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1958

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Depute Medical Officer of Health

ARCHIBALD R. MILLER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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<i>School Health Service</i>	...	JAMES EWAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. D.P.A.
<i>General</i>	JAMES S. McMILLAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Tuberculosis, etc.</i>	JAMES S. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Bacteriologist

HARTLEY S. CARTER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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<i>Northern Division</i>	JOHN CLARK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.G.
<i>Eastern Division</i>	HUGH D. WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.
<i>South-Eastern Division</i>	ELIAS BLOCH, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>South-Western Division</i>	KENNEDY CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D., LL.B., D.P.H., L.M.

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D. J. B. FLETCHER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

W. DEREK WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

WILLIAM J. PATTERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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JAMES P. STEWART, M.B., Ch.B.

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Divisional Sanitary Inspectors

GEORGE LAUDER

ALEXANDER EASTON

JOHN D. ARTON

WILLIAM RAE

WILLIAM EASTON

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<i>Senior Smoke Inspector</i>	THOMAS M. ASHFORD, M.B.E.
<i>Superintendent of Health Visitors</i>			MISS CHRISTINA KEACHIE
<i>Supervisor of Midwives</i>	...	...	MISS AGNES B. HUNT
<i>Supervisor of Home Helps</i>	...	...	Mrs. JEAN DONALD
<i>Sister Tutor</i>	...	...	MISS JEAN ARMSTRONG
<i>Supervisor of Day Nurseries</i>	MISS MARGARET H. LEE

Port Health Authority

<i>Senior Inspector</i>	WILLIAM J. SMITH
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Principal Welfare Services Officer, THOMAS TINTO, A.S.A.A., D.P.A.

Assistant Secretary	JOHN DUFFUS, A.C.I.S.
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Manager of Works	WILLIAM BARRIE, O.B.E., M.I.C.E.
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Assistant Administrative Officers

Finance	GAVIN ANDERSON
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Welfare	Mrs. RUBY S. LEARMONT
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School Health Service	JAMES A. STEWART
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PREFACE



A certain amount of progress has been made during the year. The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis has fallen to the lowest recorded level mainly due to the success of the X-ray campaign in 1957. Only one infant was notified as a case of tuberculous meningitis, and tuberculous meningitis is now only one-tenth of the total number of non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases notified. A Smoke Control Area Order under the Clean Air Act, 1956, has been made in respect of 201 acres in the centre of the city. There have been no cases of diphtheria for the second year in succession and no deaths for the fourth year. The year saw the lowest number of cases of scarlet fever ever notified, and there have been no deaths for the past two years and only four deaths in the last nine years. There was an increased incidence of poliomyelitis with 99 paralytic cases, and the speed of vaccination against polio increased immensely with the free availability of vaccine.

The general death rate increased to 12.5, and there has been a much higher proportion of bronchitis and pneumonia with the severe winter in the early part of the year and the dense fog in the months of November and December. The infant mortality rate, which has shown little alteration in the last six years, was 35. The number of births has again increased to 22,760, giving a birth rate of 21.11, the highest since 1947. The number of children who died between the ages of one and five years was 86 compared with 100 for 1957, giving a rate per 1,000 of the population at these ages of 1.03, the lowest rate yet recorded for this age group.

The number of occupied houses has further increased by 1,917 to a total of 326,267. This increase is less than that for 1957, due to the progress made in the condemnation of unfit houses and the clearance of areas for redevelopment.

MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE.

The year has been one of continued endeavour by the Maternity and Child Welfare Section. In the field of maternal and child care the infant mortality rate has increased from 34.5 in 1957 to 35.1, mainly due to a rise in the number of deaths from respiratory disease. Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy now account for 60 per cent. of infant deaths. The rate is influenced by bad housing, overcrowding and defective sanitation coupled with more specific

factors such as the size of the birth rate, the distribution of births throughout the social classes, the parity, age and physique of the mother, and the standards of maternal care.

With regard to the adequacy of maternity services, the outstanding weakness in Glasgow is the grave deficiency in maternity hospital accommodation. This is particularly unfortunate in a city like Glasgow, and in spite of the Committee on Health and Welfare urging the Government and the Regional Hospital Board little or no progress has been made.

Concern is also felt with regard to the number of expectant mothers who are attending hospital clinics and general practitioners for ante-natal care and who are still not receiving organised mothercraft teaching.

The maternal death rate among mothers attending the clinics of the Department was nil, for the city generally 0.47 per 1,000 live and still births. Though certain deaths might possibly have been prevented the number of maternal deaths (11) is now so small that the rates are no longer an index of the problems connected with maternal care.

As already mentioned, the infant mortality rate rose in 1958 as did also the neonatal mortality rate, 23.15 as compared with 23.02 in 1957. Prematurity plays a large part in the neonatal death rate, and a further reduction in these early infant deaths would appear to depend to a large extent on securing the maximum standard of care for premature infants to increase their chance of survival.

The stillbirth rate was 25.5 as against 26.1 in 1957. There were fewer deaths among toddlers in the age group 1-5 years, 86 as compared with 100 in 1957. The most common cause of death at these ages was accidents and violence, by burning, drowning or accidental poisoning. The second major cause was malignant neoplasms. Deaths from respiratory diseases were more common this year, 22 as against 14, and meningococcal infection accounted for two deaths. There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

On 23rd May, 1958, the Cowcaddens Child Welfare Centre at 614 Dobbies Loan closed down following a change of ownership of the property, and the clinic was transferred to premises in Glenfarg Street. The Dobbies Loan Clinic had its origin in the early days of the child welfare movement in Glasgow before the First World War when a voluntary organisation, the Cowcaddens Child Welfare Association, was responsible for a kindergarten (the Phoenix Park Kindergarten) a day

nursery (in a shop in Garscube Road), and infant consultations at 614 Dobbies Loan, better known as the "Cosy Corner." The "Cosy Corner" was partly a public restaurant, but one section was reserved for diners among expectant and nursing mothers. From 20 to 30 mothers attended daily, many accompanied by their children. Also once weekly there was an antenatal consultation and a consultation for children 1-5 years when lady doctors attended. The infant consultations were transferred to it from Maitland Street (the old milk depot). In 1920 the accommodation at 614 Dobbies Loan was used wholly as a maternity and child welfare clinic, the day nursery was transferred to new premises in 1921 and the kindergarten to new premises in 1938 under the control of the Education Department as a nursery school. The closure of the Cowcaddens Clinic therefore brings to an end a record of some fifty years' child welfare work in this area, and was the last remaining link with these early pioneer efforts.

A new day nursery was opened at Sandy Road on 18th March, 1958, with further accommodation for 36 children, 15 under two years of age and 21 over two years. The premises had been built before the war as an outdoor medical services clinic and only a limited expenditure was necessary to provide a satisfactory day nursery.

The staff of the health visiting service continues to be employed in the various specialised sections of the Department, an arrangement necessary owing to the size of Glasgow and the serious problems still arising in an industrial city. Though there has been a slight increase in the number of maternity and child welfare health visitors, it is still insufficient to overtake really satisfactorily the full range of facilities which are provided for in the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. Some improvement in efficiency was obtained by a scheme of decentralisation of the staff first initiated in 1955.

The course for the training of student health visitors has now been extended from six to nine months and certain alterations have been made, particularly affecting the theoretical aspect of training, in order to bring the course up to date with present needs.

The number of registered midwives practising in the city was 171, 104 full-time midwives in the service of the Corporation, including the Chief Supervisor and nine Assistant Supervisors. Of the remainder, 21 were Queen's nurses engaged in full-time midwifery and 46 employed in the outdoor medical services of the Royal Maternity Hospital, and in association with maternity homes and in private practice. During the

year the municipal midwives attended 6,243 cases, while the Queen's nurses attended 1,731. A supervisor is always on duty day and night to deal with emergency calls or to arrange admission to hospital, etc. The close co-operation which exists between the hospitals and the district staff is invaluable in an emergency and very much appreciated.

Gas and air analgesia and Trilene can now be administered by midwives to those patients certified by their doctors. Only midwives duly certified by the Central Midwives' Board as being properly qualified to administer such drugs are permitted to do so.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

During the year the Home Nursing staff paid some 377,000 visits to approximately 13,500 patients. There was a decrease in the number of visits to tuberculous patients with a fall in incidence. The Glasgow District Nursing Association reports that a new district training school has been formed with a qualified district nurse tutor in the central training home.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This service is the subject of continuing and increasing pressure. The number of domestic helps employed has been further increased from 1,518 to 1,576, 512 on a whole-time and 1,064 on a part-time basis. During the year 7,296 cases have been assisted. The charge varies from a minimum of 3s. per day (1s. 6d. per half-day) to a maximum of £6 17s. 6d. per week of 5½ days. The Home Help Service is not intended to provide permanent help in the home. It is an emergency service to tide a family over temporary difficulties and give them time to make their own arrangements. In certain cases the special "E" scheme is made available where the patient has no family and no near relative. Under this scheme some 1,861 cases were assisted; 97.6 per cent. were over 60 years of age and only 12.6 per cent. were able to pay more than the minimum charge for the service.

With a ceiling on the number of home helps employed it should be noted that as the number of persons in the "E" scheme rises the more staff will be permanently employed on these long-term cases, leaving fewer available for the general needs. The situation becomes particularly difficult during the winter months when chest infections are present among the community.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The immunisation centre for the West of Scotland against yellow fever and certain other diseases likely to be met with in a foreign country is situated in the Health and Welfare Department. Some 38,000 travellers have been protected against yellow fever, including the crews of several ships. In the case of a large ship, where it is not feasible for the crew to attend at one time at the centre arrangements are made for a medical officer to visit the ship and carry out the inoculations on board. Since 1950 inoculations have been given at the centre to intending travellers against enteric fever, plague, typhus, cholera and smallpox.

Vaccination against smallpox is, of course, available at doctors' consulting rooms and at the Department's maternity and child welfare clinics. Only a small percentage of children are now vaccinated during their first year of life. In 1958 the percentage vaccinated at the Child Welfare Clinics was 21.1, and previous years were no better. In a city the size of Glasgow, with a major port, the risk of a serious smallpox incident is always present. The actual number of persons protected in the city would have no effect on containing such an incident.

Reference was made in the 1957 Report to the pandemic of influenza which affected the city in the months of September and October, and comparison of the 1957 with the 1918 pandemic and the possibility of a second or third wave was indicated. The second wave, one of low intensity, occurred in January/March, 1958, and virus A (Asian) again appeared in the city during the third wave in the winter months December, 1958, to March, 1959. During the latter period there was laboratory evidence of the presence of viruses A, B and C. The coincidence of the three types present in the same winter is unusual. There were 48 deaths certified as being due to influenza or influenzal pneumonia during the year.

There were 4,591 cases of primary pneumonia and 46 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified during the year. Some 22.9 per cent. of the pneumonia cases were over 65 years of age. There were 606 deaths from acute primary pneumonia.

A marked increase occurred in deaths from bronchitis, 820 compared with 588 in 1957 and 656 in 1956. The increase was due in large measure to the high incidence in December when severe fog conditions prevailed but also to the increased incidence in March and April when wintry conditions extended well into April. In the two weeks following

the smog of 30th November and 1st December the number of deaths notified as due to bronchitis increased by three times over the figure for the corresponding period in 1957.

There were 3,377 notifications of dysentery, a decrease for the third year in succession. The prevalence was high in the last quarter of the year. All wards of the city were affected. The wards in the east and north had a high incidence, in the west and south a lower incidence. The practice of hand-washing before food, after the toilet, and before preparing food is the most important preventive measure. There were two deaths, both in octogenarians.

The annual incidence of cases of food poisoning depends principally on the number and size of communal outbreaks. In an industrial canteen 49 workers were affected, and once again precooked meat was under suspicion. Some 70 hospital patients had mild illness which had not caused a serious deterioration in physical condition. This incident was almost certainly due to cold mutton cooked the day before eating and subject to slow cooling. The methods of storage and cooking have now been altered. Another incident involved 26 people attending a funeral who had eaten reheated steak pie. Many sporadic cases were also investigated, but owing to the delay in notification it was seldom that the actual causative agents were discovered.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified, 967, was the lowest number ever recorded. Almost 95 per cent. of the cases occurred in children between the ages of two and fifteen years. There have now been no deaths for the past two years and only four deaths in the past nine years.

For the second year in succession there have been no cases and for the fourth year no deaths from diphtheria. This satisfactory state of affairs must impress on all concerned the importance of a continuous campaign for immunisation.

The incidence of measles was the lowest on record, but was followed in 1959 by an epidemic of considerable magnitude. There were no deaths from measles and no deaths from whooping cough.

There were 72 cases notified as suffering from cerebrospinal fever, a generic term covering meningitis caused by various organisms including the meningococcus. There were 10 deaths in all due to the meningococcal infections, a fatality rate of 13.9 per cent. The Department of

Health for Scotland in their Report for 1958 draw attention to the persistence of "C.S.F.", one of the residual problems in the control of infectious diseases.

The year had the highest incidence of poliomyelitis since the outbreak of 1955. The numbers while less than during epidemic years were considerably greater than in non-epidemic years. The peak occurred in the early summer, June/July, dropping away in August and ending in November. In all there were 161 cases notified, of which 99 developed paralysis and 22 others were classed as lymphocytic meningitis in which the polio virus was detected. Of the 99 paralytic cases the polio virus was found in 64, and in two cases other types of virus were found. Of the paralytic cases, 67 required further in-patient treatment in Mearns Kirk Hospital, 17 making a very good or complete recovery, 16 being able to go home with slight weakness, and 31 requiring to wear a splint or await further observation; three cases were severely paralysed and are still in hospital.

Poliomyelitis is a disease that need no longer exist. If 80 per cent. and over of the population at the most susceptible ages were protected it would ensure if not the complete abolition at least the almost complete abolition of this disease.

By the end of 1958, 136,685 children born in the years 1943/57 and in 1958 over six months of age had been vaccinated with two injections, equal to 47·8 per cent. of the estimated population in the age group. The latest figures available are for the period ending 31st October, 1959, and are as follows :—

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Vaccinated with Two Injections</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1954-58	69,550	69·2
1944-53	146,800	82·7
1933-43	35,563	20·5

A total of 251,913 or 55·7 per cent. of all persons born in the years 1958-1933 has now been vaccinated. In addition 108,936 third injections have been given.

TUBERCULOSIS

The outstanding feature of the year was the marked but not wholly unexpected fall in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of notified cases in Glasgow was lower than ever before in the records

of the Department and 19 per cent. below the pre-war average. Examination of the age distribution shows that the fall in incidence affected all ages under 55 and particularly females in the age group 15-25. The incidence in the older male age group remains high. It appears likely that the decrease in incidence will be continued into 1959, but perhaps at a slower rate.

Intensive contact tracing continues along with the use of X-ray surveys of contact groups. Only by meticulous attention to the detail of this work will further improvement take place in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. Now and again patients are reluctant to permit contact examination in their office or factory, perhaps leaving undiscovered the source of their infection or perhaps new patients who have already been infected.

The death rate, however, remains high, much higher than in the other principal cities in Scotland and England. Even after adjusting the Glasgow statistics to conform with those of the Registrar-General the pulmonary tuberculosis death rate is still four or five times higher than the other three Scottish cities.

The fall in incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis is slight but tuberculous meningitis is now less than one-tenth of the total notified cases. In 1958, as in 1957, only one infant was notified as a case of tuberculous meningitis. The trend is consistent with the influence being exerted by the B.C.G. scheme, the improvement commencing and increasing since the introduction of B.C.G. vaccination of new-born infants.

The B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers continues. Eighty-one per cent. of parents consented to have their children tested and vaccinated. This is not enough. Evidence is now available showing that thirty times more cases of tuberculosis come from the untested unvaccinated group than from those protected by B.C.G. A special attempt has been made in 1959 to increase the percentage of consents to the 95 per cent. mark. The percentage of negative reactors was 75.3. While it is the highest figure yet obtained, it is still indicative of considerable infection among the community.

The total number of vaccinations of new-born infants during the year was 8,316 compared with 6,694 in 1957. A total of seven obstetric units in the city is now in the scheme for vaccination covering almost half the total births in the city.

The X-ray Department took 17,532 films during the year compared with 19,672 in 1956. The recall rate fell from 6·4 per cent. in 1957 to 4 per cent. in 1958 due to the more accurate reading of the new 70 mm. films. The most important contribution of the department was the detection of 228 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis, although not all were discovered for the first time.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

For the first time since 1952 there has been an increase in the total number of new cases of acute venereal disease coming to the notice of the Department. Syphilis has all but disappeared, as has also congenital syphilis in children under one year. The incidence of acute gonorrhoea has risen sharply since 1957, in males by 20 per cent. and in females by 25 per cent.

MENTAL SERVICES.

The full-time medical staff of the Mental Services Section is available on a 24-hour basis for the examination and where necessary certification of patients referred by medical practitioners. Admission to hospital is arranged by the officers of the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 906 patients were examined, of whom 662 were fully certified (73·1 per cent.). Some 78 per cent. of the patients certified were over 65 years of age.

The medical staff also makes statutory visits to boarded-out mental defectives and mental patients. The total number of certified mental defectives was 1,337, of whom 1,065 were resident within the city, and 272 were boarded out in the country. The allowances paid to guardians in respect of these patients amounted to £100,000 per annum, excluding clothing distributed to the value of £20,000.

There is still great difficulty in obtaining accommodation for juvenile patients on the waiting list for institutions, and the only beds becoming available have been for females. There is now hope that more male accommodation will be made available in Lennox Castle.

Since the opening of the Stewart Home, Cove, under the auspices of the Scottish Association of Parents of Handicapped Children, 119 boys and girls from Glasgow have been admitted for short-term stay of two to eight weeks depending on the circumstances.

Certified mental patients who have been resident in mental hospitals and have made a partial recovery may be considered by the Medical Superintendent for boarding out under the care of a guardian. The number boarded out in 1958 was 81, of whom 54 were resident outwith the city. From 1st September, 1958, the National Assistance Board became responsible for the payment of allowances in respect of certified mental patients boarded out under guardianship, patients on probation or pass from mental hospitals and certified mental defectives on licence or pass from mental deficiency institutions.

The Mental Welfare Officers visit boarded-out patients every six months under statutory regulations, and more frequent visits are made if necessary. Both mental defectives and mental patients under guardianship are visited quarterly by the Medical Officers of this Department or, if resident outside the city, by medical practitioners appointed by the Department.

BLIND PERSONS.

At the Regional Certifying Clinic 616 persons were examined for the first time, 59.7 per cent. certified blind, 29.4 per cent. partially sighted, and of those re-examined (318) 41.2 per cent. were certified blind and 51.6 per cent. partially sighted. Some 290 were examined at home. Of the 318 persons re-examined during the year either at their own request or following altered circumstances, there was no change in classification in 66.4 per cent., of whom 43 were blind. Twenty were found to be no longer blind, and 87 per cent. who were previously not blind were now found to be blind.

A special follow-up scheme is in existence to deal with patients considered by the examining surgeons as likely to benefit from further treatment. With the co-operation of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind home teachers enquire and report twice yearly as to the treatment and progress of these patients. When operative or other treatment has been completed the patient is re-examined and any improvement noted.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

During the year a total of 6,571 vessels, including 1,506 from overseas with an aggregate of 8,768,243 tons, entered the Port of Glasgow. To control the entry of possible infection a Boarding Station is established at the Tail of the Bank where all vessels arriving at the anchorage are boarded by the inspectors on duty and are subject to the provisions laid down by the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952

and 1954. During adverse weather conditions at the anchorage permission may be given to proceed up river if the vessel is showing a signal that she has a clear bill of health and on arrival at Glasgow will be boarded by the inspector on duty.

During the year there were no cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever or typhus on any vessel arriving within the jurisdiction of the Port of Glasgow. It was, however, necessary to apply the provisions of the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952 and 1954, to the R.M.S. "Circassia" which had landed a suspected case of smallpox at the port of Liverpool before arriving at Glasgow. The circumstances of the case and the action taken are related in the Report.

Chickenpox is a fairly common occurrence in native seamen, causing administrative difficulty owing to the necessity to eliminate cases of smallpox. Cases occurring are removed to hospital, and all bedding, clothing and accommodation thoroughly disinfected.

Outbreaks of influenza occurred during the year on a number of ships, the affected seamen being detained on board and visited daily.

It was necessary to investigate and test the drinking water supplies of a number of vessels entering the Port. In most cases this followed complaints by members of the crew regarding the taste of the water or the report of a case or cases of sickness which had occurred during the voyage. Detailed results of these investigations are included in the Report.

The inspection and reinspection of vessels arriving at the Port revealed a number of defects in the crew's accommodation. In most instances the majority of them were remedied before the vessel left the area, but in some cases it was necessary to communicate with the owners or the Public Health Authority at the next port of call in the United Kingdom to have the repairs completed at that port.

All premises within the dock area are kept under observation by the Port Inspectors, and visits and re-visits are made when problems arise which require their attention. Incidents of this nature are listed in the Report.

The control of rat infestation in ships and on the dockside is an important duty of the Public Health Authority. The rat searchers made 2,859 visits to vessels in port and to premises in the dock area. HCN gas was employed in the fumigation of ships.

International certificates relating to the control of rat infestation in ships were issued during the year, 26 after vessels were fumigated and 459 after the vessels had been cleared by trappers. There were also issued 33 certificates to new vessels, 10 after fumigation. Rodent control certificates are also issued to coastal vessels—62 in the year 1958.

Special attention is given to the examination of imported food. A total of 581,472 tons of foodstuffs was landed during the year, 557,732 tons from vessels arriving from overseas. All food products landed within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority were subjected to examination under the Public Health (Imported Food) (Scotland) Regulations, 1937-48. Some 2,980 cwts. were declared unsound and unfit for human consumption. In general fruit and vegetables form a considerable part of the foodstuffs condemned due to the conditions under which they are transported. In the examination of importations of fruit juice and fruit pulp four consignments were found to have from 1,032 to 1,301 parts per million of sulphite preservative in excess of the standard laid down by regulation. An undertaking was accepted from the importers that the amount of preservative would be reduced by processing.

Large quantities of frozen whole egg products imported from Australia required special attention owing to the presence in a few batches of salmonella organisms. These batches were released for pasteurisation under the control of the Medical Officer of Health of the area of the factory carrying out the processing. All importations of Chinese hen egg albumen now undergo an efficient heat treatment process with satisfactory results.

HOUSING.

The total number of Corporation houses is now 114,278 or 35 per cent. of the city's houses. The number constructed during the year was 4,014 compared with 5,579 in 1957. The clearance of slum dwellings continues. During 1958, 1,845 dwellings were represented as unfit, and in addition 256 were condemned by the Master of Works as dangerous. A clearance area covering 288 houses was promoted in the Gorbals Ward.

The rehousing of tuberculous families continues but at an even slower rate. Only 309 houses were available for this purpose compared with 495 in 1957 and 544 in 1956. As only infections and overcrowded families are recommended for rehousing under this heading the delay

in finding accommodation for the 366 families still on the waiting list at the end of the year cannot but adversely affect the control of infection.

The scarcity of vacant sites within the city has led to the New Towns and the Town Development Schemes. It is also reflected in the desire of the Corporation to increase the density of development within the city boundaries, and it is certain that multi-storey buildings will be constructed on all possible sites. Again reference must be made to the serious disquiet which arises from increasing density, particularly with dwellings containing no through ventilation and bathrooms without windows.

DISINFESTATION UNIT.

The unit had another full year, although the total number of apartments treated showed a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. The treatment of tenants' furniture prior to their removal to new housing has again been a major activity which will continue for some years. Numerous kinds of complaint are dealt with, including the more common household pests. Of special interest are complaints of wasps' nests, woodworm, mosquitoes and pests of foodstuffs. Insect identification takes up a considerable amount of time but it is an important function. The majority of requests for assistance come from tenants who are disturbed at finding unusual insects in their houses.

An increasing share of the time available is being taken up in the inspection and treating of business premises, restaurants, shops, bake-houses, lodging houses and institutional buildings such as dining halls, canteens and parts of hospitals.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The death of the City Bacteriologist, Dr. H. S. Carter, on 14th May, 1959, was a serious loss to the Department. Dr. Carter joined the Glasgow Public Health Department as a Senior Assistant Bacteriologist in 1932 and became Deputy and later City Bacteriologist in 1948. His special interests were concentrated on the epidemiological aspects of infectious disease. In Glasgow he made a special study of diphtheria, its local trend and epidemiology, and took part in surveys associated with food hygiene. He made many contributions to medical literature and wrote extensively on medical references in classical literature. He was a charming and helpful colleague, and had a youthful outlook

unusual in a man of his years. The report on the laboratory work, completed before his death, illustrates an important part of the effort of the public health administration to detect and exclude factors harmful to health.

The total number of examinations completed during the year, 91,494, was 6·3 per cent. less than in 1957, mainly accounted for by less work coming from outside authorities. There was a large increase in the work done on staphylococcal infections, chiefly due to an epidemic in a maternity hospital. The incidence of dysentery in the city as measured by the examinations of the laboratory was slightly less than in the previous year. The decrease was in Sonne dysentery: Flexner dysentery showed a small increase. The number of samples of specimen examined for tubercle bacilli was considerably smaller, 2,844 compared with 7,911 in 1957, the X-ray campaign year.

Suspected food poisoning provided 180 more specimens than last year, but the number of salmonellae isolated primarily was less than half last year's total (51 against 108). More foodstuffs were examined because of suspected staphylococci or *Cl. welchii* food poisoning. The number of specimens from patients because of suspected salmonellosis was practically unchanged, 3,432 against 3,438 last year. Some 2,500 specimens of food for examination as to fitness passed through the laboratory, many consisting of imported egg products. The work of blood grouping and the determination of the Rh. factor remained practically unchanged at 20,372 tests done, but there was a sharp increase of about 20 per cent. in the general haematological work.

The examination of itinerant ice cream vans was continued during the year, and an investigation into the hygienic conditions in hair-dressers' shops for bacteriological control was started in May, 1958, and completed in March, 1959.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, has been in operation since 1st August, 1956. The Food Hygiene Regulations which have been in various draft forms for several years did not come into force until 1st May, 1959. Other food legislation becoming operative during the year related to colouring matter in food, standards for the Channel Islands and Devon milk, the labelling of food and food preservatives, and antioxidants. There were also issued further reports of the Food Standards Committee.

Food sampling continued during the year, a total of 5,137 samples having been submitted for analysis. As in previous years, court proceedings against butchers outnumbered those taken against other trades.

Many samples of a large variety of foodstuffs were examined by the City Analyst for the presence of preservative. In no case was a prohibited preservative found, although a rather large number of samples of mince and sausages was found to contain preservative in excess of the permitted amounts. No samples examined contained prohibited colouring matter although one sample of colouring matter which was described as Cochineal was in fact found to be a synthetic colour called Carmoisine. The remainder of this stock was withdrawn.

There was a reduction in the number of complaints lodged with the Department concerning food alleged to be contaminated, unsound or otherwise unfit for human consumption. Some proved to be without foundation, but the majority related to some defect in production or distribution.

During the year 12,998 visits of inspection were made to markets, stores, wholesale and retail premises for the purpose of examining suspected food, and 2,754 lots amounting to 98 tons 1 cwt. 59 lbs. were considered to be unsound and destroyed with the owner's consent.

In the course of inspection of these premises the necessity for repairs, cleansing and limewashing where disclosed was brought to the notice of the proprietors. Many shops in the Gorbals area have been opened by Indians or Pakistani who may be unacquainted with our standards, but little difficulty is experienced and the majority of the shops are well conducted.

The number of registered milk producers within the city boundary is now 28, two herds producing Certified milk, 25 Tuberculin Tested milk, and one an attested herd. The number of pasteurising establishments remains at 20, including the Scottish Milk Marketing Board's premises where milk is pasteurised before being made into butter and cheese.

There are now 1,660 dairies registered in the city, including 28 producers and 17 dairymen holding supplementary licences. The daily consumption of milk, excluding school milk, rose this year to 87,422 gallons, an increase of 3,261 gallons. Formal and informal samples of milk for analysis totalled 3,484.

The advent of milk vending machines made it advisable to consider steps necessary to secure the same standard of product as that sold over the counter. A set of conditions was drawn up including registration if not used at the shop of a previously registered dairyman and the need to ensure that cartons are used in strict rotation. The machine is simply a refrigerated cabinet, thermostatically controlled, and capable of holding 210 half-pints of milk in sealed wax cartons.

An examination of bottle-washing process was made during the year. Where the samples of bottles taken failed to meet the accepted standard reports are sent to the dairyman and improvements indicated.

There are 484 registered dealers in ice cream, and 357 registered in respect of vehicles. The check mentioned last year on ice cream vehicles operating on Sundays was continued during the months of June and July. Some 87 notices were served relating mainly to faults found, and in three cases court action was taken. Details of the survey of ice cream vehicles are included in the Report.

The Food Section is also involved in the routine sampling of foreign egg products, and the results of samples and action taken are detailed.

Samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs under the appropriate regulations are taken by the Food Section staff and all results reported to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Section also took part in a special statistical sampling scheme at the request of the Fertiliser Manufacturers' Association.

Sampling to discover metallic contaminants of food involved various foodstuffs, including potatoes, apples and pears.

AIR PURIFICATION.

During the year the first Order under the Smoke Control Area Section of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was passed in respect of 201 acres in the centre of the city, comprising 367 dwellings, 3,546 commercial, 420 industrial and 34 other premises. The Order was approved by the Secretary of State during 1959 and came into force on 15th October, 1959. The full report of this Order will be included in the 1959 Report. The wholehearted acceptance by the public of the principles of clean air and their readiness to act in accordance with the intent of the Act is an encouraging feature.

Industry is now fully aware of the requirements and implications of the Act and is striving to set its house in order. Experience during the past two years indicates that industries which heretofore had considered the problems connected with certain processes as being almost unsolvable or so intractable to the extent that little serious effort had been made to overcome long standing defects are now making progress. Each year throughout the city many alterations and installations of entirely new plants are carried out. The prior approval requirements of the Act will now ensure that available records are complete. Many such improvements were noted, approved and recorded during 1958, some of considerable magnitude, others less extensive.

The growing intolerance of the public to atmospheric pollution in general and local nuisances in particular accounted for a large increase in the number of complaints being investigated. In the abatement of such nuisances plant managements and executives are co-operative, but a few recalcitrants do occur.

In ships in the dock and river areas occasional heavy emissions of smoke take place. The ships' staffs are interviewed, the nature and cause of the emissions determined and, if necessary, warning letters are sent to the owners or the authorities concerned. The great bulk of shipping has for long operated under oil fuel burning conditions, and it is found that lapses in such operations are responsible for most of the smoke emitted.

A dust and grit nuisance is often more intolerable than smoke, and many complaints were received and investigations carried out. In the case of straight steam boiler practice a number of mechanical grit arrestors of the multicell type have been recommended and in others baffling arrangements were made use of.

In larger plants being fired with solid fuel the use of "smalls" does not appear to be so prevalent as it was a few years ago, but plants of this description working under higher draught conditions do on occasion emit grit to an extent that is a definite nuisance.

Under the terms of the Clean Air Act a specified range of operations is known as "scheduled processes" coming within the scope and administration of the Alkali Inspectorate. Complaints in respect of these plants usually reach this Department first and are referred to the Chief Alkali Inspectorate for attention.

During the year a number of cases of excessively prolonged and dense exhausts was noted in road transport. The control of this form of exhausts comes under the Road Traffic Regulations as administered

by the police. The offending vehicles are mostly diesel engines, and most diesel operators are well aware of their obligations.

Complaints have also been received regarding railway locomotives. While the authorities have been devoting special attention to fuel usage and the control of smoke emission it is felt that closer scrutiny might still be exercised, and particularly on locomotives using St. Enoch Station and having to pass through the Central Smoke Control Area. It is recognised that modernisation with an increase in the number of electric and diesel locomotives in place of steam is under way but it is felt that some more definite action might be taken in regard to pollution from locomotives at shunting and marshalling yards, at main stopping signals and at running sheds.

The average weight of solid deposit in tons per square mile was 211 in place of 207 in 1957. The increase was undoubtedly associated with the foggy conditions during the year. In view of the plans for smoke control areas an extensive scheme of instrumentation for the measurement of atmospheric pollution has been undertaken.

The annual winter courses in Boilerhouse Practice and Smoke Abatement have been carried on during the year, for the forty-third year in succession apart from the First War years. Ordinary and advanced classes are held on successive evenings of each week during the months of October to January, and the total enrolment during the past session was 80, 55 taking the ordinary course and 25 the advanced course. The courses are under the joint aegis of the Scottish Division of the National Society for Clean Air and the Health and Welfare Department and prepare students for the various examinations held by the City and Guilds of London Institute.

GENERAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

Nuisance abatement continues to be an important duty of the sanitary inspectorate, and several unusual types are recorded in the Report. Complaints from various sources and the regular inspection of the districts resulted in formal intimations of nuisances being sent to those responsible. An aspect of the sanitary conditions of the city which gives rise to concern is the dilapidation occurring in ancillary buildings of tenements which have had many years use. Wash-houses, ashbin shelters and boundary fences in many areas are broken down, and the general inadequacy of ashbins results in the contents being spilled into the courts before being removed. The paving of courts and passages is broken and the cost of restoration is beyond the means of the owners of the properties. Further properties have been abandoned

by their owners, and the maintenance of even the minimal standards of habitability in these properties represents a very heavy financial burden.

The most effective activity has undoubtedly been the work in connection with housing. The provision of new houses in the scheme areas and the demolition of old worn-out tenements have had a definite effect in changing the environment of the city, and the final result is readily observed and appreciated by the general public.

The Rent Act, 1957, has been in operation for over a year, and applications by tenants for certificates of disrepair are now negligible compared to the initial rush when the Act became law.

Offensive trades are under close supervision to ensure that nuisances are kept to a minimum. The regular inspection of these trades is an important factor in securing the absence of serious complaint.

When elderly and infirm persons are found living in unsatisfactory conditions and investigation shows that they are unable to attend to normal household duties assistance is given to clean their houses. In this sphere of work many cases are dealt with in close co-operation with the Welfare Section and with almoners at the various hospitals.

While the principal duty of the housing nurses is to visit the Corporation dwellings and secure an improvement in the standard of housekeeping in the less satisfactory tenants they also are engaged on many other duties where their professional experience is of great assistance, particularly in dealing with elderly people where a helpful and understanding approach is desirable.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH.

The arrangements for the medical examination of Corporation employees for admission to the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes continued as in previous years. Again the number of candidates presented for examination remained at a high level, and it was necessary to arrange additional clinics in order to prevent a long waiting list.

During the year 2,901 persons were medically examined for the first time and 320 re-examined. Of the 3,221 persons examined and re-examined 18.1 per cent. were rejected as being unfit for admission to the scheme. The majority of those rejected were referred to their family doctors for advice and treatment, and they will be re-examined for entry to the appropriate scheme after their medical defects have been corrected.

The Occupational Health Unit is frequently consulted for advice by Corporation departments and other organisations. Several investigations have been carried out including an investigation into the standards of sanitary accommodation on open building sites, noise level of a busy night bakery, illness among the Cleansing Department workers, and an analysis of the incidence of tuberculosis in certain Corporation departments.

WELFARE SERVICES.

The number of small homes for the accommodation of old people is now 17. This number includes two small homes—Mainsholm, opened on 13th March, and Windlaw, a specially designed home, on 22nd April. The total residential accommodation available is 1,645 comprising 506 places in the small homes, 647 in Foresthall, and 492 in Crookston. The tenth anniversary of the opening of the first of the small homes, Woodburn, was celebrated on 6th April, 1958.

The policy of improving the amenities at Foresthall was actively followed and the reconstructed male block was ready for re-occupation early in 1958. Further modernisation of the residential accommodation at Foresthall is in hand. This is a joint-user establishment with both residential accommodation and wards for geriatric and chronic sick patients which facilitates transference between the two sections.

During the winter months entertainments have been given by voluntary artistes in all the homes, and at Burnbank and Windlaw occupational therapy has been introduced and is proving popular with a number of old people. Books are supplied by the Libraries Department, and daily newspapers are available.

A full-time chiropodist is employed by the Department and visits the homes in rotation.

The total number of applications received for admission to Corporation homes during the year was 1,221. In addition 49 applications for supplementary payment towards the maintenance of elderly people in homes run by voluntary organisations have been granted, and the number accommodated in such homes at the end of the year was 146.

The register of handicapped persons, apart from the blind, partially sighted and those on the roll of mental defectives, shows an increase of 1,602. Close liaison has been maintained with the City Factor's Department, resulting in the rehousing of severely handicapped persons in suitable houses, and with the Ministry of Pensions regarding the provision of mechanically and self-propelled vehicles, chairs and garages, and roof repairs to the garage previously supplied by the Ministry.

Laurieston House was opened in October, 1957, as a Welfare Services Centre for Handicapped Persons and has been increasingly used for this purpose during 1958. Social clubs are open to persons who are registered as handicapped, and an occupational therapist is available for the enthusiastic craft section. Outings have been limited, but a very happy evening was arranged at a theatre followed by a supper in the club premises. There is also accommodation each afternoon as club rooms for blind persons and voluntary organisations dealing with particular types of handicapped.

The total number of blind persons registered with the Department at the end of the year was 2,089, including the Glasgow residents employed at the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. Seven district clubs for men and three for women are available throughout the city, and a club for blind men and women is open every afternoon at Laurieston House. There is also a handicapped class, tuition in leatherwork and rug making, and a blind women's choir practice.

As part of the after-care arrangements for young people who have left special schools and junior occupation centres there are two occupational training centres, one at South Portland Street for young men and one at Killearn Street for young women. The number attending each centre has been considerably increased during the year. Additional accommodation has been made available for centre activities in premises at South Portland Street and part of the new Laurieston House.

There are at present 406 old people on the Department's visiting list, 31 more than last year. These old folks are kept under supervision to avoid deterioration, and as far as possible they are assisted to stay in their own homes. Many are now attending old people's clubs and have the services of visitors from voluntary organisations, leading to a much fuller and more interesting life.

It gives me much pleasure to thank the Convener and members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their support and encouragement during 1958. In the preparation of this Report I have had the assistance of all sections of the Department and in particular of Miss Knox, the Department's Librarian, to whom I am much indebted for her work in collating and arranging the material. Warm appreciation is also extended to all members of the Health and Welfare Department for their able work and loyal support during the year.

WM. A. HORNE.

CONTENTS

PREFACE

SECTION	PAGE
I. POPULATION, ETC.—	
City Estimate	34
Social Class	35
Ward and Institutional Population	35
Acreage, Density, Inhabited Houses, etc.	38
Meteorology	42
II. VITAL STATISTICS—	
Summary	45
Births, Marriages	45
Deaths—Age and Sex Distribution	49
do. Causes	50
do. Cancer	58
do. Violent Causes	63
III. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—	
Review of Year's Work	66
Maternal Deaths	67
Infant and Neonatal Mortality	68
Illegitimate Mortality	73
Stillbirths	73
Mortality among Toddlers	76
Home Accidents	77
Cowcaddens Child Welfare Centre	79
Timetable of Clinics	80
Infant Consultations	83
Ante-Natal Consultations	84
Post-Natal and Consultative Clinics	85
Courses in Mothercraft	85
Mother and Child Booklet	86
Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics	86
Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers	86
The Problems Clinic	87
Day Nurseries	88
Training of Nursery Students	89
Residential Homes and Short-Stay Nurseries	89
Children's Department Homes	90
Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations	91

SECTION	PAGE
III. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE— <i>Continued</i>	
Infant Visitation	91
Visitation by Health Visitors	92
Health Visiting Service	92
Prevention of Break-up of Families	93
Student Health Visitor's Training Course	94
Domiciliary Midwifery Service	94
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	98
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	99
Welfare Foods	99
IV. HOME HELP SERVICE	102
V. HOME NURSING SERVICE	105
Nurses' Agencies	109
Nursing Home Regulations... ..	109
VI. INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES--	
Infectious Disease Incidence	110
Notifiable Diseases	112
Immunisation Centre	113
Smallpox and Vaccination	113
Leprosy	114
Malaria	115
Enterica Infections	115
Dysentery Prevalence and Fatality 1919-58	116
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	122
Food Poisoning	124
Scarlet Fever	126
Erysipelas	126
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	126
Diphtheria and Immunisation	127
Cerebrospinal Fever	128
Poliomyelitis	129
Encephalitis	135
Measles	135
Whooping Cough	137
Chickenpox	138
Pemphigus Neonatorum	139
Rabies	139
Trachoma	139
Weil's Disease	140
Anthrax	141

SECTION

PAGE

X. HOUSING—*Continued.*

Deterioration of Property	208
Gorbals (Salisbury/Surrey Street) Clearance Area ...	208
Royston Road Clearance Areas	208
Supervision of Tenants in Rehousing Schemes ...	209
Work of Disinfestation Unit, etc.	213

XI. BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY—

Review of the Work	216
Epidemiological Investigations, Diphtheria, Staphylococcal Infections, Dysentery, etc.	218
Food Poisoning, etc.	227
Venereal Disease, etc.	230
Ante-natal—Rh Tests	232
Milk Supply	233
Ice Cream	234
Water Examinations	235
Foodstuffs	236
Morbid Histology	238
Bovine Brucellosis	238
Original Investigations	239

XII. FOOD—

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956	244
Sampling of Food	245
Preservatives in Food	247
Contamination of Food	252
Inspection of Food Premises	255
Milk (Special Designations) Orders, etc.	255
Milk Vending Machines	260
Food Standards (Cream) Order	262
Cleansing of Milk Bottles and Cans	262
Ice Cream Regulations	263
Survey of Ice Cream Vans	265
Egg Products	270
Cleansing of Beer, etc, Bottles	272
Merchandise Marks	273
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	274
Street Traders	277
Operations of the Food and Drugs Section, 1952 to 1958	281

SECTION	PAGE
XIII. AIR PURIFICATION—	
Clean Air Act, 1956	283
Plant Improvements... ..	284
Grit and Dust Emission, etc.	288
Incinerators	290
Oil Burning Installations	290
Soot and Dust Deposit—Instrumentation, etc. ...	292
Atmospheric Pollution Measurement, etc. ...	293
Classes on Boilerhouse Practice and Smoke Abatement ...	294
XIV. GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION—	
Area, Population, Density and Number of Houses in each of the Five Administrative Divisions of the City ...	296
<i>Reports by Divisional Sanitary Inspectors—</i>	
Central Division	297
Northern Division	305
Eastern Division	319
South Eastern Division	326
South Western Division	344
Rag Flock Act	352
Disinfection	353
XV. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH—	
Work done by Occupational Health Unit	355
XVI. WELFARE SERVICES—	
Residential Accommodation	359
Welfare Services for the Handicapped	367
General Welfare Services	372
Visiting Service	373
XVII. LEGISLATION	375

APPENDIX TABLES.

I. Estimated Population in Municipal Wards, Acreage, etc.	379
II. Inhabited and Unoccupied Houses in Municipal Wards	380
III. Linings Granted by Dean of Guild Court	381
IV. Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Glasgow ...	381
V. Birth and Birth Rates and Illegitimate Births in Wards	382

SECTION	PAGE
VI. Deaths and Death-rates in Wards	383
VII. Outward and Inward Transfer Deaths	384
VIII. Deaths and Death-rates from different Diseases ...	385
IXA. Sex and Age Distribution of Deaths (Males)	386
IXB. Do. Do. (Females)	387
X. Still Births and Infant Mortality—In Wards	388
XI. Infant Deaths at Given Ages and from certain causes	389
XII. Abstract of Notifications under Notification of Births Act, 1907, and results of Visits	390
XIII. Births Notified—Medically and not Medically attended	390
XIV. Cases of Infectious Disease Registered and Number Treated in Hospital	391
XV. Cases of Infectious Disease Registered in Months ...	392
XVI. Operations of Sanitary Sections	393
XVII. Population; Births and Deaths; Birth-rates and Death-rates per 1,000; also Deaths under 1 year, and Death-rates per 1,000 Births since 1901 ...	402

APPENDIX B.

Report on the Work of the Infectious Disease Hospitals ...	403
Dismissals and Deaths, according to Age and Sex, of cases of Infectious Diseases treated in the Four Fever Hospitals, for the year 1958	406

ILLUSTRATIONS

(1) SMOG! December 1958	Frontispiece
(2) Tuberculosis—Death-rates per million for Glasgow and Scotland, since 1914 (Chart)	152
(3) Incidence of Dysentery, 1948 to 1958	227

SECTION I.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the city's population as at December, 1958, is 1,078,400, a decrease of 1,400 persons from the previous year. In spite of a large excess of births over deaths each year as shown in the following table, the decline in population continues.

NATURAL INCREASE.

1952 ...	6,496	1956 ...	8,691
1953 ...	7,405	1957 ...	9,239
1954 ...	8,227	1958 ...	9,306
1955 ...	7,748		

This natural increase of 9,306 in 1958, if added to the estimated population in 1957 of 1,079,800, would have given a population in 1958 of 1,089,106. There has therefore been an actual loss of some 10,706 persons. From information supplied by the Registrar-General this loss can be accounted for partly by emigration abroad and, to a greater degree, by migration outwith the city, some into the adjacent counties and some to other areas of Scotland and the United Kingdom. In 1958, 1,800 persons emigrated overseas and some 10,000 to other areas in the United Kingdom, 11,800 in all. This figure, however, is reduced by a net gain of 1,000 resulting from changes in the number of H.M. Forces in the city.

In 1957 some 15,200 persons left the city, 6,000 for destinations abroad and 9,200 to other parts of Scotland and the United Kingdom.

Consideration of the changes in the Voters' Roll confirms this loss of population, since between October, 1957, and October, 1958, there was a reduction of 6,534 in the number of voters. This figure multiplied by the ratio of population to voters established at the 1951 Census represents a population loss during that period of some 10,800 persons.

On this basis the estimated population would be as follows :—

Population as at December, 1957	1,079,800
Add Natural Increase, 1958	9,306
	<hr/>
	1,089,106
Deduct Loss from Migration based on Decrease in Voters' Roll (October, 1957, to October, 1958)	10,826
	<hr/>
	1,078,280

The Registrar-General's estimate of 1,078,400 has therefore been used for the calculation of all rates throughout this report.

The social class distribution of a city's population has considerable bearing on certain vital statistics such as birth rates, stillbirths and infant mortality. Variations in these rates as between the four large burghs may be better understood in the light of the social class distribution of their populations. The following table, an extract from the 1951 Census (Vol. IV), provides this information :—

SOCIAL CLASS DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND
FEMALES (OCCUPIED AND RETIRED) AS AT 1951 CENSUS.

Social Class	Glasgow		Edinburgh		Aberdeen		Dundee	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Males—</i>								
I	9,210	2.5	8,985	5.8	2,077	3.5	1,677	2.9
II	35,488	9.6	20,465	13.2	7,231	12.1	6,154	10.8
III	208,475	56.1	86,663	56.1	31,722	53.1	30,353	53.1
IV	48,622	13.1	18,454	11.9	8,574	14.3	9,398	16.4
V	69,517	18.7	20,037	13.0	10,151	17.0	9,622	16.8
Total Population aged 15 and over ...	371,312		154,604		59,755		57,204	
<i>Females—</i>								
I	895	0.5	915	1.2	245	0.9	197	0.5
II	23,796	13.5	14,537	18.4	4,903	17.8	3,965	11.0
III	93,916	53.4	41,919	53.1	14,301	52.0	20,544	57.1
IV	38,190	21.7	14,101	17.9	4,580	16.7	7,457	20.7
V	19,138	10.9	7,490	9.5	3,476	12.6	3,832	10.6
Total Population aged 15 and over ...	175,935		78,962		27,505		35,995	

Social Class I	Professional, etc.
II	Intermediate.
III	Skilled Artisan.
IV	Partly Skilled.
V	Unskilled.

Ward Population.—Details of the population in each ward of the city are given in Appendix Table I and the distribution of the population in the five administrative divisions of the city is shown in Section XIV—General Sanitary Administration, page 296. Ward populations are based on the Census ratio of population to local government electors as changes in the electoral register provide as accurate an index as any of the movement of population between wards.

Parallel with the continued migration outwith the city there is a constant movement of population between the wards themselves, mainly outwards from the older congested areas of the city to the new housing schemes on the periphery, such as Easterhouse or Castlemilk.

In 1958 only six wards showed an increase of any size, and of these three were in the South-East Division of the city, all areas of housing development. These were Pollokshaws (1,006), Langside (620) and Cathcart (8,186). In the Eastern Division only one ward, Provan, had an increase of population (of 4,870) and in the Central Division only Knightswood (2,150) and Kelvinside (341). There was a decrease of population in all the wards in the Northern and South-Western Divisions.

The population south of the river continues to increase, from 395,205 persons in 1957 to 400,008 in 1958, while there has been a corresponding decrease north of the river, from 684,595 persons in 1957 to 678,392 in 1958.

The following table compares the population of each Division as at the 1951 Census with that of 1958. The relative proportion of the city's population in both years is also shown.

Division	As at Census 1951		1958	
	Population	Percentage of Total	Population	Percentage of Total
East	222,431	20·4	227,303	21·1
North	250,088	22·9	234,920	21·8
Central	217,940	20·0	216,169	20·0
South-East	203,601	18·7	218,791	20·3
South-West	195,707	18·0	181,217	16·8
	<hr/> 1,089,767	<hr/> 100·0	<hr/> 1,078,400	<hr/> 100·0
North of River	690,459	63·4	678,392	62·9
South of River	399,308	36·6	400,008	37·1

The wards which now have the greatest proportion of the city's population are as follows, with their 1951 Census population shown for comparison :—

Ward	1958	Percentage of Total	
		for the City	1951
Pollokshaws	51,471	4·8	39,717
Ruchill	49,211	4·6	45,929
Provan	46,565	4·3	24,235
Shettleston and Tollcross	46,257	4·3	42,609
Cathcart	43,215	4·0	21,787
Pollokshields	42,719	4·0	39,956
Knightswood	42,547	3·9	17,530

Exchange Ward has the smallest population of all the wards, 16,244 in 1958 or 1·5 per cent. of the city population. Other wards with relatively small populations are Park (18,710), Parkhead (18,946), Kelvinside (19,929), Partick East (20,013) and Camphill (20,469).

Institutional Population.—On the 30th June each year a special census of persons resident in hospitals and institutions, hotels, etc., is taken by the district inspectors and in 1958 this population totalled

The major changes were increases of 479 in Exchange Ward (hotel population) and 121 in Townhead (hospitals). Fluctuations in barrack and hospital population accounted for decreases in Kelvinside (185), Springburn (178), Maryhill (126), Ruchill (123), Parkhead (121) and Cowlairs (111).

The institutional population as at 30th June, 1958, was accommodated as follows :—

	1958	1957
General Hospitals	3,075	3,185
Fever Hospitals	1,017	1,276
Mental Hospitals	3,095	3,221
*Sanatoria and other Hospitals	6,417	6,403
Hotels	3,132	2,498
Common Lodging Houses	2,642	2,744
Hostels, Old Folks' Homes, etc.	2,252	2,305
Special Institutions (Barracks, etc.)	3,346	3,705
Squatters	33	29
	<u>25,009</u>	<u>25,366</u>

* Includes nursing homes.

Acreage.—The area of the City remains unaltered at 39,725 acres. The following table shows the progress of the City's expansion since the beginning of the Century :—

	Acres
1901	12,681
1911	12,975
1921	19,183
1931	29,511
1951	39,725

The 37 wards of the City vary considerably in size, from the smallest, Woodside, with 170 acres to Provan with 4,846 acres. Cowcaddens, Woodside and Gorbals are the only three wards which have remained unchanged in area throughout the various extensions to the City and alterations in ward boundaries which have taken place since the wards were first " recast " in 1920.

Density.—The average density of the City remains unchanged at 27 persons per acre. Three of the oldest wards of the city, Townhead, Gorbals and Woodside, are still the most densely populated with densities well above those of the other 34 wards. The progressive

reduction in the density of these wards over the past thirty-seven years is shown as follows :—

			Woodside	Gorbals	Townhead
1921	...	...	222	207	171
1931	...	...	195	186	156
1951	...	...	158	145	116
1956	...	...	137	121	105
1957	...	...	133	114	102
1958	...	...	128	107	98

There was again some reduction in density in 22 wards during the year. In 13 wards, density remained unchanged and in only two was there any increase in density during 1958. These were Knightswood (from 25 to 26) and Cathcart (from 13 to 16 persons per acre), all due to the influx of population to the new housing schemes in these areas.

Occupied Houses.—A return of occupied and unoccupied houses (including inhabitant occupiers) as at Whitsunday of each year is compiled by the City Assessor and the following analysis is based on the information given in this return.

In 1958 the total number of occupied houses in the City was 326,267 compared with 324,350 in 1957, a net increase of 1,917. The distribution of these throughout the municipal wards of the City is shown in Appendix Table II and in the five administrative divisions on page 297.

In only fourteen of the 37 wards was there any increase in the number of houses in 1958, and of these only six were substantial, all in areas where housing schemes are in progress. There was another increase (though smaller than that in 1957) in Cathcart Ward where the Castlemilk scheme is located. The Easterhouse Scheme in Provan ward was responsible for an increase of 1,887 houses in that ward. Other increases were recorded in Pollokshaws (346), Govanhill (166) and Knightswood (95). Building activity is now chiefly in the north-east and south-east areas of the city.

Increases in fourteen wards totalled 4,790 but this was offset by decreases in 21 wards totalling 2,873. In two wards, North Kelvin and Fairfield the number of houses remained unchanged.

Closure and/or demolition of unfit houses was chiefly responsible for the decreases, especially in Hutchesontown ward (678). Other wards with fairly substantial decreases were Partick West (323), Cowcaddens (268), Woodside (209), Townhead (197), Kingston (195) and Calton (185).

The number of occupied houses in the City according to size is as follows :—

	1958	Compared with	1957
One apartment	30,909	Decrease	967
Two apartments	103,017	Decrease	1,468
Three apartments	105,057	Increase	3,034
Four apartments	61,782	Increase	1,332
Five apartments and over	25,502	Decrease	14
	<u>326,267</u>		<u>1,917</u>

The considerable decrease in the number of (occupied) one-apartment houses is of course the *net* total for the City, but there was one major *increase*, in Cathcart ward (124) due to the provision of spinster's flats. This illustrates how, with the advent of the flats for single and aged persons which are now a feature of the more recent housing schemes, the category of "one-apartment house" is assuming a new significance. At one time synonymous with "a single end" it may now refer to a service flat or accommodation for the aged or single person, as well as to a single apartment in a tenement property.

The decrease in occupancy of the older type of one-apartment house was 967 in all (this figure takes no account of the decrease of 116 in the unoccupied one apartments).

The distribution of the 30,909 occupied one-apartment houses throughout the 37 wards ranges from 20 in Yoker to 3,346 in Dalmar-nock with the greatest concentration in the older parts of the City. Twelve wards have over 1,000 of this type of house.

The following table shows the total number (occupied and empty) of one-apartment houses in these twelve wards, with the relative proportion of houses of all sizes in each of the following :—

	Number	As Percentage of Houses of all Sizes
Dalmarnock	3,428	29·2
Hutchesontown	2,671	30·9
Mile End	2,398	22·1
Woodside	1,497	20·1
North Kelvin	1,303	15·5
Cowlairs	1,225	16·2
Calton	1,199	17·7
Shettleston and Tollcross	1,191	8·9
Cowcaddens	1,162	17·1
Govan	1,151	12·9
Townhead	1,141	12·3
Gorbals	1,138	14·1

Unoccupied Houses.—At Whitsunday, 1958, there were 3,431 houses unoccupied compared with 3,547 in 1957. This is the first observed decrease since 1947 when there were only 308 empty houses in the city. This figure had doubled by 1950 (652), trebled by 1951 (1,044) and then increased by some 400 each year until 1955. This rate of increase abated somewhat in 1955-56 only to be followed by another sharp rise, between 1956 and 1957, of 594. The present reduction (of 116) may be no more than a temporary check but there is some indication that the Rent Act is now beginning to have effect.

NUMBER OF EMPTY HOUSES.

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
1 Apartment	776	892	705	520	371	320	206	169
2 Apartments	1,102	1,145	825	768	546	399	347	250
3 Apartments	480	571	541	510	412	372	301	218
4 Apartments	394	402	362	329	489	288	223	154
5 Apartments and Over	679	537	520	506	501	512	400	253
	<u>3,431</u>	<u>3,547</u>	<u>2,953</u>	<u>2,633</u>	<u>2,319</u>	<u>1,891</u>	<u>1,477</u>	<u>1,044</u>

Of this total of 3,431, 19·8 per cent. were houses of five apartments and over compared with 15·1 per cent. in 1957. Park Ward had the greatest number of empty houses, 251 compared with 214 in 1957 and of these, 110 (44 per cent.) were of five or more apartments. This and other wards in which over 30 per cent. of the empty houses were of five apartments and over are shown in the following table :—

NUMBER OF EMPTY HOUSES.

	Total	Five Apartments and over	Percentage
Park	251	110	44
Partick East	187	93	50
Kelvinside	181	56	31
North Kelvin	130	47	36
Camphill	100	39	39
Langside	99	31	31
Pollokshields	93	67	72

Dean of Guild Linings.—During the year ended 31st August, 1958, 5,834 linings were granted compared with 3,033 in 1957. Details of the number and size of house for which these were granted are given in Appendix Table III, with a comparison of the figure for the preceding years from 1919. Of the total linings granted, 4,450 were for three-apartment, 967 for four-apartment, 124 for five-apartment and 3 for six apartment houses. Accommodation for single and for aged persons is to be provided by 165 single and 125 two-apartment houses situated mainly in the Easterhouse and Roystonhill areas.

METEOROLOGY, 1958.

The year was notable for the severe weather in the first quarter, and an exceptional prevalence of fog in the last two months. The wintry weather extended into the first fortnight of April and was followed by a cool spring and summer. The autumn was milder than usual with an unusual amount of rain in August.

Mean temperature for the year was 47.2° F. compared with 48.3° F. in 1957. Since 1920 the mean temperature has fluctuated between 46° F. and 48° F. The average for the ten years 1948-1957 was 47.4° F. There was a good deal of frost in January and February, mild and cold spells alternating during these months. The lowest temperature, 15° F. was recorded in February although the mean temperature for the month (37.2° F.) was higher than that of January (36.3° F.). Snow lay for eight days in each month. The cold weather extended into March (37.3° F.), a cold easterly wind blowing continuously for thirty days from early in that month until early April, with stormy conditions towards the end of March. For the country as a whole this was the coldest March since 1947. The second half of April was warmer (45.0° F.) with changeable weather thereafter until the end of August. May with 49.4° F. had a less than average temperature very similar to that of 1957 (49.6° F.), although the third highest day temperature of the year, 72° F., was recorded in this month. June with 54.9° F. was cooler than in 1957 (57.0° F.). July's mean temperature was little different from that of 1957 (59.3° F. and 59.5° F. respectively), and was with one exception (in 1955) the warmest since 1949. The highest day temperature of the year, 82° F., was recorded on the 3rd July. Mean temperature in August, 58.4° F., was closely comparable with that of 1957 (58.9° F.), in both years higher than usual. September with 58.1° F. was the warmest since records began in 1920 and 7° warmer than in 1957. October (50.0° F.) was 1° warmer than in 1957 and was the warmest since 1951. November (43.1° F.) had a higher than average temperature similar to that in 1957 (43.3° F.) and was again mild. Early December was cold and mean temperature for the month (37.4° F.) was 2.3° lower than in 1957 with a range from 17° F. to 52° F. Snow lay for two days and these low temperatures, in combination with fog on several occasions resulted in a sharp increase in deaths from Bronchitis.

Although there were more wet days in 1958, 224 as against 220 in 1957, the total rainfall recorded was less, 41.51 inches as against 42.05. The average for the period 1950 to 1957 was 40.86 inches. The driest

months were March (1.23 in.) and April (1.33 in.) which had twelve consecutive days without rain. The wettest month was August with 23 wet days and 6.49 inches rain, of which 1.43 inches fell on the 17th. This was the wettest August since 1948 (6.61 in.) and in only one other year was this month so wet (1954 with 6.34 in.). The average for the preceding ten years, 1948 to 1957, was 4.48 inches. Rainfall in July was also heavy, 5.82 inches compared with 3.51 in 1957, and comparable with the 1956 figure of 5.88 inches. Of this total no less than 2.12 inches fell on the 28th. The variation in the rainfall since 1920 onwards in this, Glasgow's favourite holiday month, is shown as follows :—

RAINFALL IN THE MONTH OF JULY.

		Amount in inches				Amount in inches
1920-29 (average)	...	3.57	1955	...	...	1.23
1930-39	..	3.92	1956	...	...	5.88
1940-49	..	3.25	1957	...	...	3.51
1950-54	..	4.40	1958	...	...	5.82

There were 24 wet days in December, more than in any other month, and a total rainfall of 4.62 in. Similar amounts were recorded in 1957 (4.76 in.) and 1956 (4.53 in.) November with 2.11 inches rain was wetter than in 1957 (1.69 in.) which however had been unusually dry. The average rainfall for this month for the eight years 1950/57 was 3.66 inches. Rainfall in the other five months ranged from 3.04 inches in June and 3.06 inches in October to 3.76 inches in September. In only other two years since 1950 (1954 and 1956) has June had a rainfall of over 3 inches. Excluding the phenomenal rainfall of 9.33 inches in September 1950 the 1958 total is very near the average for the period 1951-57 of 3.79 inches. October (3.06 in.) although drier than in 1957 (4.16 in.) had a higher than average rainfall. Of the remaining months January (3.64 in.) was drier than in 1957 (3.53 in.) with less than average rainfall. May had 3.47 inches compared with 3.04 inches in 1957. This is above the average for each of the periods 1930/39 (2.45 in.), 1940/49 (2.92 in.) and 1950/57 (2.46 in.). In each year since 1954, with one exception (1956), May has had a rainfall of 3 inches or more.

There was less sunshine in 1958, 1,052 hours as against 1,264 in 1957 and 1,196 in 1956. The average for the years 1950 to 1957 was 1,222 and the 1958 total is comparable with that of 1954 (1,030) and 1953 (1,078). More than half the total (573 hours) was recorded in the first half of the year. There was less sunshine than usual in January (38 hours) although this month was brighter than in the two previous years. Fog was present on the 1st and 2nd and again in denser form on

the 24th when it lasted all day. February too had less than the average amount of sunshine, 53 hours compared with 68 in 1957. There was more sunshine in March, 79 hours as against 41 in 1957 which, however, had been unusually dull. The average for this month for the preceding eight years was 84 hours. A heavy pall of smoke trapped under a shower cloud shrouded the City in darkness between 3 and 4 o'clock on the 13th and was followed by a heavy snow shower. May with 170 hours sunshine was the sunniest month of the year but was not so bright as in 1957 and 1956. July had 163 hours compared with 129 in 1957 and 144 in 1956. Sunshine in this month, like the rainfall, is a very variable quantity. April too was duller with 125 hours as against 169 in 1957. June was the duller since records began in 1914, with only 107 hours (compared with 267 in the previous year). September too was duller than last year, 100 hours as against 124, but brighter than in 1956 (68 hours). October had 67 hours compared with 46 in 1957 and 83 in 1956. November had only 25 hours sunshine, an amount less than in the two previous years, and fog was reported on nine occasions. Indeed fog was present in some part of each of the three consecutive weeks ending the 13th December and although there were 27 hours sunshine in this month there was also fog on seven occasions, one of the densest experienced in the City for many years occurring on the 1st of the month—seriously disrupting traffic and causing a sharp rise in respiratory illness and deaths from bronchitis among the elderly.

For the country as a whole the frequency of fog in 1958 was the highest for at least 25 years.

SECTION II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following is a summary of the principal vital statistics of the city :—

SUMMARY.

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population	1,078,400	1,079,800	1,083,500	1,085,100	1,084,700
Acreage	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725
Persons per acre ...	27	27	27	27	27
Number of Inhabited Houses	326,267	324,350	321,368	317,894	312,323
Deaths—Number registered	14,020	13,883	14,034	14,086	13,658
Deaths—After correction for Transfers... ..	13,454	13,177	13,194	13,275	12,750
Births—Number registered	22,922	22,581	22,622	21,670	21,228
Births—After correction ...	22,760	22,413	21,885	21,023	20,977
Death rate per 1,000 living —All causes	12.48	12.20	12.18	12.23	11.75
Birth rate per 1,000 living ...	21.11	20.76	20.20	19.37	19.34
Deaths under One Year— After correction ...	800	774	720	765	736
Deaths under One Year— Per 1,000 births ...	35	35	33	36	35
Neonatal death rate—Per 1,000 live births ...	23.2	23.0	20.8	22.7	21.5
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 births (live and still) ...	25.5	26	26	27	29

Particulars of the causes of mortality together with the rates are given in Table VIII in the Appendix, and the age and sex distribution in Table IX.

BIRTHS.

There was another increase in the number of births registered in the City in 1958, 22,760 compared with 22,413 in 1957 and 21,885 in 1956. This upward trend has been apparent since 1950 with only a slight check in 1953. In 1958 and 1957, however, the increase has been smaller and with further decreases in population and in the marriage rate the number of births may become stabilised about this present level.

The 1958 figure is a new record as this, excluding the postwar years 1946 and 1947, is the greatest number registered since 1931 (22,926). The following table shows the trend since 1930 :—

1930-39 (Average)	22,238	1955	...	...	21,023
1940-49 (Average)	21,941	1956	...	...	21,885
1950-54 (Average)	20,334	1957	...	...	22,413
	1958	...	...		22,760

The rate per 1,000 of the population was 21·11 compared with 20·76 in 1957 and 20·20 in 1956. This is still above the rate for Scotland as a whole, 19·2 per 1,000 as against 19·0 in 1957 and 18·5 in 1956. The proportion of male births again showed a slight increase from 51·2 in 1957 to 51·3 in 1958.

Comment was made in last year's report on the effect on the vital statistics of Cathcart Ward following the influx of population to the new Castlemilk Housing Scheme there. This Ward, from 1949 to 1953, had consistently shown an unfavourable balance between births and deaths, due mainly to a steady decrease in births which in 1951 reached their lowest level of 236. Since 1954 there has been a steady recovery and in 1958 Cathcart had the greatest number of births of all the 37 wards. This figure of 1,177 is the highest recorded for any ward since 1947 when Ruchill had 1,218, and Gorbals in the same year had 1,176. Dalmarnock, which for the four previous years had had the greatest number of births, took second place in 1958 with 1,083. Other wards contributing more than 900 births were Mile End (997) and Hutchesontown (920).

This last ward had the highest birthrate in 1958, 34·8 as against 34·7 in 1957, a distinction it has held unchallenged since 1954. Other wards with high rates were Cowcaddens (32·0), Dalmarnock (31·1), Townhead (30·2), Gorbals (30·1), and Woodside (29·9), all old congested areas of the City. The rate for Cathcart was 27·4.

Twenty wards had rates above the City average and only one, Park (21·2), had a somewhat similar rate. The lowest rate (for the fourth year in succession) was that of Craigton (10·4). Other low rates were Yoker (11·3), Pollokshields (12·1), Langside (13·2), Camphill (13·5), Pollokshaws (13·6) and Kelvinside (14·8). Attention was drawn in last year's report to one result of low birthrates in five of these wards, an excess of deaths over births. With the exceptions indicated in the table

which follows, Kelvinside, Camphill and Langside have consistently shown this unfavourable balance since 1949 and Yoker and Craigton since 1955.

		1958		Decrease (except where indicated by *)						
		Births	Deaths	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Kelvinside	...	275	278	3	2*	30	28	48	51	71
Camphill	...	274	305	31	73	121	93	44	71	96
Langside	...	334	368	34	19	70	109	52	14*	13
Yoker	...	309	338	29	2	—	4	60*	18*	51*
Craigton	...	395	436	41	25	9*	14	20*	50*	97*

The small excess of births in Kelvinside in 1957, the first since 1948, was not repeated in 1958, as although there were more births this year, deaths also were more numerous and the net result was a deficit of 3. Langside Ward showed a similar trend though with a larger excess of deaths than in 1957. In both Camphill and Craigton Wards both births and deaths were fewer than in 1957, the excess in Camphill being much reduced and in Craigton considerably increased. In Yoker the excess was 29 compared with a bare margin of 2 in 1957, the result of fewer births and an increase in deaths.

Illegitimate Births.—During 1958, 1,114 births were registered compared with 1,045 in 1957. This is equivalent to 4·9 per cent. of the total births compared with 4·7 per cent. in the previous year. The following table shows the trend in the rate since 1900 :—

1900	...	...	6·2	1950	...	...	5·5
1925	...	...	5·8	1955	...	...	4·7
1935	...	...	5·9	1956	...	...	4·8
1945	...	...	8·3	1957	...	...	4·7
		1958	...	...	4·9		

The highest ward rates were those of Park (11·4), Exchange (9·4), Calton (7·8) and Anderston (7·4). The lowest rate was that of Whiteinch (2·0). Other low rates were Cathcart (2·2), Mile End (2·5), Fairfield (2·5), Dennistoun (2·6) and Partick West (2·8).

A more accurate comparison of the legitimate and illegitimate birth rates is obtained when the calculation is based on the number of women of child-bearing ages ; the former on married women of 16 to 44 years of age, and the latter on the unmarried women and widows

of the same ages. This is given in the following table (the latest available figure being that of 1957) :—

GLASGOW—BIRTH RATES DISTINGUISHING LEGITIMATE AND
ILLEGITIMATE IN CERTAIN YEARS FROM 1871.

(Based on Figures of the Register-General.)

Year	Number of Legitimate Births	Rate per 1,000	Number of Illegitimate Births	Rate per 1,000
		Married Women 16-44 Years		Unmarried Women and Widows 16-44 Years
1871 ...	17,118	298	1,749	27
1881 ...	17,605	293	1,501	22
1891 ...	18,304	283	1,553	21
1901 ...	22,676	260	1,530	14
1911 ...	19,966	229	1,603	14
1921 ...	27,790	238	1,922	13
1931 ...	21,504	176	1,427	10
1951 ...	19,029	134	1,062	9.6
1952 ...	19,378	137	961	8.9
1953 ...	19,211	136.5	1,021	9.7
1954 ...	19,954	141.9	1,023	9.9
1955 ...	20,036	142.2	987	9.9
1956 ...	20,834	147.4	1,051	10.9
1957 ...	21,367	151.0	1,048	11.3

These rates are higher than those for Scotland as a whole. In 1957 the comparable legitimate birthrate for Scotland was 140.9 and the illegitimate 9.7.

MARRIAGES.

There was a further decrease in the number of marriages in 1958, 9,965 compared with 10,329 in 1957, 11,072 in 1956 and 10,651 in 1955. This represents a rate of 9.2 per thousand of the population as against 9.6 for the previous year. The following table shows the trend of the marriage rate since 1871 :—

MARRIAGES PER THOUSAND PERSONS LIVING.

1871-1880 ...	9.1	1941-1945 ...	11.0
1881-1890 ...	9.3	1946-1950 ...	9.8
1891-1900 ...	9.4	1951-1955 ...	9.6
1901-1910 ...	8.8	1956 ...	10.2
1911-1920 ...	9.7	1957 ...	9.6
1921-1930 ...	8.9	1958 ...	9.2
1931-1940 ...	9.7		

This is still above the rate for Scotland as a whole, 8.0 in 1958 compared with 8.3 in 1957 and an average for the years 1951-1955 of 8.1.

DEATHS.

In each of the preceding three years 1955 to 1957, the number of deaths registered has shown a progressive decrease but in 1958 this trend was reversed and the number of deaths registered was 14,020, 137 more than in 1957. After correction for transfers, 1,609 outward and 1,043 inward, this figure was reduced to 13,454, compared with 13,177 in the previous year. In 1958, Glasgow with 20·8 per cent. of the population of Scotland accounted for 21·6 per cent. of all the deaths, the same proportion as in 1957. The death rate for the City, which had remained at 12·2 per 1,000 for the previous three years, has now risen to 12·5. This is above the rate for Scotland as a whole, although it, too, has risen from 11·9 in 1957 to 12·0 in 1958.

With the exception of Kelvinside in 1954, Camphill Ward has had the highest deathrate each year since 1950. In 1958, however, Park Ward took first place with a rate of 16·1 compared with 14·6 in 1957. Other wards with high deathrates were Calton (15·7), Exchange (15·3), Partick East (15·3), Camphill (15·0), Kelvinside (15·0), Govanhill (14·7), Langside (14·6), Dennistoun (14·2) and Parkhead (14·2). An increase in the rate was apparent in 23 of the 37 wards. Only Cathcart Ward had a rate closely comparable with that for the City and thirteen had higher rates. Pollokshaws for the eighth successive year had the lowest rate of all the wards, 8·2 compared with 7·6 in 1957. Other wards with low rates were Knightswood (9·2), Pollokshields (9·3) and Springburn (9·7).

Age and Sex Distribution.—This increase was common to both sexes and somewhat greater among females. Male deaths totalled 7,138 as against 7,017 in 1957 and female deaths 6,316 and 6,160 respectively. The proportion of male deaths was 53·0 per cent. compared with 53·3 per cent. in 1957. This latter figure, however, was higher than usual. The proportion varies little from year to year. Details of the age and sex distribution of deaths according to the International Classification of Causes of Death (Short List) are given in Appendix Table IX.

The age distribution of deaths as a rate per 1,000 deaths at all ages is shown from 1948 onwards in the following table. In 1948 12 per cent. of all the deaths occurred at ages under 15 years and 65 per cent. at ages over 55. In 1958 the relative proportions were 7 per cent. and 78 per cent. Compared with 1957 the proportion under 15 years remains unchanged but that of the older age group has risen from 76 per cent. In 1958 deaths in males were fewer at all ages under 55,

except in age group 15 to 20, and more numerous at all ages over 55 years than in 1957. In females there were increases in all age groups except between 10 and 25 years and 45 and 65 years.

RATE PER 1,000 DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

		—1	—5	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65—	Total
1948	...	91	16	16	36	40	58	98	165	480	1,000
1951	...	64	12	9	16	25	45	98	180	551	1,000
1953	...	57	9	9	13	23	43	102	175	569	1,000
1955	...	58	7	7	10	18	37	100	179	584	1,000
1956	...	55	6	6	8	18	35	96	184	592	1,000
1957	...	59	7	7	9	19	37	98	185	579	1,000
1958	...	60	6	5	8	17	37	91	186	590	1,000

Male deaths in the "over 55" age group numbered 5,386 compared with 5,160 in 1957 and 5,230 in 1956, while female deaths totalled 5,058, an increase of 147. The proportion of the over 55's to male deaths at all ages was 75·5 per cent. (73·5 in 1957). Deaths of females over 55 accounted for 80·1 per cent. of all female deaths compared with 79·7 per cent. in 1957.

Changes in the Classification of Causes of Death, 1958.—The classification of causes of death hitherto used for the Annual Report has been that of the International Classification revisions of which were adopted in 1927, 1931, 1940 and 1950. A seventh revision, adopted in 1957, came into operation on 1st January, 1958, and has been used in the classification of deaths for this report. Unlike the previous revision in 1950, there are practically no major changes but a large number of minor ones, some of which are as follows :—

Influenza.

In the classification as used by this Department influenza now has a preference similar to infectious diseases and this may result in an increase in this group and a corresponding decrease in other causes (particularly heart disease) but this should not amount to much.

Myocarditis with Auricular Fibrillation.

Auricular fibrillation (in "other diseases of heart" group) is now taken in preference to myocarditis (in "arterio-sclerotic and degenerative diseases of heart" group).

Aneurysm of Abdominal Aorta (Unqualified).

This cause is now placed in diseases of circulatory system instead of, as previously, being classified to syphilis.

Late Effects of Vascular Lesions. (Duration one year or more).

The above are now retained within the vascular lesion group instead of being allocated to other diseases of the nervous system.

Bronchiectasis.

This cause (in the "other respiratory diseases" group) now has a preference over bronchitis.

These are only some of the changes but it will be seen that most of them are of little significance and with the exception perhaps of the one relating to influenza, their effect on the statistics will be negligible.

Relative Frequency of Causes of Death.—A comparison is made in the following table of the commonest causes, or groups of causes, of death which together were responsible for 80 per cent. and over of all deaths in 1958 and 1957 :—

		1958		1957
	Number	Per cent. of all Causes	Number	Per cent. of all Causes
*Heart Disease	3,822	28.41	†3,805	†28.87
Malignant Neoplasms	2,340	17.39	2,360	17.91
Vascular Lesions of the Central Nervous System	1,936	14.39	1,784	13.54
Bronchitis	820	6.10	588	4.46
Violence (Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents, etc.)	719	5.34	615	4.67
Pneumonia	606	4.51	575	4.36
Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy	583	4.33	521	3.96
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	377	2.80	361	2.74
	<u>11,203</u>	<u>83.27</u>	<u>†10,609</u>	<u>†80.51</u>

* excluding Hypertension

† corrected figure

With the exception of Violence and Bronchitis, the relative frequency of the eight main causes remained unchanged from 1957. While both these causes account for more deaths in 1958 the increase has been greater for Bronchitis which now takes precedence of Violence in this table.

An analysis of the provisional figures of the causes of death for the whole of Scotland shows the first three causes as above but followed by Violent Causes, Bronchitis, Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy, Pneumonia and Pulmonary Tuberculosis in that order. Together these eight causes account for 82.1 per cent. of the total deaths compared with the City figure of 83.3. Bronchitis and Pneumonia accounted for a much higher proportion of the City deaths, 6.10 and

4·51 per cent. respectively as against 3·70 and 3·39 for the country as a whole. Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which ranks eighth as a cause of death for Scotland and for the City too, accounted for 2·80 per cent. of the City deaths as against 1·03 for Scotland. In two major groups, Heart Disease and Vascular Lesions, the proportions were lower for the City ; for Scotland the respective figures were 32·40 and 16·08. The proportion of deaths due to Malignant Causes was very similar to that for the City, being of the same order, 17·39 as against 17·45. Deaths from Violent Causes, however, formed a larger proportion of the City deaths, 5·34, compared with the Scottish figure of 4·59 ; similarly with Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy in respect of which the proportion of City deaths was 4·33 and for Scotland 3·48.

Causes of Death.—The following table is a summary of the causes of death as shown in Appendix Table VIII arranged in the principal groups according to the International Classification adopted in 1950.

SUMMARY OF DEATH RATES PER MILLION FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

	1958	1957	1956
General Diseases—			
(a) Infectious	38	35	41
(b) Tuberculosis—			
(1) Respiratory	350	334	34
(2) Non-Respiratory	22	21	25
(c) Malignant (Cancer, etc.)	2,170	2,186	2 151
Diseases of the Nervous System (including Mental Disorders)	2,006	1,955	2 022
Diseases of the Circulatory System	4,161	4,089	4,052
Diseases of Respiratory System (including Influenza)	1,465	1,310	1,28
Diseases of Digestive System	361	389	384
Congenital Defects and Diseases of Early Infancy	541	547	478
Violence	667	570	551
All Other Causes	695	767	851
	<u>12,476</u>	<u>12,203</u>	<u>12,177</u>

Infectious Disease.—The decline in the mortality from infectious disease which has been increasingly apparent in the last three or four years was checked in 1958 and the rate of 38 per million showed a small increase over that of 1957. Diarrhoea under 2 years of age is the major cause of death in this group and was chiefly responsible for the increase in 1958 with 6 more deaths than in 1957. Of the 41 deaths from infectious disease, 19 were attributable to this cause and the rate rose from 12 per million in 1957 to 18 in 1958. Cerebrospinal fever accounted for 3 male and 7 female deaths of which 7 were infants under 1 year of age, two children under 5 years and 1 male aged 58. There were 3 deaths from poliomyelitis, 1 male infant of 10 months, and 2 adults, a 33 year

old man and a woman of 27 years. Acute infectious encephalitis was responsible for three deaths, one a female infant of 9 months and two women of 51 and 75 years respectively. A man aged 80 and a woman of 82 years died from dysentery and a 45 year old marine engineer from cerebral malaria. There were no deaths from diphtheria or scarlet fever but the death of a 70 year old woman was attributed to streptococcal sore throat. Paratyphoid A accounted for the death of a 30 year old Indian male and chickenpox for that of a 3 year old girl who was also subject to cerebral seizures.

Tuberculosis.—The Registrar General in classifying a death generally accepts the first mentioned cause in preference to tuberculosis where this and certain other disease appear together on the death certificate. In an endeavour to obtain as exact an estimate as possible of the extent of the tuberculosis prevalence in this city it has been the practice of this Department to classify as a tuberculosis death, most instances where this disease appears on the death certificate, whether or not associated with another cause to which the Registrar General would accord priority. Since 1950 the only exceptions to this rule have been in favour of violent causes and infectious diseases.

Up till 1949 there was little material difference between the two sets of figures, this discrepancy has become more pronounced since 1950 as the following table shows :—

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN GLASGOW,
1950 to 1958. COMPARISON WITH REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Medical Officer of Health	Registrar General	Non-Pulmonary Medical Officer of Health	Tuberculosis Registrar General
1950	87	84	12	11
1951	64	60	9	9
1952	52	49	7	6
1953	43	40	4	3
1954	39	34	3	3
1955	34	28	3	3
1956	34	25	2	2
1957	33	24	2	2
1958	35	26	2	1

The death rates are given in preference to the actual number of deaths in order that this table may be compared with that given in the Tuberculosis Section of this Report where the Glasgow death rates are compared with those of other towns.

The figures quoted hereafter are those of this Department.

In 1958 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 377, 16 more than in 1957. Of these only two were under 20 years of age, a girl of 16 and one of 18 years. The record low mortality rate of 1957, 334 per million, was not maintained, but rose to 350 in 1958. The rate has been falling steadily since 1948, when it was as high as 1,142 per million and since 1955 it has shown a tendency to stabilise around 340.

The following table shows the age distribution of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (stated as a percentage of the total).

		—15	—20	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	All Ages
MALES—										
1958	...	—	—	0.4	5.6	8.3	25.1	29.1	31.5	100.0
1957	...	0.4	—	1.6	7.7	11.4	22.0	26.4	30.5	100.0
1956	...	0.8	0.8	1.7	7.1	10.0	21.2	32.1	26.3	100.0
1955	...	0.8	0.4	1.2	12.8	11.6	26.4	28.8	18.0	100.0
1951	...	2.1	2.8	5.8	13.1	16.1	20.7	24.9	14.5	100.0
FEMALES—										
1958	...	—	1.6	1.6	21.4	33.3	12.7	12.7	16.7	100.0
1957	...	1.7	—	1.7	17.4	28.7	17.4	7.8	25.3	100.0
1956	...	0.8	1.6	4.7	31.2	20.3	12.5	6.3	22.6	100.0
1955	...	0.8	4.2	8.4	25.2	21.9	13.4	14.3	11.8	100.0
1951	...	5.7	9.0	18.1	23.0	18.5	9.1	8.7	7.9	100.0

This sex difference in the age distribution of mortality from the pulmonary form of the disease should be compared with the following table in which the rates for each sex and age-group are based on the respective Census populations :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :

RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP.

		—15	—20	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	All Ages
MALES—										
1930-32	...	0.17	0.95	1.35	1.22	1.54	1.59	1.21	0.76	0.96
1950-52	...	0.10	0.24	0.73	0.74	0.95	1.36	2.02	1.49	0.82
FEMALES—										
1930-32	...	0.26	1.47	1.41	1.11	0.79	0.62	0.60	0.23	0.75
1950-52	...	0.12	0.67	1.40	1.08	0.66	0.35	0.39	0.30	0.55

There was little change in the death rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 1957, 22 per million as against 21. The rate was 25 in 1956 and 31 in 1955. Seven of the twenty-four deaths were due to tubercular meningitis, and of these only one, an infant of 7 months, was under 1 year of age. Of the others three were children under ten years of age, and three, adults over 35. Abdominal tuberculosis was responsible for the death of one male in the age group 65-75

and two females, one in the 35-45 and the other in the 55-65 age group. Deaths from other forms of tuberculosis totalled 14 compared with 13 in 1957. Of these only four were females and only one (a male) was under 20, all the others being over 35 years of age.

Diseases of the Nervous System.—There was another increase in the deaths from this group of causes, continuing a trend which has been apparent since 1952. This upward trend was checked for the first time in 1957 but this was not repeated and the 1958 total is 52 more than in 1957 and the same figure as in 1955. The rate which fell from 2,022 in 1956 to 1,955 in 1957 rose to 2,006 per million in 1958. Vascular lesions which rank third on the list of major causes of death accounted for 1,936 (89.5 per cent.) of the 2,163 deaths, a larger proportion than in 1957. Thirteen deaths were allotted to non-meningococcal meningitis, the same number as in 1957 and of these 2 males and 5 females were under one year of age. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths attributable to certain mental diseases in this group, 41 as against 46 in 1957 and 36 in 1956. Deaths from a variety of other nervous diseases numbered 173, a decrease of 95.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—This, the major group of causes of death, accounted in 1958 for 4,487 deaths in all, 33 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, a proportion one per cent. less than in 1957. Since 1952 this figure has remained between 32 and 33 per cent. In 1957 deaths in this group totalled 4,415. Seventy-six per cent. of the deaths in this group were due to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease which in 1958 accounted for 3,402 deaths, almost the same number as in 1957 (3,400). The proportion of these deaths classified as coronary thrombosis was 57 per cent. in 1958 as against 55 per cent. in 1957 and 52 in 1956 and the increase in deaths from this cause, apparent since 1953, is still continuing.

Mortality from this form of heart disease is consistently higher in men than in women as the following table shows :—

		Males	Females	Total
1954	...	958	555	1,513
1955	...	1,062	609	1,671
1956	...	1,102	637	1,739
1957	...	1,151	717	1,868
1958	...	1,235	690	1,925

The age distribution of these deaths shows a marked disparity between the sexes in each age group up to 75 years and is somewhat different from that of 1957 when deaths at ages 65 years and over were very similar for both sexes.

	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	+75	All Age
Males ...	1	39	168	372	428	227	1,235
Females ...	—	9	49	144	275	213	690
	<u>1</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>703</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>1,925</u>

Deaths at ages under 55 years formed a smaller proportion of the male deaths from this cause in 1958, 16·8 per cent. as against 21·1 in 1957 and 20·7 in 1956. In females the proportion was higher in 1958, 8·4 per cent. compared with 7·3 in 1957 and 6·1 in 1956.

These figures do not include 10 deaths (6 male and 4 female) from angina pectoris. All were over 55 years of age.

There were fewer deaths from Chronic Rheumatic Heart disease, 214 compared with 245 in 1957 and 217 in 1956 and of these only three were under 20 years of age. Thirteen were over 75 years. Deaths from Hypertension numbered 370 as against 338 in 1957, and "Other diseases of the heart" accounted for 206 deaths, 46 more than in 1957. Two hundred and ninety-five deaths were due to a variety of circulatory disorders shown in the Short List as "Other diseases of the circulatory system" compared with 272 in 1957 and 263 in 1956.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—There was another increase in the total number of deaths in this group in 1958, 1,580 as against 1,414 in 1957 and 1,390 in 1956, the rate rising from 1,310 in 1957 to 1,465 in 1958. In contrast to 1957 this increase was not due to any prevalence of influenza which in 1958 reverted to its normal level and accounted for only 48 deaths compared with 161 in 1957. The rate dropped from 149 per million in 1957 to the normal level of a "non-epidemic" year, 45 in 1958, closely comparable with 46 in 1957.

Some of the increase was due to Pneumonia (excluding pneumonia of the newborn) which accounted for 606 deaths as against 575 in 1957 and 579 in 1956. The rate, which remained practically unchanged from 1956 to 1957 (534 and 533), rose to 562 per million in 1958. The severe weather conditions resulted in a sharp rise in the deaths from bronchitis and it is the mortality from this disease which is reflected in the increased respiratory diseases death rate in 1958. The total, 820, is the highest number of deaths from bronchitis registered in any year since 1950 when the present classification of deaths came into operation

and is 232 more than in 1957. This is equivalent to 51 per cent. of all the deaths in this group, a much higher proportion than in 1957, when it was 42 per cent. and 47 per cent. in 1956. A detailed review of the age and sex distribution of the deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia will be found in the Infectious Disease Section, page 144 of this report.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from "Other respiratory diseases," 106 as against 90 in 1957. In 1956 this figure was 105.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—Mortality in this group was somewhat lower in 1958, 389 deaths compared with 421 in 1957 and 416 in 1956. The rate fell from 389 in 1957 to 361 per million in 1958. The major cause in this group is Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum which usually accounts for almost one third of the total and in 1958 was the cause of 105 deaths, three less than in 1957. The rate, which has been falling steadily since 1955, decreased still further in 1958 to 97 per million. Deaths from Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia were slightly fewer, 70 as against 79 in 1957. Cirrhosis of the Liver accounted for 53 deaths, 12 fewer than in 1957 and the rate fell from 60 in 1951 to 49 per million in 1958. There were 44 deaths from Enteritis and Colitis (over 2 years of age), compared with 50 in 1957 and 49 in 1956. The rate, 41 per million, was the lowest for the past four years.

Appendicitis resulted in 20 deaths, five less than in 1957 and the rate was reduced from 23 to 19 per million. A variety of causes grouped under "Other Digestive Diseases" was responsible for 96 deaths, six fewer than in the previous year.

Congenital Defects and Diseases of Early Infancy.—With the exception of the deaths from congenital malformations, all the deaths attributed to this group occur at ages under 1 year and these are discussed in the appropriate section of Maternity and Child Welfare. A large proportion of the deaths from congenital malformation also occur before 1 year of age (in 1958, 123 of the 155 deaths were in this age group) but the mortality is not confined to this age group and the deaths, though relatively small in number, are widely distributed throughout all the age groups, the over 65's not excepted. The physical handicap of a congenital defect does not apparently curtail the normal lifespan—a fact of some importance in the provision of welfare services for those severely incapacitated by a congenital defect.

The distribution of the deaths from congenital malformations in 1958 is compared with the average for 1950-54 as follows :

Males—	—1	—15	—45	—65	—75	75 +	All Ages
1950-54 (average)	61	6	5	3	1	—	77
1955	51	10	7	5	—	—	73
1956	63	5	4	6	1	—	79
1957	77	9	8	2	2	—	98
1958	49	5	5	4	2	—	65
Females—							
1950-54 (average)	54	7	4	3	1	—	70
1955	67	12	7	—	1	1	88
1956	56	7	3	3	1	2	72
1957	63	5	9	2	—	1	80
1958	74	9	2	5	—	—	90

Cancer.—The group Malignant Neoplasms now ranks second on the list of major causes of death, accounting in 1958, for 17·4 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and 17·9 per cent. in 1957. Deaths in this group totalled 2,340 in 1958, 20 less than in 1957 but still above the average for the period 1950 to 1955. The trend of the rate during that period was as follows :—

RATE PER MILLION					
1950 ...	2,006		1954 ...	2,063	
1951 ...	2,002		1955 ...	2,139	
1952 ...	2,055		1956 ...	2,151	
1953 ...	2,053		1957 ...	2,186	
	1958	...	2,170		

The following table, which relates the deaths from cancer to the total deaths from all causes for each sex and in each age group, shows the higher proportion of deaths from cancer among males and the tendency of this proportion to increase, while that for females has till now remained fairly stable around 16 per cent.

DEATHS FROM CANCER AS PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES
FOR EACH SEX AND IN EACH AGE GROUP.

	—15	—25	—35	—45	55	65	75	75 +	All Ages
MALES—									
1930/32 ...	0·17	1·83	2·78	16·80	12·79	17·95	15·38	8·12	8·73
1950/52 ...	1·38	6·93	12·76	16·76	22·07	22·24	18·34	11·96	16·10
1953 ...	1·90	11·83	13·16	23·96	26·06	24·78	21·48	11·39	18·35
1954 ...	2·35	10·84	12·24	16·54	25·21	23·61	21·04	14·47	18·35
1955 ...	1·27	10·97	8·13	18·14	24·82	26·04	19·31	13·05	17·92
1956 ...	1·17	16·66	11·11	20·52	25·29	25·82	19·91	14·45	18·75
1957 ...	2·80	15·71	10·49	18·86	25·62	24·90	20·15	13·92	18·41
1958 ...	2·54	10·77	20·00	18·25	25·00	25·78	20·42	13·48	18·80
FEMALES—									
1930/32 ...	0·12	0·65	3·91	11·76	21·41	21·69	15·31	8·19	10·24
1950/52 ...	0·98	3·43	8·94	22·76	27·05	25·02	17·36	9·24	15·11
1953 ...	1·50	3·89	14·39	24·62	29·68	27·60	18·01	9·24	16·24
1954 ...	2·44	8·69	11·96	27·27	33·07	24·54	17·80	10·20	16·63
1955 ...	1·45	11·53	15·96	32·71	33·26	26·55	17·97	10·44	16·98
1956 ...	1·60	8·47	9·43	33·86	34·36	24·81	19·02	9·33	16·45
1957 ...	2·80	5·77	17·14	49·09	31·04	26·59	19·30	10·74	17·34
1958 ...	1·49	12·50	14·15	24·89	32·72	25·41	17·98	9·20	15·80

The following table shows the sex ratio of the deaths from cancer from 1931 onwards. The steady increase in the ratio of male to female deaths from 1931 to 1953 received its first check in 1954 and then showed some tendency to fall. In 1958 however a further increase (of 49) in the male deaths combined with a reduction (of 70) in the female deaths resulted in a sharp increase in this ratio.

RATIO : MALES TO 100 FEMALES.

1931	...	97	1954	...	126
1941	...	103	1955	...	120
1951	...	113	1956	...	128
1952	...	121	1957	...	121
1953	...	129	1958	...	134

This male preponderance obtains throughout the age groups with the exception of the 35 to 44 age period when deaths from cancer of the breast and the genital organs increase the mortality among females.

MALE DEATHS AS A RATIO OF 100 FEMALE DEATHS.

	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
1930-32 ...	114	271	60	66	76	102	111	68	92
1950-52 ...	180	150	120	83	126	123	118	106	116
1953 ...	183	367	100	105	137	142	140	99	129
1954 ...	144	150	129	68	124	143	132	188	126
1955 ...	117	150	53	70	133	151	118	103	120
1956 ...	100	189	140	86	117	167	117	120	128
1957 ...	145	367	83	77	139	141	116	105	121
1958 ...	118	140	167	83	138	163	135	113	134

In the age period 45-55 there occurs in both sexes a sharp rise in the number of cancer deaths. As will be seen from the table on page 62, the heaviest mortality (in both sexes) is in the age groups 55 to 75 with some reduction in the over 75s. In 1958 59·4 per cent. of all the male deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 75 and 18·9 at over 75. In 1957 the respective ratios were 56·7 and 20·1. In females there was an increase in the younger age group, 54·3 compared with 53·8 but the proportion of deaths at ages over 75 was lower, 22·5 per cent. compared with 23·1.

The following table shows the age distribution as a percentage of the total cancer deaths in each sex :—

	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
1958									
Males ...	1·0	0·5	1·9	3·6	14·7	29·6	29·8	18·9	100·0
Females	1·1	0·5	1·5	5·8	14·3	24·4	29·8	22·6	100·0

Apart from a slight recession in 1954 male mortality from cancer has increased steadily since 1951 and continued until 1957 when there was a small decrease. This has proved only a temporary check as there was another increase in the male deaths in 1958, 1,342 as against 1,292

in 1957. Mortality from cancer in females which has been showing a tendency to increase from 1953 onwards was somewhat lower in 1958 with 998 deaths compared with 1,068 in 1957.

Of the total male deaths from cancer 560 (41·7 per cent.) were due to cancer of the respiratory organs, the corresponding percentage among females being only 9·8 per cent. The trend of this form of cancer is clearly shown in the following table which compares the male and female deaths from cancer of the respiratory and of the digestive organs over a period of some years :—

	1932/41	1942/51	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
MALES—									
Respiratory Organs	96	244	421	486	460	498	526	514	560
Digestive Organs	491	554	522	496	487	494	499	499	491
FEMALES—									
Respiratory Organs	38	69	73	84	83	110	105	105	98
Digestive Organs	429	473	468	459	454	470	468	468	426

In 211 of the 491 male and 156 of the 426 female deaths from cancer of the digestive organs, the site of the diseases was located in the stomach and small intestine. This is a decrease of 31 from the 1957 figure of 197 male and 201 female deaths. The deaths from cancer of this site from 1952 onwards are compared, as follows, with the average for each of the two preceding ten-year periods :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINE.

	1932/41	1942/51	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Males ...	190	219	207	208	183	105	223	197	211
Females ...	161	179	176	203	149	188	182	201	156

There were more deaths from cancer of the rectum, 117 compared with 105 in 1957. The male deaths numbered 65 as against 52 female deaths. Deaths from cancer of the liver and biliary passages were fewer 55 as against 61 in 1957, and of these 30 were females. There was little change in the number of deaths from cancer of the pancreas, 83 in 1958 as against 81 in 1957 and of these 52 were males and 31 females. The sub-group " Other Digestive Organs " accounted for 234 deaths, thirteen fewer than in 1957. In 1958 cancer of the Large Intestine, usually included in " Other Digestive Organs," was responsible for all the 234 deaths in this group.

The 41 deaths from cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx were three less than in 1957, the female deaths seven more than last year, while the male deaths were ten fewer. Male deaths from cancer of this

site have shown a marked decline since the 1930's in comparison with the female mortality, which, after a tendency to increase in the years 1933 to 1943, has shown little variation since.

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE BUCCAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX.

		1932/41	1942/51	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Males ...	...	70	57	48	37	65	28	35	36	26
Females	...	11	13	19	12	16	15	12	8	15

There was a decrease in deaths from cancer of the breast, which after cancer of the stomach is the most common form of death from cancer in the female, accounting for 183 deaths in 1958. Half this number occurred in the age group 45 to 65, and 72 at ages over 65. In addition there was one death from cancer of the breast in males.

Deaths from cancer of the lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues were again more numerous 108 in 1958 as against 98 in 1957. There were 59 male deaths—ten more than the females. Of this total of 108 only nine were under 15 years of age.

Most of the deaths in this group are due to leukaemia, a form of cancer which has attracted some attention in recent years owing to the fact that a larger proportion of the cases than in other kinds of malignant disease, occur in children. Since 1951 deaths from leukaemia have varied between 34 and 40 a year but in 1958 there was another increase, 59 as against 50 in 1957. Of these 59 deaths (33 male and 26 female), six were under five years of age. In 1957 seven deaths were in this age group. The distribution throughout the age groups is shown as follows for 1958 and the two previous years :—

	—1	—2	—5	—20	—45	—55	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
1956 ...	—	—	1	4	6	5	4	9	5	34
1957 ...	1	1	5	2	4	6	7	15	9	50
1958 ...	—	1	5	2	11	8	11	11	10	59

Details of the age and sex distribution of cancer with respect to the site of the disease are given in the table on the next page. The totals for both sexes for certain earlier years are shown for comparison.

GLASGOW, 1958—DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE DIFFERENT SITES AS GIVEN IN THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

SITE OF LESION	MALES										FEMALES										Both Sexes					
																					Both SEXES		All ages			
	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	1958	1957	1947	1937				
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	—	—	—	—	3	4	10	9	26	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	4	15	41	44	73	74				
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—	—	—	—	1	4	11	9	12	37	—	—	—	—	2	4	9	8	23	60	69	74	48				
(a) Oesophagus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
(b) Stomach and small Intestine including Duodenum ...	—	—	2	7	38	62	60	42	211	—	—	—	5	16	27	50	58	156	367	398	411	329				
(c) Rectum ...	—	—	3	4	3	13	27	15	65	—	—	—	2	9	8	19	14	52	117	105	154	91				
(d) Liver and Biliary Passage ...	—	—	—	2	6	7	8	2	25	—	1	1	2	4	6	12	4	30	55	61	71	85				
(e) Pancreas ...	—	—	—	—	8	13	13	18	52	—	—	—	—	2	8	11	10	31	83	81	54	55				
(f) Peritoneum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	8	4				
(g) Other Digestive Organs ...	—	—	3	2	10	27	24	34	100	—	—	—	1	17	27	50	39	134	234	247	287	289				
Respiratory Organs ...	—	—	1	25	96	211	179	48	560	—	2	2	8	14	31	26	15	98	658	619	320	143				
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	15	11	27	22	6	83	83	75	111	81				
Other Female Genital Organs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	11	10	8	36	36	79	49	29				
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	16	42	52	42	30	183	184	203	141	125				
Male Genito-Urinary Organs ...	—	—	4	1	5	4	24	39	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	68	72	79				
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	6	11	—	1	—	1	2	5	3	7	19	30	18	21	18				
Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	4	4	7	2	6	14	13	9	59	5	—	7	2	7	12	11	5	49	108	98	179	110				
Other or Unspecified Organs ...	9	3	5	4	15	31	31	19	117	6	—	2	5	10	21	28	17	89	206	189	—	—				
Totals	13	7	25	48	197	398	400	254	1,342	11	5	15	58	143	244	297	225	998	2,340	2,360	2,025	1,560				

Deaths from Violence.—This group still ranks fourth as a major cause of death in Glasgow, with 719 deaths in 1958 compared with 615 in 1957 and 597 in 1956, 25 per cent. of all the Scottish deaths from Violent Causes. The death rate has risen, from 570 per million in 1957 to 667 in 1958. Both sexes were affected by this increase, the females to a greater extent than the males. There were 435 male deaths as against 401 in 1957 while female deaths were 284 and 214 respectively. At ages under 15 there is little disparity between the sexes, except in age-group 5-10, when in 1958 male deaths (15) were more than double the female (6). Male deaths at ages 15-65 (250) were almost three times the number of female deaths (91). From 65 years upwards female deaths predominate.

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the deaths from Violence since 1945 :—

Year	MALES						FEMALES					
	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	Total	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	Total
1945-49 Ave.	39	45	89	92	87	352	25	13	27	40	92	197
1950-54 Ave.	41	31	88	95	102	357	28	11	26	40	116	221
1955 ...	47	25	101	105	107	385	26	9	33	37	141	246
1956 ...	39	29	97	114	95	374	25	13	26	42	117	223
1957 ...	37	26	111	110	117	401	32	6	25	45	106	214
1958 ...	31	20	125	125	134	435	29	8	42	49	156	284

The Department of Health in their Report for 1958 point out that "deaths in the home form the greatest individual group of fatal accidents. There were 1,060 such deaths (in 1957) representing 45 per cent. of the total number of deaths from accidents of all kinds. As usual the brunt of these fatalities occurs towards the extremes of life." Information is not available to determine the exact proportion of home accidents in Glasgow but there is evidence to suggest that while the total percentage is very similar, the greatest number of home accidents is in the higher age group of 65 years and over.

Details are given elsewhere in this Report (in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section) of the deaths of infants under one year and of toddlers (1-5 years) as a result of accidents in the home.

Under one year of age, Inhalation and Ingestion of Food accounts for more than half the deaths from Violent Causes (54 per cent. in 1958), and accidental mechanical suffocation (i.e., by blankets, pillow, over-laying) 29 per cent. In the age-group 1-5 years accidents involving motor vehicles (8) accounted for almost half of the total in 1958.

In 1958, 31 per cent. of all male deaths from Violent Causes were over 65 years of age and 55 per cent. of the female deaths were in this age-group. The respective figures for 1957 were 30 and 51 per cent.

An analysis of the 134 male and 156 female deaths over 65 years of age shows the following distribution of violent causes compared with 117 male and 106 female deaths in 1957 :—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS FROM VIOLENT CAUSES
AT AGES OVER 65 YEARS.

	Males		Females	
	1958	1957	1958	1957
Falls	47.8	44.5	57.7	62.3
Road Accidents	24.6	22.2	10.3	8.5
Poisoning (Gas and Drugs) ...	9.7	11.1	14.1	14.2
Drowning	6.7	8.6	1.9	1.9
Burns	3.7	3.4	10.3	4.7
Suicide	3.0	5.1	1.9	0.9
Other Violence (incl. Homicide) ...	4.5	5.1	3.8	7.5
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Exact information as to the circumstances in which the accident occurred, or the cause, is in a very large number of deaths not recorded and any figures regarding the number of accidents occurring at home should therefore be regarded as an approximation only. In 1957 the information available suggests that 42 per cent. of the male deaths from violence in this age group and 63 per cent. of the female deaths occurred at home.

Falls were the most common accident in this age-group in 1958, especially among women (57.7 per cent. as against 47.8 per cent. in males). Of these more than half the falls of females occurred at home against only one-third of the males. Another common home accident, gas poisoning, accounted for 30 deaths (12 male and 18 female), 29 per cent. of the deaths at all ages from this type of accident. There were more deaths from burns in this age-group in 1958, 21 as against 9 in 1957 and 13 in 1956. These all occurred at home and all but five were women, more than three times the male deaths from this type of accident. Only five were due to scalding by hot liquids. In 7 deaths the house had gone on fire and in other 3 clothing caught fire. A woman of 86 was fatally burned when the newspaper she was reading caught fire, and another (of 78 years) as a result of stumbling against an electric heater. In the remaining four the old person had fallen into an open fire.

Road accidents were a major cause of accidents outwith the home, accounting in 1958 for 11 per cent. of all deaths from Violent Causes in this age-group. In males road accidents rank second as a major cause of accidental death, 24·6 per cent. of all male deaths in this group in 1958 as against 10·3 per cent. of the female deaths.

The sex and age distribution of the deaths from Violent Causes are shown in the following table according to the International Classification, with the totals for 1957 and 1956 for comparison :—

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM VIOLENT CAUSES,
1958, COMPARED WITH THE TOTALS FOR 1956 AND 1957.

Long Code No.			AGES						All Ages	All Ages	
			-1	-5	-15	-45	-65	65+		1957	1956
802	Railway and other Train acci-	M	—	—	—	4	2	—	6	6	7
	dent	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
825	Motor Vehicle Accident ...	M	1	4	7	28	12	19	71	73	66
		F	1	4	3	10	3	6	27	17	29
841	Other Street Accident ...	M	—	—	—	1	1	6	8	8	5
845		F	—	—	—	4	—	1	5	3	3
858	Water and Other Transport	M	—	—	—	4	3	—	7	10	7
866	(incl. Air) Accident ...	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
888	Accidental Poisoning—	M	—	1	—	9	4	1	15	9	9
	by Drugs	F	—	1	—	4	3	4	12	10	6
895	Accidental Poisoning—	M	—	—	—	24	29	12	65	48	41
	by Gases and Vapours ...	F	—	—	1	5	15	18	39	30	27
904	Accidental Falls	M	—	—	3	8	17	54	82	77	73
		F	—	—	—	3	5	76	84	66	73
916/	Other Accidents (falling objects,	M	—	—	1	8	1	1	11	13	5
914	cutting or piercing instru- ments, machinery, electric current).	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
916/	Burns and Scalds	M	—	—	—	1	4	5	10	16	9
917		F	1	1	2	3	3	16	26	20	21
921/	Inhalation and Ingestion of	M	12	—	—	1	—	—	13	18	24
923	Food, etc.	F	10	—	—	1	1	3	15	14	13
924/	Accidental Mechanical Suffo-	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	11
925	cation	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	6	11	3
926	Lack of Care of Infants under	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	1 year	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
929	Accidental Drowning ...	M	—	3	4	9	11	9	36	31	23
		F	2	—	—	4	6	3	15	9	12
933	Hunger, Thirst and Exposure	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
936	Other and unspecified accidents	M	—	1	5	13	23	20	62	44	57
		F	—	2	1	—	8	23	34	20	24
953/	Therapeutic Misadventure ...	M	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	2
954		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
956	Late complications of surgical	M	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	5	5
962	operation and late effect of	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
965	other accidental and war injuries.										
970/	Suicide	M	—	—	—	11	12	4	27	24	23
979		F	—	—	—	6	5	3	14	4	11
980/	Homicide	M	—	2	—	3	3	1	9	4	2
983		F	—	—	1	2	—	2	5	4	2
Total 1958			M	20	11	20	125	134	435	401	370
			F	21	8	8	42	49	156	214	227
Grand Total 1958 ...				41	19	28	167	174	719		
1957				47	22	32	136	155		615	
1956				43	21	42	123	156	212		597

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The year has been one of continued endeavour by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department in the field of maternal and child care. It is disappointing, however, that the infant mortality rate has increased from 34·5 in 1957 to 35·1 in 1958. This increase was due mainly to a rise in the number of deaths from respiratory disease, from 89 to 122. The major causes of death in children under one year are Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy which together accounted for 60 per cent. of all the infant deaths. The infant mortality rate is high in places, and Glasgow is an outstanding example, where there is an adverse environment. The rate is influenced by bad housing, overcrowding, and defective sanitation, coupled with more specific factors (which influence the rate). These factors are the size of the birth rate, the distribution of the births throughout the social classes, the parity, age and physique of the mother, and the standards of maternal care. The birth rate in Glasgow has steadily increased since 1950 and this year was 21·11 compared with the Scottish rate of 19·2. In Glasgow the proportional distribution of total live births by social class shows a very small number of Class I and a relatively high number in classes IV and V. Again there is a considerably higher proportion of births in the high parity groups of mothers compared to that obtaining in the other cities.

With regard to the adequacy of the maternity service, the outstanding weakness in Glasgow is the grave deficiency in maternity accommodation. This insufficiency is particularly unfortunate in a city like Glasgow and makes the administration of the maternity service very difficult indeed. Though representations have been made to the Government the matter requires more urgent consideration and higher priority in new schemes of hospital building.

Concern is also felt with regard to the numbers of expectant mothers who are attending hospital clinics and general practitioners for ante-natal care and who are still receiving no organised mothercraft teaching. Referral of such mothers to the Corporation ante-natal clinics for such teaching is simply not taking place.

Progress has been made in home accident prevention. Since mid 1958 all hospitals in the City report to the Medical Officer of Health all burning accidents occurring in children 0-15 years. The Health

Visitors pay special visits and advise regarding prevention. Members of the staff, both medical and nursing, have addressed a large number of meetings on the subject of accident prevention.

As is customary, many members of the staff were asked to address meetings throughout the year—Guilds, Mothers' Clubs, etc.—and help was given to Girl Guides, Girls Training Corps and the British Red Cross Society in their schemes for the training of young girls in child care.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

In attendance at the ante-natal clinics were 5,948 patients whose pregnancy (excluding abortions) terminated in 1958. Among these two deaths occurred, but these had little association with the puerperal state, the cause of death in one being a malignant neoplasm and the other bronchitis. The maternal death rate among clinic mothers was therefore nil in 1958 compared with 0·53 in 1957 and 0·71 in 1956. The rate for the city as a whole remains unchanged at the 1957 rate of 0·47,

STATEMENT SHOWING MATERNAL DEATHS AND RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND IN THE YEARS 1954-1958.

	Deaths					Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Accidents of Pregnancy ...	6	1	4	3	4	0·28	0·05	0·18	0·13	0·17
Puerperal Haemorrhage ...	2	2	5	1	1	0·09	0·09	0·22	0·04	0·04
Puerperal Septicaemia, including Post-abortive Sepsis ...	3	1	2	6	5	0·14	0·05	0·09	0·26	0·22
Toxaemia of Pregnancy, Albuminuria, Convulsions	4	2	4	1	1	0·18	0·09	0·18	0·04	0·04
Other Puerperal Diseases	1	1	1	—	—	0·05	0·05	0·04	—	—
Totals— Glasgow ...	17	7	16	11	11	0·74	0·33	0·71	0·47	0·47
Scotland ...	70	43	50	46	52	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5

Though certain deaths might possibly have been prevented, the number of maternal deaths is now so small that the rates are no longer an index of the problems connected with maternal care. The pre-natal death rates are now to a large extent a reflection of these difficult problems. Many factors are involved—age, parity and health of mother—as well as adequacy of the maternity service. Glasgow has still many adverse conditions which affect the perinatal mortality rates.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 347 more births in 1958 than in 1957 and a corresponding increase in the number of infant deaths, 800 as against 774. This is the highest figure recorded since 1952, when there were 831 deaths under one year of age. The infant mortality rate rose from 34·5 per 1,000 births in 1957 to 35·1 in 1958.

This increase was confined to female infants, and the rate, 33·7 per 1,000 births, is the highest since 1952, when it was 37·7. The usual heavier mortality among males was maintained, but the rate, 36·5 per 1,000, was the lowest for males since 1953 (40·2). The rates for each sex and in the main groups of causes of death are shown for the years 1953 to 1958 on opposite page.

The trend of infant mortality in Glasgow over the past twenty-eight years has been as follows :—

1930-34	...	...	102	1950-54	...	...	37
1935-39	...	...	93	1955	...	...	36
1940-44	...	...	95	1956	...	...	33
1945-49	...	...	64	1957	...	...	35
			1958	...	...		35

Infant Mortality in Municipal Wards.—Calton Ward had the highest rate in 1958 (60) with Exchange Ward as a close second with 59. In both wards the rates for 1958 were considerably higher than in 1957 when they were 36 and 27 respectively. Springburn Ward also had a comparable increase with a rate of 44 in 1958, compared with 21 in 1957. Seventeen wards showed an appreciable increase in their rate and only four, Mile End, Govan, Langside and Cathcart remained at the same level as in 1957, with only 1 per 1,000 of a variation in the 1957 figure.

Other wards with high rates were Mile End, Maryhill, Yoker, all of which had a rate of 45. Woodside and Kingston both had a rate of 44. Seventeen wards in all had rates above the city average.

The lowest rate was that of Langside (15). The rate for this ward in 1957 was 16. Other low rates were those of Fairfield (17), Kinning Park (18), Kelvinside (22) and Parkhead (22).

Details of the cause of death for each sex and each quarter of the first year of life are given in Appendix Table XI.

MALES—		Rate per 1,000 Births				
<i>Causes of Death</i>	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
I. Congenital Malformations	26.9	27.1	27.8	25.1	28.4	25.3
II. Diseases of Early Infancy						
III. Diseases of Respiratory System						
IV. Diseases of Digestive System	4.8	3.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.7
V. Diseases of Nervous System	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	0.9	1.6
VI. Tuberculosis	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6
VII. Infectious Diseases	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
VIII to XI. All other causes ...	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
	5.3	4.9	3.7	4.9	4.3	3.0
All causes ...	40.2	40.6	39.4	37.6	39.3	36.5
FEMALES—		Rate per 1,000 Births				
<i>Causes of Death</i>	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
I. Congenital Malformations	19.2	19.0	21.8	19.1	20.8	23.0
II. Diseases of Early Infancy						
III. Diseases of Respiratory System						
IV. Diseases of Digestive System	2.8	4.3	5.0	4.0	3.1	5.0
V. Diseases of Nervous System	2.4	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.0
VI. Tuberculosis	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7
VII. Infectious Diseases	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—
VIII to XI. All other causes ...	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6
	4.8	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.5	3.4
All causes ...	30.9	29.2	33.2	27.9	29.6	33.7
Ratio—Males to 100 Females	130	139	119	135	133	108

There were more deaths from respiratory disease in 1958, 122 as against 89 in 1957, and the rate rose from 3.97 to 5.36 per 1,000 births. While both sexes were affected, the increase was greater among female infants (21 more than in 1957), and their rate rose from 3.1 in that year to 5.0 in 1958. Male deaths increased by 12 and the rate, 5.7 per 1,000 births, was the highest since 1951. Of these 122 deaths, 49 male and 38 female were due to pneumonia (excluding pneumonia of the newborn), nine male and seven female to bronchitis, two male and one female to influenza, and seven male and nine female to various forms of respiratory disease grouped under the heading "Other Respiratory Diseases."

Deaths from digestive diseases were four more than in 1957, 19 male and 11 female as against 10 and 16 respectively. Nineteen of the deaths in this group were due to diarrhoea.

Diseases of the nervous system accounted for 15 deaths (seven male and eight female) compared with nine in 1957.

There was one death from malignant disease, a ten-month-old female infant who had a Wilms' Tumour.

Tuberculosis was responsible for only one death, a male infant of seven months, who died from tubercular meningitis.

Deaths from infectious diseases were nine in all, two more than in 1957. All but two were due to cerebro-spinal fever (one male and six female) and of these seven deaths five were at ages under six months and two under nine months. There was one death from virus encephalitis, a female infant of nine months, and one from poliomyelitis, a male infant of ten months who had had only a first injection of vaccine.

In 1958 the fourth major cause of death in children under one year was violence. There were 41 deaths in 1958, six less than in 1957. In the past ten years (1948-1957) the lowest number recorded was 36 (in 1948) and it has been as high as 58 (in 1953). Of these 41 deaths, 20 were male and 21 female. In males, all but two occurred between the ages of one and six months; in the females, five were under one month and 11 under six months.

All but seven of the deaths were due to asphyxia, and of these 22 were due to inhalation of vomit or regurgitation of food. Suffocation by blankets, pillow or bedclothes accounted for three deaths, one infant was suffocated in his cot and three infants (one of one month and two of two months) died as a result of overlaying. In the remaining five, the manner or cause of the accidental suffocation was not stated. Of the other seven deaths from violence, one was the result of a burn, two of motor accidents, two due to "lack of care at birth" and two to drowning.

Deaths from Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy together comprise the largest group of causes of death in children under one year of age, and in 1958 550 (60 per cent. of all the infant deaths) were so attributable. This is three less than in 1957. Male deaths in this group were 31 fewer than in 1957 (295 as against 326) while the female deaths on the other hand were up by 28 (255 as against 227). Most of this increase in the female deaths was due to Premature Birth (58 as against 37), but deaths from Congenital Malformation (74 as against 63) and Atelectasis (65 as against 55) were also higher than in 1957. In males the only increase was in Atelectasis (86 compared with 79) and Haemolytic Disease (8 and 3). The rate for males was 25·3 compared with 28·4 in 1957 (which was an unusually high rate). The female rate was 23·0, 2·2 per 1,000 higher than in 1957 and the highest rate since 1952, when it was 24·9. The average for the preceding four years was 20·2.

Neonatal Mortality.—Neonatal deaths numbered 527 compared with 516 in 1957. This is equivalent to a rate of 23·15 per 1,000 births as compared with 23·02 in 1957. The rate for males was 24·33 per 1,000 births (27·17 in 1957) and the female rate 21·92 (18·66 in 1957). The rate for Scotland was 18·7 per 1,000 as against 20 in 1957.

The rates per 1,000 births for each sex and for each of the four chief causes of death in this age group, from 1953 onwards, are as follows :—

			1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Premature Birth ...	...	M.	5·55	4·52	6·89	4·29	6·10	5·40
		F.	3·99	5·03	5·72	2·80	3·38	5·14
Atelectasis ...	...	M.	5·74	6·08	7·44	6·80	6·62	7·28
		F.	4·29	3·85	4·44	5·42	4·66	5·77
Injury at Birth ...	...	M.	4·79	4·89	4·32	4·47	5·31	4·54
		F.	2·66	1·78	2·47	2·80	3·02	2·80
Congenital Malformations		M.	3·83	4·15	2·76	4·20	4·61	2·65
		F.	3·47	4·05	3·55	2·99	3·38	4·51

Prematurity plays a large part in the neonatal death rate and a further reduction in these early infant deaths would appear to depend to a large extent on reducing the incidence of premature births and securing the maximum standard of care of premature infants to increase their chance of survival. Despite the improvement in social and environmental conditions, prematurity is not declining.

These infant deaths were analysed in more detail and the results for 1958 were as follows :—

ANALYSIS OF INFANT AND NEONATAL DEATHS, 1958.

There was again an increase in the actual number of infant deaths—800 compared with 774 in 1957.

In 19 cases, no information was available so that 781 fell to be investigated.

The age at time of death was as follows :—

1 week ...	...	...	454	} 524=67·09%
2 weeks ...	...	...	44	
3 weeks ...	...	...	15	
1 month ...	...	...	11	
2 months ...	...	...	108	
3 months ...	...	...	46	
4 months ...	...	...	28	
5 months ...	...	...	28	
6 months ...	...	...	12	
7 months ...	...	...	7	
8 months ...	...	...	14	
9 months ...	...	...	5	
10 months ...	...	...	5	
11 months ...	...	...	4	
			781	

The commonest causes of death were as follows :—

	No.	Per-centage
Prematurity, associated with some other condition	150	= 19.2
Prematurity (unqualified)	122	= 15.6
Congenital abnormality	113	= 14.4
Pneumonia	107	= 13.8
Cerebral birth injury	44	= 5.6
Accidental Asphyxia	35	= 4.4
Respiratory disease (other than pneumonia) ...	30	= 3.8
Atelectasis	29	= 3.7
Asphyxia neonatorum	29	= 3.7
Gastroenteritis	20	= 2.5
Convulsions	14	= 1.8
Septicaemia	12	= 1.5
Rh. factor	11	= 1.4
Meningitis	11	= 1.4

It will be noted that there was a considerable increase in the incidence of pneumonia—107 (13.8 per cent.) compared to 82 in 1957 (10.9 per cent.). These occurred mainly in children over one month of age. There was a slight drop in the figure for accidental asphyxia—35 (4.4 per cent.) compared with 41 (5.45 per cent.) in 1957.

The position in the family was as follows :—

1st	203
2nd	196
3rd	120
4th	89
5th	61
6th	37
7th	25
8th	22
9th	11
10th	7
11th	5
12th	—
13th	2
14th	2
15th	1
	<hr/> 781 <hr/>

A further analysis was made of the 454 deaths occurring in the first week of life.

Age at Death.

1 day	308 = 67.8 per cent.
2 days	60
3 days	37
4 days	11
5 days	15
6 days	14
7 days	9
	<hr/> 454 <hr/>

Ante-natal care.

General practitioner ...	277
Hospital ante-natal clinic ...	91
Corporation ante-natal clinic	77
None	9
	<hr/> 454 <hr/>

Attendances at birth.

Institution	364
Domiciliary	90
	<hr/> 454 <hr/>

Cause of death.

	Institution	Domiciliary
Premature, associated with other conditions	119	25
Prematurity (unqualified)	90	25
Congenital abnormality	51	10
Cerebral birth injury	33	7
Atelectasis	23	3
Asphyxia neonatorum	18	11
Rh. factor	9	1
Meningitis	3	—
Suprarenal haemorrhage	4	—
Pneumonia	4	3
Haemorrhage of newborn	5	2
Acute circulatory failure	1	—
Cerebral congestion	1	—
Acute hepatic necrosis	1	—
Cardiac failure	1	—
Peritonitis	1	—
Post maturity	—	1
Gastroenteritis	—	1
Congenital debility	—	1
	<hr/> 364 <hr/>	<hr/> 90 <hr/>

Illegitimate Mortality. Deaths of illegitimate infants numbered 30 in 1958, nine less than in 1957. There were 1,114 illegitimate births during the year, an increase of 69, and the illegitimate mortality rate was 26·93 compared with 37·32 per 1,000 births. This compares with 770 deaths among 21,646 legitimate births and a rate for 1958 of 35·57, In 1957 the legitimate mortality was 34·35.

Stillbirths. There was a decrease of ten in the number of stillbirths registered in the city in 1958, 627 as compared with 637. There were 72 outward transfers and 41 inward transfers so that the total for the city was 596 compared with 600 in 1957 and 576 in 1956. The rate was 25·5 per 1,000 live and stillbirths as against 26 in 1957. From information obtained under the Notification of Births Act, it appears that 12 per 1,000 of all births attended at home by doctors were stillbirths and of those attended in institutions and nursing homes 3·4 per 1,000.

A special analysis was made of these stillbirths and the results were as follows :—

STILLBIRTHS, 1958.

There were 596 stillbirths registered during 1958 compared with 600 in 1957.

No information was available in 20 of the cases, so that 576 fell to be analysed, with the undernoted results.

Male ...	...	...	...	290
Female	...	...	...	286

Ante-Natal Supervision.

General Practitioner	...	315
Hospital Clinic	...	136
Local Authority	...	117
No Ante-Natal Care	...	8
		<hr/>
		576
		<hr/>

Position in Family.

1st	...	...	...	189
2nd	...	...	...	114
3rd	...	...	...	87
4th	...	...	...	48
5th	...	...	...	51
6th	...	...	...	30
7th	...	...	...	21
8th	...	...	...	15
9th	...	...	...	9
10th	...	...	...	4
11th	...	...	...	4
13th	...	...	...	1
14th	...	...	...	1
17th	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				576
				<hr/>

Age of Mother.

17 years	...	...	3
18 "	...	...	14
19 "	...	...	15
20 "	...	...	22
20-25 years	...	...	117
25-30 "	...	...	156
30-35 "	...	...	133
35-40 "	...	...	77
40-45 "	...	...	36
45 plus	...	...	3
			<hr/>
			576
			<hr/>

Attendance at birth.

Hospital... ..	456	}	486
Nursing home	30		
General practitioner	25	}	90
Gen. practitioner and midwife ...	48		
Gen. practitioner and Queen's nurse	9		
Midwife alone	1		
Outdoor Maternity staff	4		
Nobody in attendance	3		
	576		

Cause of death in relation to place of confinement was as follows :—

	Institution	Domiciliary
Congenital abnormality	82	11
Maternal haemorrhage	72	3
Asphyxia	70	10
Prematurity associated with other conditions	47	12
Maceration	36	3
Condition associated with cord	29	8
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	27	3
Cause unknown	25	7
Prematurity	22	7
Condition associated with placenta ...	20	9
Cerebral haemorrhage	14	5
Rh. factor	14	3
Atelectasis	10	3
Difficult labour	9	3
Maternal illness	4	1
Post Maturity	3	2
Hydramnios	1	—
Intra-uterine foetal pneumonia	1	—
	486	90
	576	

The following table shows the trend in the stillbirth and infant mortality rates in the past ten years, and indicates the relative importance of the perinatal rate with the rate in later infancy :—

	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	Still- Births Rate per 1,000 total Births	Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births		Mortality 1-12 Months Rate per 1,000 live Births
				(A)	(B)	
1949 ...	49	29.6	25.3	Not available	54.2	24.0
1950 ...	44	28.9	24.6	49.1	52.8	19.2
1951 ...	46	28.1	25.9	47.9	53.3	20.0
1952 ...	41	27.4	24.1	45.8	50.8	16.7
1953 ...	36	26.5	22.2	44.3	48.1	13.5
1954 ...	35	29.4	21.5	47.1	50.2	13.6
1955 ...	36	26.8	22.7	45.6	48.9	13.6
1956 ...	33	25.6	20.8	43.0	45.9	12.1
1957 ...	35	26.1	23.0	44.0	48.5	11.5
1958 ...	35	25.5	23.2	45.0	48.1	12.0

Neonatal mortality refers here to deaths under 1 month.

Perinatal mortality (A) Still-births+deaths in first week of life.

(B) Still-births+deaths under 1 month.

Mortality among Toddlers. There were fewer deaths in the age group 1 to 5 years in 1958, 86 compared with 100 in 1957 and 85 in 1956. The most common cause of death at these ages is accidents and violence and deaths in this group in 1958 totalled 19. This is three less than in 1957 and is equivalent to 22 per cent. of all the deaths in this age group, the same proportion as in 1957. Of these 19 deaths, 11 were males and 8 females, three in the age group under 2 years and 16 under five years. Eight of the deaths (4 male and 4 female) were the sequel to road accidents. In other two the nature of the injuries suggests that they too might be so classified. One little girl of 2 years died from burns sustained when her clothing was ignited by a box of matches. One boy of 3 and two of 4 years of age were drowned. Two children, each a year old, died from accidental poisoning, one from an overdose of Easton's Syrup tablets. An unusual accident was that of a 3 year old girl who was caught by the neck in a pulley rope at home. Two boys, one a year old and the other 4 years were strangled.

In 1958 the second major cause of death in this age group was malignant neoplasms, 16 (8 male and 8 female) as against 15 (9 male and 6 female) in 1957. The deaths allotted to this group in the years 1951 to date are shown in the following table :—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number of Deaths	6	6	6	12	3	2	15	16

Of these 16 deaths, 3 male and 3 female were due to leukaemia.

Deaths from respiratory diseases were more numerous this year, 22 as against 14 in 1957. Pneumonia accounted for 7 male and 7 female deaths, bronchitis for 2 male and 3 female, and "other respiratory diseases" for 1 male and 2 female. There were no deaths in this age group from influenza in 1958. Meningococcal infection accounted for 2 deaths (1 male and 1 female). There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

There was one death from chickenpox, a 3 year old child who was also suffering from paraplegia with cerebral seizures. Eight deaths were allotted to the group "other nervous diseases" and there were 9 deaths from congenital malformations.

The following table compares the infant mortality rate with that of toddlers and shows the progressive reduction in both since 1900 :—

Year		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths 1-5 Years : Actual Number	Rate per 1,000 Population at Ages 1-5 Years
1900	...	153	2,754	39.2
1911	...	139	1,862	26.7
1921	...	106	1,494	19.2
1931	...	105	1,341	17.2
1941	...	111	635	8.3
1951	...	46	171	2.1
1952	...	41	140	1.8
1953	...	36	118	1.5
1954	...	35	92	1.2
1955	...	36	99	1.3
1956	...	33	85	1.1
1957	...	34.5	100	1.2
1958	...	35.5	86	1.03

HOME ACCIDENTS.

With the co-operation of the various general hospitals throughout the City, the Health and Welfare Department were able to begin in July, 1958, a survey of all patients under 15 years of age who were admitted to hospital or attended at the casualty department suffering from a burn or scald from an accident at home. The following hospitals participated in the survey :—Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Glasgow Western Infirmary, Glasgow Victoria Infirmary, Southern General Hospital, Eastern District General Hospital, Western District General Hospital, Stobhill General Hospital, and the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Yorkhill.

Each week these hospitals supplied the names and addresses of such patients. The patients' homes were then visited by the health visitor of the area in which the accident occurred to try to assess the cause of the accident and what could be done to prevent these.

From 1st July, 1958, to 31st December, 1958, 679 accidents were reported within the Glasgow boundary. Eighteen of these happened outside the home and therefore do not come within the scope of the enquiry. Of the remaining 661, 207 were burns and 454 were scalds.

It would appear that many minor accidents are due to scalding by tea—"upset cup of tea"—is given frequently as the cause. Of the 217 burns, 96 were caused by open fires which were either inadequately protected or left unprotected. Gas and electric fires caused 40 and paraffin heaters caused two burning accidents.

It would also seem that close proximity to a hospital makes the hospital the mother's first port of call when a minor accident occurs.

Minor scalds from outlying areas are not given in the hospital returns. This would suggest that in outlying areas these are treated at home or by the general practitioner.

The following table shows the number and type of injury received :—

BURNS AND SCALDS IN THE HOMES OF THE UNDER 15 YEAR OLDS,
FROM JULY, 1958, TILL DECEMBER, 1958.

*Number Reported by the Hospitals to Health and Welfare
Department.*

July	104
August	99
September	108
October	112
November	169*
December	87
	<hr/>
	679
	<hr/>

* Guy Fawkes' Day.

According to Type of Accident in the Home.

<i>Burns—</i> Gas Fires	6
Open Fires	96
Electric Fires	34
Electric Irons	26
Matches	3
Fireworks	40
Paraffin Heaters	2
<i>Scalds—</i> Tea	222
Boiling Water	100
Contents of Saucepans	80
Miscellaneous	40
Not stated	12
	<hr/>
Total	661
	<hr/>

Accidents Reported but Took Place Outside of the Home.

Bonfires	10
At Baths	1
Camping	3
Tar	1
Car	3
	<hr/>
	18
	<hr/>
Grand Total	679
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CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

COWCADDENS CHILD WELFARE CENTRE
DOBBIE'S LOAN.

On the 23rd May, 1958 the Cowcaddens Child Welfare Centre at 614 Dobbie's Loan was closed down following a change of ownership of the property, a four-storey corner tenement at the junction of Dobbie's Loan and Garscube Road. The clinic was situated on the ground floor with an additional entry from 164 Garscube Road.

This centre had its origin in the early days of the child welfare movement in Glasgow before the First World War when a voluntary organisation, the Cowcaddens Child Welfare Association, was responsible for a Kindergarten (Phoenix Park Kindergarten), a Day Nursery (in a shop in Garscube Road) and Infant Consultations at 614 Dobbie's Loan, the latter perhaps better known as the "Cosy Corner." In 1918 this organisation, along with the Day Nurseries Association (founded in 1883 and then operating six creches in various parts of the city) were in difficulties financially and approached the Corporation for assistance. After hearing a report on the various activities of the two organisations the Corporation took over the administration of all their premises and they became part of the City's child welfare service.

The following is a description of the clinic, etc., arrangements then in operation and incidentally explains the origin of the name :—

"The Cosy Corner is partly a public restaurant but one section is reserved for the dinners of expectant and nursing mothers. From twenty to thirty mothers attend daily and many are accompanied by their children. Each mother pays 3d. for her dinner while the price for children varies from 1d. to 3d. according to age.

When the Cosy Corner with the mothers dinner table was first opened, the Infant Consultation was transferred to it from Maitland Street (the Old Milk Depot*). Recently a shop adjoining the Cosy Corner was taken over by the Committee and the weekly Infant Consultation is now held there on Friday afternoon.

Also once weekly there is an Antenatal Consultation and a consultation for children from one to five years, when lady doctors attend. Arrangements for these were made by the Committee of the Cosy Corner."

* In the Spring of 1906 the first Woman Medical Officer was appointed and special attention was directed to the births occurring in the area of Cowcaddens. In October the first Infant Consultation was opened at Queen Margaret Settlement, followed in May, 1907, by one in Cowcaddens, first in Milton Street Public School and subsequently in a Branch Milk Depot which had been opened in Maitland Street.

In 1920, when the existing clinic accommodation was under review the accommodation at 614 Dobbie's Loan was described as follows :

"Consultations are held on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Friday afternoons, the accommodation available being fairly adequate. The doctor has the advantage of a room to herself in which she only has one mother at a time; but on busy days the nurses have the disadvantage that they have not a large enough room for weighing the babies in, as the only space available is a corner of the waiting room screened off, which is draughty in cold weather."

The Day Nursery was transferred to new premises in 1921 and the Kindergarten was demolished in 1934. New premises were opened in 1938 but came under the control of the Education Authority as a Nursery School.

The closure of the Cowcaddens Clinic therefore brings to an end a record of some fifty years Child Welfare Work in this area and was the last remaining link with these early pioneer efforts.

Child Welfare Centres, etc.—There are now 53 ante-natal, 28 post-natal, 16 consultative, 95 child welfare, and 4 ultra-violet ray treatment sessions. In addition, three child welfare clinics still continue to be held at the Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital.

The time-table of the clinics as now organised is as follows :—

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers
20 COCHRANE STREET— Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
33 RICHARD STREET— Monday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 9 a.m. Friday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m. Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. — —	Monday, 9 a.m. † Wednesday 1.30 p.m. — —
12 SANDY ROAD— Monday, 9 a.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 9 a.m. —	Monday, 1.30 p.m. † Friday, 9 a.m. —
18 PLEAN STREET— Tuesday, 9 a.m. Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. —	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. † Thursday, 1.30 p.m. —
BLACKWOOD STREET— Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Friday 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m. —	Wednesday, 9 a.m. —
15 HALBEATH AVENUE — Monday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 9 a.m. —	Monday, 9 a.m. — —
ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN— Tuesday, 9 a.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	— —	— —

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers		Clinics for Expectant Mothers		Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers	
15 GLENBARR STREET—					
Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.
Wednesday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	9 a.m.	†Tuesday,	9 a.m.
Friday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
194 FERNBANK STREET—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.
Tuesday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	†Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
101 DENMARK STREET—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.	†Wednesday,	9 a.m.
Wednesday,	9 a.m.	—	—	Friday,	9 a.m.
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
120 LIDDESDALE ROAD—					
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.
26 GLENFARG STREET—					
Monday,	9 a.m.	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.
Tuesday,	9 a.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.	†Friday,	1.30 p.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
60 AVENUEPARK STREET—					
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.	†Monday,	1.30 p.m.
Wednesday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	Friday,	1.30 p.m.
Friday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
106 ORR STREET—					
—	—	Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.
—	—	Tuesday,	9 a.m.	†Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.
—	—	Wednesday,	9 a.m.	—	—
—	—	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—
—	—	Friday,	9 a.m.	—	—
10 REDAN STREET—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Wednesday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Friday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
150 WELLSHOT ROAD—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	†Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.
Tuesday,	9 a.m.	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Thursday,	9 a.m.
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—
Wednesday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
MOBILE UNIT, CARNTYNE—					
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.
Friday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
5 CRAIGLOCKHART STREET—					
Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
74 WELLHOUSE CRESCENT—					
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers
26 FLORENCE STREET—		
Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	† Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
12 FAULDHOUSE STREET—		
Thursday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.
39 BENGAL STREET—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
46 BALVICAR STREET—		
Monday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—	† Friday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
183 PROSPECTHILL ROAD, MOUNT FLORIDA—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	† Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
22 ARNPRIOR QUADRANT—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
BARLIA DRIVE—		
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
NETHERPLACE ROAD, POLLOK—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	† Friday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
132 WEIR STREET—		
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
401 GOVAN ROAD—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	† Monday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.
Friday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—
20 ARKLET ROAD—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	† Thursday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
74 BERRYKNOWES ROAD—		
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
CRAIGMUIR ROAD, PENILEE—		
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—
MATERNITY HOSPITAL—		
* Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—
* Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
* Friday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Saturday, 9.30 a.m.	—

† Consultative Clinics.

* Clinics for infants under One Year of Age.

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

There was an increase of 107 in the number of sessions, 4,684 in 1958 compared with 4,577 in 1957.

The total number of primary attendances of all children was 15,166 and subsequent attendances 137,163 compared with the corresponding figures of 15,516 and 129,792 in 1957. Despite the increase in numbers recorded at some of the clinics primary attendances of children under one year of age were on the whole lower, 11,644 against 11,750 in 1957, a decrease of 0.9 per cent. Subsequent attendances, 117,012 were higher by 8,343, an increase of 7.7 per cent.

The following table gives the attendances at each consultation centre during 1958, with the corresponding total figures for the previous year :—

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS, 1958.

	No. of Con- sulta- tions	Children - 1 year No. of Prim. Sub.	Children + 1 year No. of Prim. Sub.	Total No. of Attendances	1957—Total No. of Attendances
<i>Central—</i>					
Cochrane Street ...	50	82 480	18 119	100 599	115 800
Richard Street ...	202	436 3,688	323 1,217	759 4,905	759 5,105
Partick ...	150	549 4,091	183 446	732 4,537	666 4,454
Blawarthill ...	156	485 5,054	213 1,597	698 6,651	675 5,661
Royal Hospital for Sick Children ...	102	152 1,604	70 761	222 2,365	229 2,239
Netherton ...	102	197 2,147	107 349	304 2,496	320 2,284
Drumchapel ...	150	322 3,332	166 381	488 3,713	582 4,210
<i>North—</i>					
Provan ...	202	595 4,367	152 683	747 5,050	726 4,774
Springburn ...	150	450 5,288	60 413	510 5,701	514 4,728
Denmark Street ...	150	260 2,817	36 269	296 3,086	369 3,139
Milton ...	52	147 1,283	37 89	184 1,372	204 1,564
Cowcaddens ...	272	562 5,274	152 922	714 6,196	770 6,625
Maryhill ...	156	507 4,245	162 790	669 5,035	735 5,430
<i>East—</i>					
Redan Street ...	357	1,179 10,037	100 1,445	1,279 11,482	1,421 11,776
Shettleston ...	306	712 7,942	87 1,441	799 9,383	813 8,848
Mobile Unit					
Carntyne ...	154	332 3,200	75 451	407 3,651	392 4,166
Garthamlock ...	98	110 970	66 410	176 1,380	207 1,532
Easterhouse ...	103	248 2,522	87 422	335 2,944	174 1,122
<i>South-East—</i>					
Gorbals ...	248	638 5,594	199 924	837 6,518	984 6,774
Pollokshaws ...	104	175 1,830	42 262	217 2,092	270 2,340
Balvicar Street ...	198	401 5,290	173 957	574 6,247	575 6,622
Oatlands ...	50	173 1,638	12 180	185 1,818	245 2,051
Mount Florida ...	200	424 5,375	181 939	605 6,314	611 6,533
Arnprior Quadrant	107	289 4,102	83 580	372 4,682	405 3,240
Barlia Drive ...	103	256 2,579	113 611	369 3,190	76 318
<i>South-West—</i>					
Pollok ...	200	423 4,581	105 1,200	528 5,781	605 5,617
Weir Street ...	102	178 1,600	49 287	227 1,887	258 2,198
Govan ...	156	454 3,959	167 572	621 4,531	651 4,159
Elderpark ...	152	536 7,022	182 643	718 7,665	667 6,556
Penilee ...	102	199 3,131	85 649	284 3,780	302 3,231
Berryknowes ...	50	173 1,970	37 142	210 2,112	196 1,696

4,684 11,644 117,012 3,522 20,151 15,166 137,163 15,516 129,792

Infant Consultations are also held at the Maternity Hospital and attendances at these in 1958 numbered 2,114, a figure comparable with those of 1956 (2,259) and 1955 (2,608). The figure for 1957 (1,892) is not comparable as the hospital was closed for a short period.

Ante-Natal Consultations. Sessions at ante-natal clinics numbered 2,667 compared with 2,605 for the preceding year. The total attendances were 50,996 compared with 52,097 in 1957; primary attendances were 5,954, or 17 more than the previous year (1957), subsequent attendances numbered 45,042 a decrease of 1,118. Consultations and attendances at each of the Centres are shown in the following table :—

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1958.

		No. of Clinic Sessions	Number of Attendances			Hospital Cases
			Primary	Subsequent	Total	
Richard Street	...	100	224	1,539	1,763	6
Partick...	...	98	252	1,872	2,124	3
Blawarthill	...	100	225	1,736	1,961	1
Netherton	...	52	77	619	696	2
Drumchapel	...	98	124	1,043	1,167	4
Provan	...	98	129	988	1,117	3
Springburn	...	98	140	941	1,081	13
Denmark Street	...	52	112	840	952	12
Milton	...	48	44	320	364	2
Cowcaddens	...	103	146	1,292	1,438	51
Maryhill	...	102	343	2,529	2,872	20
Orr Street	...	254	578	4,988	5,566	79
Shettleston	...	153	291	2,067	2,358	17
Mobile—Carntyne	...	52	56	398	454	—
Garthamlock	...	52	30	247	277	—
Easterhouse	...	52	101	652	753	1
Gorbals	...	204	628	3,344	3,972	5
Pollokshaws	...	52	120	738	858	3
Balvicar Street	...	52	155	1,027	1,182	1
Oatlands	...	52	152	1,045	1,197	2
Mount Florida	...	92	143	1,345	1,488	24
Arnprior Quadrant	...	51	78	543	621	7
Barlia Drive	...	52	111	784	895	1
Pollok	...	150	272	2,293	2,565	17
Govan	...	150	664	5,048	5,712	57
Elderpark	...	132	563	4,992	5,555	34
Penilee	...	100	108	1,071	1,179	8
Berryknowes	...	48	88	741	829	10
		2,667	5,954	45,042	50,996	383

ATTENDANCES AT POST-NATAL AND CONSULTATIVE CLINICS, 1958.

	No. of		Primary		Subsequent		Total	
	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative
Richard Street ...	47	30	80	100	57	57	137	157
Partick ...	48	49	94	282	26	44	120	326
Blawarthill ...	51	42	94	139	21	73	115	210
Netherton ...	52	—	38	—	10	—	48	—
Drumchapel ...	48	—	53	—	13	—	66	—
Provan ...	48	29	29	37	7	12	36	49
Springburn ...	43	48	24	32	1	51	25	83
Denmark Street ...	52	49	19	117	2	161	21	278
Milton ...	48	—	9	—	6	—	15	—
Cowcaddens ...	52	45	57	121	29	83	86	204
Maryhill ...	50	47	118	175	129	229	247	404
Orr Street ...	48	41	115	220	141	39	256	259
Shettleston ...	50	41	85	157	30	38	115	195
Mobile—Carntyne	52	—	41	—	6	—	47	—
Garthamlock ...	52	—	15	—	1	—	16	—
Easterhouse ...	52	—	15	—	8	—	23	—
Gorbals ...	49	50	104	416	35	319	139	735
Pollokshaws ...	52	—	27	—	16	—	43	—
Balvicar Street ...	52	28	47	98	9	16	56	114
Oatlands ...	52	—	41	—	18	—	59	—
Mount Florida ...	52	51	87	211	29	39	116	250
Arnprior Quadrant	50	—	42	—	14	—	56	—
Barlia Drive ...	52	—	22	—	11	—	33	—
Pollok ...	51	51	136	287	173	281	309	568
Govan ...	50	45	161	410	111	201	272	611
Elderpark ...	48	48	79	440	121	146	200	586
Penilee ...	48	—	58	—	17	—	75	—
Berryknowes ...	48	—	26	—	6	—	32	—
	1,402	694	1,716	3,240	1,047	1,789	2,763	5,029

COURSES IN MOTHERCRAFT.

Courses in mothercraft are given in 26 of the centres, either during ante-natal sessions or at a class held specially for this subject. The course covers physiology of pregnancy and labour; preparation for confinement; making of layette; preparation for breast and artificial feeding; general care of the new-born infant, including bathing. Simple instruction on basic breathing is given by health visitors. Classes are open to any expectant mother in the City. They need not be attending the Local Health Authority ante-natal clinic for supervision. Efforts have been made to encourage general practitioners to refer expectant mothers to the centres for this teaching and the response has been a little better during the past year. The importance of this educational work cannot be over-emphasised, and the mothers who attend appreciate very much this side of the work. It is during pregnancy that the mother is particularly responsive and at these classes she learns a great deal about child welfare, which helps her to be an intelligent mother.

"Health of Mother and Child." A new edition of this publication price 1s. 6d., was issued in 1957. The booklet is sold at Child Welfare Clinics and City hospital ante-natal clinics, and to other Local Authorities in Scotland and England. Requests for copies are received from all parts of the world. In 1958 the total number of copies issued was 6,987, of which 2,578 were sold at the Child Welfare Clinics (compared with 2,605 in 1957 and 3,303 in 1956).

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINICS.

It is still necessary and desirable to continue the arrangements for light treatment of certain children. The housing of the city is such that large numbers of families are still living in a bad environment, and ultra-violet light treatment is most beneficial in the prevention or early treatment of rickets and malnutrition.

RECORD OF ATTENDANCES AND CONSULTATIONS DURING 1958.

			Children —1 year		Children +1 year		Mothers		Total	
			Number of Attendances		Number of Attendances		Number of Attendances		Number of Attendances	
			Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.
Provan	...	99	14	73	104	1,673	—	—	118	1,746
Govan	...	102	25	169	80	1,222	—	—	105	1,391
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
			201	39 242	184	2,895	—	—	223	3,157
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

In accordance with the terms of Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, dental treatment was again made available to expectant and nursing mothers on application and free of cost to the patient.

In the following table a summary is shown of the work during 1958 with comparative statistics for each of the previous years back to 1952. New cases were fewer than in any year since the Act was introduced and total attendances were the lowest since 1951. Extractions, however, were more numerous than in either of the two preceding years and fillings were the greatest in number since 1954. More dentures were

supplied, the total, with the exception of that for the year 1956, was otherwise the greatest since 1949.

SUMMARY OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENTS.

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
First Attendances ...	489	635	744	726	711	668	618
Total Attendances ...	3,082	3,244	3,684	3,413	3,491	3,352	3,158
Extractions ...	3,334	3,326	3,256	3,450	3,779	3,316	3,305
Fillings ...	334	291	288	274	355	414	371
Dentures Completed	604	552	672	552	523	513	515

Scalings totalled 53 and other operations amounted to 885.

THE PROBLEMS CLINIC, 1958/1959.

The Problems Clinic has continued to serve a most useful purpose in the scheme of child welfare. The Medical Officer has been able to deal with many family difficulties in their early stages, thus avoiding serious maladjustments of children and their parents. As will be seen by the report, this work is most constructive and rewarding. Only one case had to be referred for treatment by a psychiatrist. It is obvious that such child guidance work should be an integral part of child welfare.

In 1958, 79 cases (73 children and 6 adults) were referred to the clinic compared with 102 (93 children and 9 adults) in 1957.

These 79 cases are classified as follows according to the presenting symptom :—

<i>Children—</i>				<i>Adults—</i>			
Behaviour problems ...	...	17		Depression ...	...	...	2
Encuresis ...	...	17		Anxiety State ...	...	...	2
Feeding difficulties ...	...	5		Dyspareunia ...	...	...	1
Speech defect ...	...	6		Asthma ...	...	...	1
Abnormal fears ...	...	4					
Soiling ...	...	4					
Anxiety state ...	...	4					
Disturbance of sleep ...	...	3					
Spastics ...	...	3					
Eating disturbance or clothing		2					
Emotional upset after hospital-							
isation ...	...	2					
Mental defect ...	...	2					
Asthma ...	...	1					
Fits ...	...	1					
Masturbation ...	...	1					
Constipation ...	...	1					
		<hr/> 73					<hr/> 6

Number of cases dismissed symptom free ... 39

Number of cases referred to hospital psy-
chiatric unit 1

Eneuretics. Of the children referred with encuresis, nine children had been so from birth. Seven children had started wetting following some traumatic experience. Three children had previously been dry for a period of at least one year.

Spastics. Those children had been referred from the orthopaedic clinic for a rough assessment of intelligence, allowing in each case for the effect of the child's emotional disturbance. Some idea could also be given as to whether a particular child would possibly benefit more by home or school tuition.

The number of new cases had dropped considerably during the year, due to the fact that in the latter months only urgent cases were taken for treatment, as the resignation of the medical officer was pending.

DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT END OF 1958.

	Approved for training	No. of Approved Places		No. of Children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.
" Bedford Street," 42 Bedford Street, C.5	—	10	30	9	29	8	20	10	4
" Bridgeton," 106 Orr Street, S.E.	Yes	20	30	18	36	15	34	36	30
" Broompark," 7 Broompark Circus, E.1	Yes	25	35	25	33	20	29	2	—
" Clutha Street," 36 Clutha Street, S.W.1	Yes	20	30	20	31	15	24	39	49
" Cowcaddens," 91 Dunblane Street, C.4	Yes	15	30	17	29	13	25	44	45
" Craigielee," 2 Craigpark, E.1. Yes		20	30	34	20	13	26	12	16
" Crail Street," 60 Crail Street, E.1	Yes	15	35	18	33	11	26	12	10
" Elderpark," Arklet Road, S.W.1	—	10	30	8	36	7	27	9	17
" Hamiltonhill," 101 Ellesmere Street, N.1	Yes	20	30	15	27	14	22	28	3
" Holmlea," 77 Holmlea Road, S.4	Yes	20	30	18	30	15	23	33	24
" Kingston," 132 Weir Street, C.5	—	8	32	4	32	4	30	4	23
" Onslow Drive," 6 Onslow Drive, E.1	Yes	20	40	20	37	16	30	12	—
" Pollokshaws," 11 Greenbank Street, S.3	—	10	30	6	35	6	27	6	11
" Quarrybrae," Pharonhill Street, E.1	Yes	21	—	23	—	17	—	15	—
22 Sandy Road, W.1	Yes	15	21	12	25	9	15	10	9
1 Sandyford Place, C.3	Yes	22	28	22	33	14	28	20	12
* 1107 Gt. Western Road, W.2 ...	Yes	15	25	15	25	12	19	85	108
Total		286	486	284	491	209	405	377	361

A new nursery was opened at Sandy Road on 18th March, 1958 by Councillor Mrs. Mary M'Allister, Member of Parliament for Kelvingrove.

This nursery was formed by the adaptation of Clinic premises built originally for the Outdoor Medical Service. It has made a most useful and much needed day nursery. Thirty-six children are accommodated, 15 under 2 years and 21 over 2 years. The nursery is registered to train student nursery nurses.

Total attendances numbered 144,585 compared with 143,688 attendances in 1957.

Each nursery is visited routinely every fortnight by a medical officer of the Child Welfare Staff and any emergency visits are dealt with by medical staff from the Central Office.

TRAINING OF NURSERY STUDENTS.

The scheme of training undertaken by the Health and Welfare Department (in conjunction with Nursery Schools and Further Education Departments) continues to be very popular. Many girls from outlying districts apply for residential vacancies, but only a few can be accommodated as the Nursery Nurses' Hostel at 152 Monreith Road East is always full to capacity.

During 1957 there were approximately 94 girls in various stages of the two years' training course for the Nursery Nurses' Certificate; 40 students sat the examination and all were successful—9 with merit.

RESIDENTIAL SHORT-STAY NURSERIES.

The above Nurseries, at 9 Winton Drive and 47 Maxwell Road, accommodate children under 5 years of age whose mothers are in hospital, for a period not exceeding one month.

During 1958, 406 children were admitted to Glenrosa Home, 47 Maxwell Drive, and 460 to 9 Winton Drive.

SCOTSTOUN HOUSE.

This Home, which accommodates children under 5 years of age requiring a few weeks' convalescence after illness, or on account of failure to thrive, had 162 admissions during 1958. Of these, 20 were under 6 months of age, and 15 were between the ages of 6 and 12 months. Unfortunately, the demand is usually in excess of the available accommodation, and children may have to wait some considerable time after being recommended, especially during the summer months. The children, who are usually kept in the Home for about 2 months, show a very marked improvement in general health before dismissal.

MILLBRAE HOME.

During 1958, 146 children, all under 1 year of age, were admitted to this Home. Of this number, 93 were admitted from the maternity units of various hospitals for segregation following B.C.G. vaccination.

The number of children admitted from their own homes as contacts of tuberculosis was 53. As there is always some available accommodation there is no delay in admission following recommendation.

Apart from providing for the protection of infants against tuberculosis, this Home supplies a real social need, as many of the mothers, suffering from tuberculosis, are in hospital, and residential care is essential for their babies.

CARNBOOTH HOME.

During 1958, 144 children were admitted to this Home. Of these, only 23 were contacts of tuberculosis admitted for B.C.G. vaccination. This shows a considerable decrease from previous years, indicating that the demand for segregation of this age group (1 to 5 years) is now very low.

The available remaining accommodation was fully utilised for children recommended from Child Welfare Clinics for a period of care and convalescence, the numbers of admissions in this group being 121.

This Home is ideally situated for the care of delicate children and the improvement in health after a few weeks' residence is very striking.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT HOMES.

During 1958, members of the Child Welfare staff were again responsible for the medical care and supervision of children in the following Homes—Eglington, Lochgarry, Eversley and Castlemilk. These duties include medical examination of children requiring emergency admission outwith office hours.

Many of the children coming into care are found on admission to require treatment for various conditions, e.g. defects of sight and hearing, dental and skin disease.

In addition to individual medical care of each child, the community health of the Home is strictly supervised, to prevent occurrence of infection, and to promote as high a standard of health as possible. Measures such as vaccination, immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis, are carried out, in addition to investigation of possible tubercular infection.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS.

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act which came into operation in August, 1948, provides for the regulation of certain nurseries and of persons who for reward receive children into their homes to look after them.

No new applications were received in 1958. Certificates in respect of two nursery premises were cancelled during the year.

The following were registered prior to 1958 and were still in operation at the end of the year :—

29 Oakfield Avenue, W.2	...	...	Nursery Class.
30 Burnbank Gardens, N.W.	...	...	Nursery School.
40 Clouston Street, N.W.	...	...	Nursery.
24 Regent Park Square, S.1	...	...	Nursery School.
Barony Kirk House, Black Street, C.4	...	...	Toddlers' Playground.

INFANT VISITATION.

Under the scheme of infant visitation every birth is visited and the following table shows the record of those visited, together with certain information obtained :—

	1958	1957	1956	1955
Inquiry cards returned	23,271	23,187	22,684	21,813
Full information obtained	22,973	22,906	22,458	21,575
Others	298	281	226	238
<i>Of those for whom full information was obtained—</i>				
Legitimate	22,562	22,321	21,716	20,918
Illegitimate	690	675	625	692
Born at full term	21,551	21,420	20,782	20,077
Premature births	1,701	1,576	1,586	1,533
<i>Nature of Feeding at First Visit—</i>				
Breast	6,177	7,386	7,604	8,070
Artificial	15,373	13,857	13,000	11,742
Breast and Artificial	621	702	749	811
Still-born	594	600	579	571
Dead at First Visit	487	464	437	425

Altogether the health visitors made 299,978 home visits during the year, compared with 308,059 during the preceding year. Of these totals the respective numbers for infants under one year of age were 108,629 and 113,102. First visits numbered 22,797. In addition 80,608 visits were made to houses in respect of toddlers, while 34,499 other toddlers were seen during the course of routine visitation of infants.

Other visits were made for special enquiries, etc., as shown in the following table :—

VISITS MADE BY HEALTH VISITORS.

	1958	1957
Infants under one year—Primary visits ...	22,797	22,918
Infants under one year—Subsequent visits	85,832	90,184
	<hr/> 108,629	<hr/> 113,102
Children one to five years	80,608	77,826
Children seen while visiting infants ...	34,499	31,580
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	141	180
Puerperal Fever	487	457
Maternal Deaths Enquiries	21	23
Infant Deaths	423	356
Ante-natal Visits	2,289	2,483
Venereal Diseases	—	—
Light Treatment	23	33
B.C.G.	6,408	17,845
Pneumonia	—	—
Other Visits	3,642	2,931
Houses Shut	45,552	45,121
Final Visits	17,256	16,072
	<hr/> 299,978	<hr/> 308,059

THE HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

The staff of the Health Visiting Service continue to be employed in the various specialised sections of the Department. Such an arrangement is still continued, partly owing to the size of the city and partly owing to the quite serious problems that are still arising in an industrial city the size of Glasgow. Tuberculosis is an obvious example. The incidence is still high and many intricate medical and social problems are involved.

The number of Health Visitors on the staff at the end of the year, including administrative staff, was 194. Of this number 105 are Child Welfare Health Visitors, 35 Tuberculosis Health Visitors, 3 Venereal Disease Health Visitors, and 46 Housing Inspectresses.

Though it is gratifying to record that there has been a slight increase in the number of the maternity and child welfare staff, the number is not yet sufficient to overtake really satisfactorily the full range of activities which must be carried out under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

In order to conserve the effective working time of the Health Visitor to the maximum, a scheme of decentralisation of the staff was

initiated in 1955 and now at 13 of the centres the Health Visitors have their headquarters. The scheme has been found to be most effective and is much appreciated by the staff.

During the year the staff have continued to carry out special services in addition to their routine visiting and advising of the mothers. To mention only two, special surveys of deaf infants and premature infants.

The annual Study Days were held in the Royal College of Science and Technology in January, 1958. The subject matter dealt with was the changing pattern in the field of health visiting. The health visiting staff found the lectures and discussions stimulating and interesting.

PREVENTION OF THE BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES.

It is to be regretted that there is a steady increase in the number of families who are unable to cope with the many difficulties and complications in the management of their home and family life.

During the year, 70 families in this category were added to the list already being dealt with. Health Visitors are finding much unrest and emotional upset, with complete or partial break-down in many homes. Incompatibility, instability, mental incapacity and the inability to cope with every-day problems are the chief factors involved. There is still much unemployment among those families but this has, in no way, prevented the incurrence of considerable debt which causes great hardship in some homes but is of little concern in others until there is a financial crisis. There are many difficulties over rent arrears and eviction notices, but in most cases dealt with arrangement was made for the acceptance of deferred payments.

The families are instructed regarding budgeting and planning and providing essentials and the great importance of home life.

Many parents are in the very young age group. Physically they are mature but mentally quite unfit to establish the home unit.

We are pleased to record that there has been heartening response to much of the work done, but we are aware that there is a great need for intensive supervision and guidance where there is a tendency to revert to former ways.

Again, our thanks are due to the many social agencies who, by their interest and support, did much to stabilise the situation in many homes.

STUDENT HEALTH VISITORS' TRAINING COURSE.

The year 1957 brought changes to the conduct of and the length of training required for the post qualification course for the Health Visitor's Certificate. The long awaited Report of the Working Party set up in 1953 by the Ministry of Health, the Department of Health for Scotland and the Ministry of Education under the Chairmanship of Sir Wilson Jamieson was published in 1956, adopting one of the main recommendations made in the Report, the three schools in Scotland extended the training period to one academic year, thus falling into line with most of the training centres in other parts of Britain.

At the same time the conduct of the training course was reviewed and certain alterations were made, particularly affecting the theoretical aspect of training. Prior to 1956 lectures were given at Glasgow University in the late afternoon. This necessitated students and lecturers travelling to the University. Considerable discussion with all concerned resulted in the decision to conduct the theoretical part of the course within the training school. The utilization of a "block system" has facilitated the administration of the course in so far as it has given a semblance of continuity to both the practical and the theoretical aspects of training.

The Course commenced on 9th September, 1957, with a complement of 34 students—19 of whom were assisted, the remaining 15 non-assisted—and terminated on Friday, 6th June, 1958. All but one were successful in gaining the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association and the first eight places in the examination were gained by Glasgow students.

As in former years, a competitive examination was held for the Lady Helen Graham Award and other prizes. These were duly presented by Mrs. Archibald Miller and Mrs. Jean Wotherspoon. The function was presided over by the Hon. Mrs. Kenneth Weir.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

In 1958 the number of registered midwives practising in the city was 171. Of these, 104 were full-time domiciliary midwives in the service of the Corporation; included in this number is the Chief Supervisor and nine Assistant Supervisors. Of the remainder 21 were Queen's Nurses engaged in full-time midwifery. Forty-six midwives were variously employed, 34 in association with maternity homes, 2 in private practice and 1, who although actually resident in adjacent counties, occasionally conducts a confinement in the Glasgow area.

Nine other midwives in the outdoor maternity service of the Royal Maternity Hospital attended cases confined at home.

The Corporation midwifery service has since its inception in 1940 been very popular with Glasgow mothers and many of them, having experienced the advantages of this service during their first confinement, now readily book a Corporation midwife for their second and subsequent pregnancies. Far too many women, however, delay booking a midwife for the approaching confinement until well into the seventh or eighth month. In 1958, of the 7,758 booked applications, 1,943 were not made till the seventh and 1,962 till the eighth month of pregnancy. No less than 527 applications were made as late as the ninth month. This militates against the mother receiving adequate ante-natal care and sufficient mothercraft teaching from the midwives.

During the year the municipal midwives attended 6,243 cases, paying 44,071 ante-natal visits and 80,548 during the puerperium, while the Queen's Nurses attended 1,731 cases, to whom they paid 47,194 visits.

A supervisor is always on duty, day and night, to deal with emergency calls and/or arrange for admission to hospital, etc. The close co-operation which exists between the hospitals and district staff is invaluable in an emergency and is very much appreciated. In addition, a considerable part of the work of the supervisors is the general supervision of midwives under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, and the inspection of the patients' homes with regard to their suitability for a confinement. All midwives are encouraged to report cases where the house is only a single apartment or overcrowded, so that arrangements may be made for the confinement to take place in hospital instead. Where necessary, the aid of the Department's Disinfecting Staff is invoked to have the house sprayed or disinfected and washings done prior to the confinement taking place—a much appreciated service.

Maternity outfits are available on application for women who are to have a home confinement and 9,358 of these costing 14s. 4d. each were issued free of charge in 1958.

The introduction of these sterilised dressings has been of the greatest benefit to both patient and midwife, not least as a practical demonstration of the value of personal hygiene.

Gas and Air Analgesia and Trilene can now be administered by midwives to those patients certified by their doctors as requiring this. Only midwives duly certified by the Central Midwives Board as being

properly qualified to administer such analgesics are permitted to do so. During 1958 gas was administered in 4,448 cases and Trilene was administered by midwives in 190 cases.

The domiciliary staff also undertake the training of pupil midwives from the Maternity Units of the following hospitals :—Stobhill, Southern General, Western District, Eastern District, Robroyston and Lennox Castle. The scheme provides that there is always a domiciliary midwife at each confinement. For this training 42 of the midwives are approved by the Central Midwives Board. During the year 186 pupils from the above hospitals attended 1,962 confinements. This figure does not include a number from the Royal Maternity Hospital who attended 1,587 confinements and 6,023 puerperium visits. Training of pupil midwives is also carried out by the District Nursing Association and reference to this will be found in the Home Nursing Section of this report.

Post-graduate courses for midwives are held each year in one or other of the larger cities and four midwives are authorised to attend.

The following table shows the work carried out by the midwives during 1958 :—

- (i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during year—that is before correction for mothers' residence :—
Live Births 22,956. Still Births 597. Total 23,553
- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes) 15,035.
- (iii) Total number of births in (i) occurring at home 8,518.
- (iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth :—

(1)	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.				Other domiciliary cases.		
	Doctor present at actual confinement (2)	Doctor present at any time during Labour (3)	Doctor not present at any time (4)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (4)	Doctor and midwife engaged (5)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (6)	Without doctor or midwife (7)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	3,059	1,008	1,599	577	—	—	—
(b) Midwives employed by vol- untary organisations ...	1,022	647	62	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hos- pital Boards of Manage- ment	44	178	217	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives	—	—	—	—	104	1	—
(e) Totals	<u>4,125</u>	<u>1,833</u>	<u>1,878</u>	<u>577</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>

(v) *Medical Aid.*

- (a) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife and a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority under Section 14 (2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951 ... 152
- (b) Total number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife, fee payable but not necessarily claimed ... 222
- (c) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife where the medical practitioner had agreed to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service, i.e. cases for which no fee was payable by the Local Health Authority ... Not applicable

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics.*

- (a) Number of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (including superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but *excluding* pupil midwives undergoing training on the district—
- | | Gas and Air | Trilene |
|---|-------------|---------|
| (1) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work ... | 190 | 173 |
| (2) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work ... | — | — |
- (b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year ... 3 3
- (c) Number of sets of Apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1957—
- | | | |
|--|----|----|
| (1) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) ... | 41 | 17 |
| (2) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work ... | — | — |
- (e) Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) ... 5,725 306
- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) When doctor was not present at delivery 1,176 | 72 |
| (2) When doctor was present at delivery ... 2,892 | 125 |
| (3) When doctor was present during labour ... 1,275 | 92 |
| (4) Midwife alone ... 382 | 17 |
- (f) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) ... 3,125
- | |
|---|
| (1) When doctor was not present at delivery 394 |
| (2) When doctor was present at delivery ... 1,750 |
| (3) When doctor was present during labour ... 845 |
| (4) Midwife alone ... 136 |

(vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1958 —

Fees to doctors attending emergency cases amounted to £440 13s.

CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER OCCURRING IN THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES.

Year	Midwives	Cases Notified
Average 1939-45	33	45
1949	14	14
1950	13	15
1951	8	9
1952	5	5
1953	7	8
1954	3	4
1955	1	1
1956	2	2
1957	—	—
1958	—	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during 1958 showed an increase from 37 to 72. An analysis of the cases was made with the undernoted result :—

Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	26
Simple conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	15
Purulent conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	16
Dacryocystitis	...	...	...	...	2
N.A.D.	...	...	...	...	13
					<hr/> 72 <hr/>

The cases were classified according to age at onset.

—12 hours	...	...	...	...	...	3
—4 days	...	...	...	...	...	19
—8 days	...	...	...	...	...	26
+8 days	...	...	...	...	...	11
N.A.D.	...	...	...	...	...	13
						<hr/> 72 <hr/>

The attendance at birth was as follows :—

General practitioners	...	...	...	...	16
Institutions	...	...	...	...	50
Institution nurses	...	...	...	...	4
Midwives	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 72 <hr/>

A bacteriological examination of the discharge was made with the following result :—

Gram. pos. diplococci (of which 14 were staph. aureus)	...	...	...	...	...	24
No organisms found	...	...	...	...	...	18
No material	...	...	...	...	...	13
Diphtheroids	...	...	...	...	...	8
Gonococci	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gram. neg. diplococci (not g.c.)	...	...	...	...	...	2
B. Coli	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 72 <hr/>

Twenty-seven city cases and three from outlying areas were admitted to Baird Street hospital for treatment.

All cleared up satisfactorily and there was no impairment of vision.

The Wasserman test was carried out in the hospital cases and all were negative.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year there were registered 81 cases of puerperal fever and 187 cases of puerperal pyrexia compared with 102 and 153 respectively for the preceding year. All but two cases of puerperal fever and 12 pyrexias were removed to hospital or other institution.

There was one death associated with cases of puerperal fever *notified* during the year. The fatality rate in 1958 was 1·2 per cent.

WELFARE FOODS.

The distribution of welfare foods was taken over from the Ministry of Food on 28th June, 1954.

Under the Ministry of Food, there were 25 distribution centres in Glasgow. There are now 36 centres. The additional centres are necessary to cover the outlying housing schemes.

The documents of entitlement to welfare foods are issued to beneficiaries by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance on application.

The following is the average weekly issue of each food at the centres during the year 1958 :—

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk (tins)		Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	“ A ” and “ D ” Tablets (packets)	Orange Juice (bottles)
	Full Cream	Half Cream			
193 George Street, C.1 ...	1,006	35	108	77	576
Clinic, 551 Dumbarton Rd., W.1	929	22	106	68	629
Clinic, Halbeath Ave., W.5	63	1	12	5	72
Essenside Ave., W.5 ...	25	—	4	3	25
12 Lancefield St., C.3 ...	175	4	25	13	103
325 Sauchiehall St., C.2 ...	146	4	18	12	111
Clinic, Blackwood St., W.3	52	1	16	8	74
Community Centre, Dyke- bar Ave., W.3	21	—	7	3	36
Clinic, 60 Avenuepark St., N.W.	649	10	75	36	365
205 St. George's Rd., C.3 ...	1,000	19	122	70	612
17 Queenshill St., N.1 ...	823	16	76	41	466
89 Killearn St., N.2 ...	318	6	41	19	187
72 Edinburgh Rd., E.1 ...	142	3	30	16	153
Clinic, 152 Wellshot Rd., E.2	165	5	19	9	129
210 Westmuir St., E.1 ...	597	14	65	31	354
Clinic, 10 Redan St., S.E.	1,360	33	91	38	522
Garthamlock Clinic ...	39	1	6	3	44
Easterhouse Clinic... ..	59	1	7	3	42
149 Millburn Street, N.1.	51	1	4	1	16
Milncroft Prim. Annexe, Lamlash Cres., E.3. ...	7	—	4	4	30
45 Craigendmuir St., E.3 ...	193	3	11	2	61
258 Nitshill Rd., S.W.3 ...	23	1	3	2	24
Clinic, 12 Fauldhouse St., C.5	43	1	4	2	28
132 Kingsbridge Dr., S.4 ...	27	—	10	6	51
Clinic, 22 Arnprior Quad. S.5	65	1	14	7	78
Clinic, 8 Barlia Drive, S.5 ...	35	1	5	3	28
Clinic, 183 Prospecthill Rd., S.2	260	7	63	42	388
Clinic, 39 Bengal St., S.3 ...	201	5	27	17	164
90 Hospital St., C.5 ...	1,588	31	145	62	602
Melville St. School, S.1 ...	28	1	6	4	38
Govan Town Hall	1,062	28	91	46	475
Clinic, 27 Govan Rd., S.W.1	349	5	33	14	159
Clinic, Berryknowes Road, S.W.2	150	5	25	18	161
Clinic, Craigmuir Rd., S.W.2	49	1	9	5	47
Pollok Clinic, Netherplace Rd., S.W.3	231	10	28	18	170
Total Weekly Issues, 1958	11,931	276	1,310	705	7,020
Do. 1957	15,201	344	2,192	728	11,464
Do. 1956	19,532	428	2,510	824	11,207

During the year the uptake of the potential was as follows :—

Orange Juice	...	...	23.1 per cent.
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	9.3 per cent.
"A" and "D" Tablets			17.4 per cent.

No reasonably accurate figure of uptake in relation to potential can be given in regard to National Dried Milk because milk tokens can be used for either liquid milk or dried milk.

The Welfare price of National Dried Milk increased from 10½d. to 2s. 4d. per tin from April, 1957, and there has been since a marked drop in demand. Another factor may be an increasing preference to use milk tokens for liquid milk.

The issue of orange juice has fallen by approximately 40 per cent. due to the fact that since 1st November, 1957, orange juice has not been supplied for children over the age of two years.

The issue of cod liver oil in bottles has also decreased by 40 per cent. in the same period, probably because parents of children over 2 years are not troubling to call at the centres for the cod liver oil (which is a free issue) now that the entitlement to orange juice for that group has been withdrawn.

National Dried Milk may be purchased at the price of 4s. per tin if no valid token is available. The average weekly issue of such milk in 1958 was 132 tins, compared with 119 in 1957 and 63 in 1956.

During the year there was received from waste paper merchants the sum of £284 for empty National Dried Milk cartons.

SECTION IV.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The work carried out by the Home Help Service during the past four years is shown in the following table :—

CASES ASSISTED.

		1955	1956	1957	1958
Maternity	...	2,341	2,286	2,305	2,176
General, etc.	...	4,104	4,242	4,554	4,916
Tuberculosis	...	183	179	185	204
		<u>6,628</u>	<u>6,707</u>	<u>7,044</u>	<u>7,296</u>

The Home Help Service is not entitled to provide permanent domestic helps but to give an opportunity for families to make their own arrangements for securing assistance. There is therefore a limit to the period for which the home help is provided. As it is, present demand is such that the time given to individual cases has had to be considerably curtailed. The maximum period is eight weeks and 75 per cent. of the full-time helps attend two cases. In some instances only two hours daily help can be provided. There is, moreover, the problem of old folks living alone, the majority being old age pensioners with no relatives to provide assistance. It has been necessary to make provision for this special group and included in the general section of the service are 1,861 cases receiving extended service, of which some 98 per cent. are over 60 years of age.

A beginning was made in 1957 to supply a long felt want among many old folks living alone—a Sunday, evening, and night service. A two-hourly Sunday service for helpless old people living alone was introduced and 30 helps are at present engaged in this type of work. A night service for the seriously ill unfit to be left alone was also started, with 8 helps as night sitters. In addition, it has been necessary to have a domestic help visit some cases for one hour in the evening to give a cup of tea and see the old person safely to bed. This service is given to patients who might otherwise sit up all night. Ten women are at present employed as evening helps.

There are at present 1,576 domestic helps employed by the local health authority, 512 on a whole-time and 1,064 on a part-time basis. The charge for the Home Help Service to individual patients varies according to means. The sliding scale provides for a minimum charge of 3s. per day (1s. 6d. per half-day) and a maximum of £6 17s. 6d. per week of 5½ days. The maximum charge for one day is 25s.

The following is a detailed account of the work done by the Home Help Service during 1958 :—

There was some reduction in the number of applications for help in maternity cases in 1958, 2,690 compared with 2,796 in 1957. Of these, 1,979 were completed, 406 cancelled and 305 continued into 1959. Of the 1957 cases still outstanding, 197 were completed in 1958 and 94 were cancelled.

Applications for help under the General Scheme continue to increase with 3,464 in 1958 compared with 3,403 in 1957. Of these, 460 were cancelled, leaving 3,004 cases to be dealt with compared with 2,923 in 1957. Seventy-nine per cent. of the cases were over 60 years of age.

In a large number of instances there is no family or near relative to care for the applicant who is so incapacitated by illness or infirmity as to require assistance for a more prolonged period than that permitted by the General Scheme (eight weeks). A special " E " Scheme was devised to provide assistance for the duration of such person's incapacity. The number of new applications registered under this scheme in 1958 was 683, of which 5 were cancelled. The cases dealt with during the year totalled 1,861, including one case continued from 1947, two from 1948, six from 1949, 12 from 1950, 29 from 1951, 54 from 1952, 84 from 1953, 105 from 1954, 170 from 1955 and 268 from 1956 and 452 from 1957. Of these cases, 1,816 or 97·6 per cent. were over 60 years of age compared with 93 per cent. in 1957 and 1,626 of them were unable to pay more than the minimum charge of 1s. 6d. a half-day.

It should be noted that as the number of the " E " Scheme rises, as it inevitably does, more helps are permanently employed on these long-term cases, which means fewer are available for the general cases. This position leads to difficulties at certain periods of the year when intercurrent illness, particularly respiratory infections, occurs in the population.

Owing to the peculiarly crippling nature of their disability, a similar long-term scheme of assistance had to be arranged for certain cases of disseminated sclerosis. At the end of 1958 there were 51 cases in this group, 9 under 40, 32 of them between 40 and 60, and 10 over 60 years of age. Twenty-five were unable to pay more than the lowest charge of 1s. 6d. per half-day.

There are now 77 home helps engaged in the domiciliary care of tuberculosis patients. During 1958, 116 cases of tuberculosis applied for help, 100 were assisted and 16 applications were cancelled. Of the 204 cases attended during the year, 87 cases were under 40 years, 81 were 40-60 years, and 36 were over 60 years.

The following table shows the illness or other conditions in respect of which applications for home helps under the General and "E" Schemes were made.

Disease					General and "E" Schemes			Total
					—40 yrs.	40-60 yrs.	60+ yrs.	
Influenza	...	...	...	...	3	9	37	49
Cancer	...	...	...	...	1	21	93	115
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	5	51	56
Intracranial Vascular Lesion	...	...	...	...	1	28	325	354
Valvular Disease of the Heart	...	...	...	...	14	90	715	819
Circulatory	...	...	...	...	8	50	606	664
Respiratory	...	...	...	...	20	67	509	596
Digestive	...	...	...	...	6	10	91	107
Kidney Disease	...	...	...	...	3	2	33	38
Accident	...	...	...	...	6	37	292	335
Post Operative Debility	...	...	...	...	45	109	268	422
Debility	...	...	...	...	3	11	512	526
Nervous Diseases	...	...	...	...	11	26	84	121
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	—	5	42	47
Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	—	3	8	11
Paralysis Agitans	...	...	...	...	—	2	14	16
General Paralysis	...	...	...	...	—	5	22	27
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	1	37	361	399
Senility	...	...	...	...	—	—	97	97
Disseminated Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	2	12	1	15
All Other Causes	...	...	...	...	5	8	38	51
					<u>129</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>4,199</u>	<u>4,865</u>

SECTION V.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The distribution of the staff for the year 1958 is shown in the following table :—

GLASGOW—HOME NURSING STAFF.

	1958
Senior Superintendent of Home Nursing	1
Superintendents of Homes	5
District Nurse Tutor	1
Assistant Superintendents	5
	<hr/> 12
Queen's Nurses on General Work	65
Queen's Nurses on Maternity Work	21
State-Registered Nurses in training for the Queen's Roll	7
State-Registered Nurses on full-time Nursing	7
State-Registered Nurses on part-time Nursing	19
Queen's Nurses undertaking Part II Midwifery Training on District	2
Queen's Nurses undertaking Part I Midwifery Training in Hospital	—
	<hr/> 133

The District Nurses are fully trained nurses, the majority of whom are State Certified Midwives, and some hold the Health Visitor's Certificate. They have all had the additional experience of District Nurse Training. The District Nurses work in close co-operation with the general practitioners and carry out their instructions for the treatment and nursing care of the patients.

During the year 1958 they nursed approximately 13,500 patients to whom they paid 377,000 visits. This included 47,194 visits to 1,857 maternity patients.

The following is a detailed report by the Superintendent of the work done by the nurses during the year.

THE GLASGOW DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

RECORD OF WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1958.

Work.—The report shows a decrease in the number of patients and visits over the year. The new drugs are having a marked effect on the recovery of patients. This is particularly noticeable in the number of tuberculosis patients and visits paid to them :—

<i>Tuberculosis Patients.</i>			<i>Visits Paid to Tuberculosis Patients</i>		
1957	...	1,181	1957	...	57,264
1958	...	901	1958	...	45,631

Patients in the older age groups have decreased in number with a corresponding reduction in the visits paid.

In the new housing estates of Castlemilk and Easterhouse, a District Nurse has been in attendance at the Clinics to which ambulant patients may go for injections, dressings, etc.

NURSING APPLIANCES.

The number of appliances issued on loan during the year was 3,229, being a decrease of 395 on the previous year. Many of the items issued remain in use on the district over long periods.

TRANSPORT.

Motor transport for Gas and Air appliances, and for midwives on night calls, is supplied by the Corporation. There are now 29 bicycles in use on the district, chiefly in the new housing areas, and a motor scooter is used by one of the male nurses.

DISTRICT TRAINING.

In 1958 a new School with a qualified District Nurse Tutor was established in the Central Training Home.

Students with General Training take the six months' course, while those who are also State Certified Midwives take the course in four months, after which the nurse works for the Association for one year. On completion of the contract year the nurse is free to choose district work in any part of the country, or to remain on the Glasgow staff.

District Nurse Training is designed to teach the nurse to adapt hospital techniques to the limited facilities available to the home, and to give them an understanding of the social and health needs of patient and family. It develops the nurse's personal interest in, and sense of responsibility for the welfare of patient, family and community.

Thirty students completed the course during the year and were successful in the Queen's Roll Examination.

MIDWIFERY TRAINING.

The Association is recognised by the Central Midwives Board as a Training Institution for Part II Examination. Two pupils completed training and were successful in the examination.

Under the Scheme of co-operation with the Western Regional Hospital Board 25 Pupil Midwives from Cresswell Maternity Hospital, Dumfries, and 35 from County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, took extern training under supervision of the senior midwives. In addition, 43 cases were taken by the pupils of the Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital.

REFRESHER COURSES.

The Senior Superintendent attended the Annual Conference for Superintendents of Training Homes and four Midwives attended a Course organised by the Royal College of Midwives.

RECORD OF WORK FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1958.

Cases on books at 1st January, 1958	...	...	2,655
Number of new cases added	...	...	10,853
Number of cases dismissed	...	...	11,018
Number of cases remaining at 31st December, 1958			2,490

Dismissed				<i>General.</i>	<i>Midwifery.</i>
Convalescent	...	...	...	5,847	1,802
Hospital	...	...	...	1,700	
Died	...	...	...	1,478	
Removed	...	...	...	191	

Total number of visits paid by Nursing Staff ... 377,166

Number of Teaching Rounds paid with Students with
Administrative Staff ... 269

Number of Inspections of Nurses ... 130

NURSING APPLIANCES ISSUED ON LOAN DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1958.

<i>Appliance—</i>	<i>No. issued.</i>
Wheel Chairs	189
Commodes	179
Water and Air Beds	37
Air Rings	578
Bed Pans	785
Bed Cradles	117
Back Rests	276
Rubber Sheets	637
Urinals	289
Warral Sticks	82
Dunlopillo Beds	5
Dunlopillo Cushions	5
Mattresses	13
Hospital Beds	12
Fracture Boards	6
Adult Cot Beds	9
Spinal Carriage	2
Pillows	7
Sani-chair	1
Total	<u>3,229</u>

NURSES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1951.

NURSES' AGENCIES.

No applications for Licences to carry on Agencies for the supply of nurses were received during 1958.

The existing Agencies all applied for renewal and were visited by a Medical Officer who reported that they were being well run and the required records being kept in an efficient manner.

On the roll at 31st December, 1958, there were 6 Agencies—the same number as in 1957.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1938.

During 1958 four applications were made for registration under the above Act.

One Home has been granted registration, two await completion of required fire prevention arrangements, and the other, involving a change of ownership, is in the process of minor alterations before registration is completed. The previous certificate was cancelled.

Other three Homes for which applications were made during 1957 were passed for registration during 1958.

The number of Nursing Homes at 31st December, 1958, was as follows :—

Registered	26	} <u>29</u>
Exempted	3	

Three Homes are awaiting registration.

SECTION VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Nineteen hundred and fifty-eight has proved to be an exceptional year as regards the prevalence of infectious disease in the City, the total cases registered (19,614),* being the lowest figure recorded in the past twenty years.

Most of the overall decrease is due to an exceptionally low incidence of Measles, the lowest since 1935. (This however has been followed in the first six months of 1959 by an epidemic prevalence of the disease similar to that which occurred in 1936.) Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis also were only about a third of the number notified in 1957 being the lowest recorded since the disease first became notifiable in Glasgow in 1910, an effective demonstration of the success of the 1957 X-ray Campaign. There was some reduction in the incidence of acute primary pneumonia and an abrupt drop in influenzal pneumonia compared with its epidemic prevalence in the previous year. Whooping Cough was less prevalent as was dysentery (for the third successive year).

There were more cases of Poliomyelitis than in 1957, two thirds of these in the paralytic form of the disease. Cerebrospinal fever was more prevalent and so too were Food Poisoning and Gastroenteritis. The incidence of Scarlet Fever was very similar to that of 1957. For the second year in succession not one case of Diphtheria has been recorded in the City. No less than 114 suspected cases were notified but in no instance was the diagnosis of diphtheria verified.

Admission to hospital during the year totalled 12,041, a decrease of 2,323 from the 1957 figure. The total includes 3,410 cases removed to hospital and ultimately diagnosed as non-infectious disease. In 1957 the comparable figure was 3,090. Hitherto cases of Infective Hepatitis, which usually come to the notice of this Department as an altered diagnosis from some other infectious disease, have been included under this heading in the Appendix Tables. In the Appendix Tables for this year however these cases have been included in "Other non-notifiable diseases" and any 1957 figures, when quoted for comparison, corrected accordingly. Pneumonia and dysentery are still making heavy demands on hospital accommodation. In 1958 cases of pneumonia treated in hospital formed 46 per cent. of all infectious disease cases admitted as against 42 per cent. in 1957. Although fewer cases of this disease were admitted to hospital the proportion (85 per cent.) was higher than that

* Includes Gastroenteritis which has not hitherto been shown in the Appendix Tables. The 1957 figure has also been corrected for exact comparison.

1938—1958

	YEAR.																				
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
A.—Notifiable—																					
Typhus Fever	—	54	320	73	63	—	28	35	40	33	14	9	16	48	20	17	27	—	18	21	—
Enteric Fever and Paratyphoid B	52	5	—	2	2	4	4	—	—	5	7	7	3	6	4	—	—	4	18	21	9
Continued and Undefined Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	21	20
Puerperal Fever	483	398	384	33	359	382	309	264	280	284	229	176	140	212	191	186	163	108	73	94	75
Puerperal Pyrexia	264	276	233	252	200	253	189	187	176	131	112	105	103	96	97	116	135	97	78	142	173
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3,703	2,711	1,715	1,752	2,837	2,853	3,130	3,131	3,145	3,270	3,584	2,138	1,742	2,102	2,495	1,762	1,245	1,107	915	899	897
Diphtheria and Membranous Group	2,596	2,877	4,751	3,698	3,045	2,674	2,178	1,805	1,336	460	262	141	79	123	79	46	11	2	1	—	—
Erysipelas	886	763	600	615	668	650	517	481	441	434	440	281	259	207	218	203	195	182	197	107	94
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	81	74	418	374	181	113	118	119	208	121	89	93	105	116	93	113	83	88	61	53	67
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	711	653	565	497	614	570	487	300	312	280	241	121	160	171	131	92	70	47	43	34	64
Trachoma	14	9	6	9	9	3	10	7	13	1	4	—	5	2	3	5	—	1	—	1	5
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	7	5	3	6	4	8	3	4	5	4	5	4	1	2	4	2	2	2	3	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	2	17	1	2	5	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	38	4	30	43	5	2	22	6	2	272	5	26	260	50	32	46	36	226	50	26	118
Acute Primary Pneumonia	4,882	3,221	5,049	5,664	4,826	6,163	5,204	4,468	5,638	4,947	4,331	4,126	3,244	3,403	4,845	3,609	3,040	4,201	4,127	5,044	4,257
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	105	209	282	144	83	173	82	71	201	81	32	70	38	115	114	138	30	66	99	415	43
Whooping Cough	3,776	5,776	801	10,059	1,076	5,119	3,381	2,543	2,499	5,002	1,562	3,620	4,938	6,673	1,296	6,083	3,050	1,255	3,400	2,699	1,028
Malaria	10	10	46	23	26	14	15	23	60	29	26	13	8	13	27	22	15	10	7	15	6
Dysentery	240	149	363	292	250	401	1,153	1,351	524	254	1,080	1,285	2,176	1,422	2,110	2,509	5,755	5,823	4,271	3,628	3,131
Infective Jaundice	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	4	—	4	2	7	3	1	2	2	—	1	5	1	—
Anthrax	3	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	4	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,599	1,440	1,747	1,892	2,128	2,544	2,527	2,420	2,575	2,535	2,545	2,595	2,244	2,025	2,083	2,182	2,029	2,010	1,868	3,635	1,243
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	640	513	612	605	654	673	615	509	466	469	342	358	339	326	277	272	222	256	178	159	155
Leprosy	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330	229	296
B.—Not Notifiable—																					
Measles	14,492	1,338	10,095	1,477	7,604	7,184	5,831	5,509	8,887	3,878	7,457	3,698	6,272	3,934	6,323	4,496	5,298	3,516	4,248	5,263	715
German Measles	447	3,470	598	214	385	3,618	658	542	1,001	1,032	201	249	3,027	588	242	1,599	296	354	637	352	325
Chickenpox	5,805	3,533	1,874	3,748	7,549	5,124	6,885	4,831	4,473	5,091	6,305	3,394	6,426	7,390	5,474	6,771	6,847	4,149	5,446	4,016	5,011
Gastro enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others—Mumps, Pemphigus Neonatorum, etc.	42	25	301	120	109	57	146	68	62	111	55	44	41	83	57	135	89	85	42	131	167
Totals	40,881	27,514	30,765	31,893	32,708	38,626	33,492	28,681	32,347	28,746	28,931	22,562	31,656	29,111	26,217	30,416	28,644	23,638	26,069	27,212	18,188

Whooping Cough became notifiable as from 1st January, 1950

Leprosy

Food Poisoning

1951

1956

Note.—The 1957 figures have been revised following the addition of Gastro enteritis and Infective Hepatitis (included in "others") to this table

for the previous year. Sixty per cent. of all dysentery cases were treated in hospital, a proportion only one per cent. less than in 1957. This is equivalent to 23 per cent. of all cases of infectious disease admitted during the year. The proportion in 1957 was 21 per cent.

Details of notifiable and non-notifiable diseases are given in Appendix Table XIV. A list of the diseases at present notifiable and the year in which they first became so in Glasgow is given below. Appendix Table XV illustrates the seasonal prevalence of these in 1958 and the admissions, dismissals and deaths in the four fever hospitals are shown in Appendix B.

DISEASES AT PRESENT NOTIFIABLE IN GLASGOW AND YEAR IN WHICH THEY FIRST BECAME SO.

(a) *Under the Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations (Scotland), 1932 to 1958.*

Cerebrospinal Fever	...	...	...	1906
Cholera	...	...	...	1889
Continued and Undefined Fever	...	...	...	1889
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	1889
Dysentery	...	...	...	1919
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1919
Enteric Fever (Typhoid & Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	1889
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1889
Infective Jaundice	...	...	...	1924
Leprosy	...	...	...	1951
Malaria	...	...	...	1919
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	1911
Plague	...	...	...	1900
Pneumonia (Primary & Influenzal)	...	...	...	1919
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1918 and 1958*
Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	1918
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1889
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1929
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	1889
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1889
Smallpox	...	...	...	1889
Trachoma (Glasgow only)	...	...	...	1914
Tuberculosis	{ Pulmonary		...	1910
	{ Non pulmonary		...	1914
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	1889
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1950†

* Separate notification of paralytic poliomyelitis.

† Previously notifiable in Glasgow, for a period of three years only, between 1924 and 1927.

(b) *The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.*

Food Poisoning July, 1956.

IMMUNISATION CENTRE.

This centre situated at 20 Cochrane Street provides intending travellers from the West of Scotland with immunisation against yellow fever and certain other infectious diseases likely to be met with in a foreign country. Since the centre was established in 1947, 38,633 travellers have been inoculated against yellow fever, 3,513 being inoculated during 1958. These figures include the crews of several ships. In the case of a large crew where it is not feasible for them to attend at one time at the centre, arrangements are made for a medical officer and assistant to visit the ship and carry out the necessary inoculations on board.

In 1950 the services of the centre were extended to cover also inoculations against enteric, plague, typhus, cholera and smallpox, where the travellers' own doctor was not available. In 1958, 1,955 persons received 2,711 inoculations against these diseases.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

There has been no case of smallpox in Glasgow since 1950. Compulsory vaccination or declaration of conscientious objection ceased with the inception of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act on 5th July, 1948. Notification of vaccination is now made by medical practitioners, and in 1958, 5,388 notifications of primary vaccination were received and 3,240 of revaccinations. In addition, primary vaccinations are carried out at the Child Welfare Clinics, and these in 1958 totalled 4,806. In all, 10,194 primary vaccinations were done during the year as compared with 10,033 in 1957 and 9,632 in 1956.

The following table shows the age of distribution of those vaccinated for the first time in each of the years from 1951 to date :—

Year of Vaccination	—1	Age Group —5	—10	10 & Over	Not Stated	All Ages	Revacci- nations
1958	5,754	3,965	147	325	3	10,194	3,240
1957	5,290	3,562	246	935	—	10,033	4,991
1956	5,290	3,806	173	356	7	9,632	3,877
1955	4,621	3,352	121	269	9	8,362	2,695
1954	5,112	3,500	128	254	12	9,006	3,460
1953	4,633	3,266	110	298	21	8,328	3,551
1952	4,450	3,079	92	472	8	8,101	3,463
1951	4,589	3,593	94	453	16	8,745	3,697

In all 82,452 primary vaccinations were carried out in the course of the nine years 1950-1958—far too small a number in a city of the size of Glasgow and one that is a port of call for ships from parts of the world where smallpox is rife.

The distribution of the pre-school and other age groups of the population protected by vaccination in the nine years 1950 to 1958 may be expressed as follows :—

In 1958, of the city's population aged—

Under 5 years,	40,169	or 38.2 per cent.	} have been vaccinated in the course of the nine years 1950-58.
10 years,	33,375	or 35.1 per cent.	
15 years,	3,110	or 3.3 per cent.	
Over 15 years,	5,644	or 0.7 per cent.	

The proportion of children under one year of age vaccinated at the Child Welfare Clinics since 1951 was as follows :—

				No.	Percentage of Births.
1951	...	...	...	3,193	15.9
1952	...	...	...	3,055	15.0
1953	...	...	...	3,455	17.1
1954	...	...	...	3,716	17.7
1955	...	...	...	3,515	16.7
1956	...	...	...	4,449	20.3
1957	...	...	...	4,619	20.6
1958	...	...	...	4,806	21.1

LEPROSY.

Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations of 1951, this disease became compulsorily notifiable from 1st September, 1951. This means that every medical practitioner must notify the Medical Officer of Health of any case of leprosy coming to his notice.

This is a disease of rare occurrence in this country and such cases as have been found in Glasgow were foreign seamen or students from tropical countries where this disease is prevalent. In the twenty years prior to notification only five cases came to the notice of this Department.

In 1958 two cases were notified in Glasgow. These were two Indian males under 25 years, one a pedlar in the city, the other a seaman off a ship which had docked at Glasgow.

Since 1951 the incidence of the diseases has been as follows :—

1951-1953	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1954	...	...	...	...	1
1955	...	...	...	...	2
1956	...	...	...	...	2
1957	...	...	...	...	1
1958	...	...	...	...	2

MALARIA.

This disease, like smallpox and leprosy usually occurs in seamen or servicemen returning to the city from abroad or foreign visitors. During 1958 there were 8 cases as against 16 in 1957. There was one death, a marine engineer who succumbed to cerebral malaria. Incidence in recent years was as follows :—

(Average) 1930-38	...	15	1954	...	...	16
1939-45	...	24	1955	...	...	11
1946-50	...	30	1956	...	...	8
1951	...	14	1957	...	...	16
1952	...	29	1958	...	...	7
1953	...	24				

TYPHOID, PARATYPHOID AND DYSENTERY.

Typhoid.—Five cases were registered but it seems probable that only one of these contracted the infection in Glasgow during the year under review. This was a member of the small group of cases which developed in December of the previous year as described in last year's Report. Another case was an old man who sickened in October, 1957, in a common lodging house, his home since 1954, and was already making a spontaneous recovery when admitted to a general hospital in November. He was treated with chloramphenicol and it was only after this drug had been stopped that the organism was recovered from his faeces in January. The remaining cases were a young immigrant who fell ill in April eight days after his arrival by air from Pakistan; a girl, aged 6, who was admitted with unrecognised typhoid in September from Greenock to a Glasgow children's hospital; and a man, aged 28, who probably caught his infection during a visit to London in September. No positive specimens were obtained from the latter although the diagnosis seemed plain enough clinically and serologically. He had been treated with chloramphenicol and ten years previously had been inoculated against enteric. The data in his case and in that of the aged lodging house inmate support the view expressed in last year's Report that the organism may prove to be very elusive in patients who have been given T.A.B. injections or modern drug treatment. There were no deaths.

Paratyphoid B.—Only four cases were notified. One was an institutional case, a girl, aged 2, who sickened in a county area in February and was admitted to a Glasgow children's hospital. A girl and a boy, both aged 16, and both with home addresses in a municipal housing suburb of the South-Eastern Division, sickened within twelve days of each other in August; but no definite link could be established between them. The girl was a resident assistant nurse in a maternity home in the South-Western Division; and the boy had spent a day at the coast fifteen days before sickening. The fourth case was a schoolgirl from the Northern Division, aged 16, who contracted her infection in October in spite of living in a restricted circle. No deaths from paratyphoid B were recorded.

Paratyphoid A.—A man, aged 30, fell ill in August with paratyphoid A fever, sixteen days after his return by air from a visit to his native Pakistan and one week after his return from a four-day visit to his uncle in Belfast. The patient reported the presence of an outbreak of diarrhoeal disease in his home district in the Orient. He died of myocardial infarction on the fifteenth day of his illness.

Dysentery Prevalence and Fatality 1919-58.—Dysentery became compulsorily notifiable on 1st August, 1919, under the Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, etc.) Regulations (Scotland) of that year. During the whole of the first World War only two cases had been intimated but in the year of the Regulations there were 117 notifications. These included several servicemen returning from overseas with amoebic dysentery, a disease which in the event failed to establish itself in this country. Thereafter the prevalence of bacillary dysentery seems to have been only vestigial and drew little notice. The first total at any rate was not to be exceeded for a decade. The following list shows the year in which record numbers of notifications have been made :—

Year with Record Total	Notifi- cations.	Year with Record Total.	Notifi- cations.
1929	119	1944	1,259
1932	136	1945	1,474
1936	239	1950	2,372
1937	275	1953	2,722
1940	364	1954	6,242
1943	438	1955	6,329

The notifications for the entire 40-year period can be summarised as follows :—

Quinquennium.	Total Notifications.	Average Notifications per Quarter Year.
1919-23	264	13
1924-8	112	6
1929-33	479	24
1934-8	977	49
1939-43	1,557	78
1944-8	4,760	238
1949-53	10,338	517
1954-8	24,484	1,224

It is seen that there has been an increase from residual figures to rising levels of endemic prevalence and finally to numbers so large as to entitle us to use the description "epidemic." A closer scrutiny of the notifications shows that their numbers have fluctuated widely within limited periods both before and during the high prevalence of recent years. For example, they rose from 277 in the year 1947 to 1,178 in the following year; and from 2,722 in the year 1953 to 6,242 in the following year at the outset of the current epidemic. Also, during the epidemic period the figures for the first half of the year 1957 were approximately double those for the second half. The general trend, however, has been for the figures to rise as has been shown.

As regards fatality, there has been a remarkable decline in the years following the Second World War. In the twelve pre-war years 1927 to 1938 there were 67 deaths at the rate of one per 23 notifications, including 16 deaths in the year 1936 which included those of 10 aged patients infected by Flexner dysentery in a Poor Law Institution. In the past six years there have been only 22 deaths at the rate of one per 1,237 notifications. The apparent rise in prevalence cannot be dismissed as unreal; for it would be unreasonable to assume a transformation in doctors' notification habits. If we accept the rise in prevalence we must also hold that there is increased infectivity; because hygienic facilities have never been so abundant. For an explanation of the lower fatality therefore we have to turn to the host-bacterium relationship. Either the organisms have become at the same time more infective and less lethal; or we have grown at once more susceptible and more tolerant; or a combination of such changes has taken place. Part of the explanation is the increased prevalence of Sonne as compared with Flexner dysentery. The Sonne organism was first reported in the West of Scotland by the Deputy City Bacteriologist, Dr. Wiseman, in 1926, when he investigated a large milk-borne outbreak in Dunbartonshire.

Two years later he found three specimens Sonne-positive in his Glasgow material. Until the outset of the war these organisms continued to appear in the City Bacteriologist's reports in larger numbers which, however, were usually smaller than those for the Flexner strains. Since 1942, on the other hand, the Sonne findings have been regularly in excess of the Flexner and have frequently formed the great majority of the positive dysentery findings. It is generally held that the Sonne organism is milder in its effects though it takes longer to disappear from the faeces. There are also grounds for the opinion that Flexner infections have themselves become less severe. The relative frequency of the two infections can be outlined by stating that for the period 1929-1941 the total Flexner findings in the City Laboratory slightly outnumbered the Sonne whereas the period 1942-57 the total of the former did not amount to one third of the latter. In 1944 and 1945 considerable numbers of Newcastle infections, previously rare, were detected; and they continued to be found on several occasions for a few years afterwards as Dr. Carter has related. The Schmitz and the Shiga organisms have also been isolated though extremely rarely; but from 1953 to 1957 only the two main types have been encountered.

Bacillary Dysentery, 1958.—In 1958 there were 3,377 notifications. The number has fallen appreciably for the third year in succession but it remains greater than for any year before 1954. The quarterly incidence was as follows :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Home	729	868	673	874	3,144
Institutional	52	35	33	113	233

Prevalence stayed high in the last quarter; so that the five years old epidemic is still with us even if it has subsided a long way below the level of more than six thousand notifications in each of its first two years.

Every municipal ward was affected. Over 200 cases were notified from Dalrnarnock and large numbers also came from the other Eastern Division wards of Calton and Mile-end. At the same time some municipal wards escaped lightly; under 20 cases each were recorded in Partick (East) and Langside and once again in Camphill and Kelvinside.

Although notifications almost certainly provide a guide to fluctuations in incidence, unnotified cases together with symptomless temporary carriers must considerably outnumber the notified cases. Dysentery infections are therefore to be regarded as very common events. The practice of hand washing continues to be the most important preventive measure. The occurrence of diarrhoea has to be seen as a danger signal when the patient is a food handler or is in a position to

infect invalids, aged persons, infants or other handicapped individuals or to infect numerous contacts, especially if these are children. Precautions should also continue to be taken in children's institutions regarding admissions and re-admissions even in the absence of diarrhoea.

Institutional notifications are also incomplete but very probably to a lesser degree than notifications of home infections since anything more than a small group of cases in an institution attracts attention and arouses concern. During the year under review, notifications from institutions numbered 233, the lowest annual total since the epidemic began. They were divided among 35 institutions. In eleven instances, including five hospitals, only a single case was notified; but 105 notifications came from eleven other hospitals and 89 from nine children's homes. The largest outbreak was due to a case to case spread of Sonne dysentery in November and December among men, chiefly elderly, in a pavilion of a large mental hospital. The first case was treated for dysentery but was not notified at that time. Two cases sickened three days after him and eight cases after a further lapse of four days. The total finally reached 40, of whom four were members of the staff. Attendance by infected staff probably played a part in the spread. Other difficulties were the limited accommodation and the unsuitability of mental cases for transfer to isolation hospitals. The pavilion, however, was re-opened early in January, 1959, and all the cases survived.

A residential home for children, with accommodation for 38 and with a mainly non-resident staff of 30, was affected by a Sonne outbreak lasting from January to March, fifteen of the children and eight of the staff becoming infected. Only five of the notified infections, all children, had symptoms. In October, 28 notifications of Sonne infection were received from a residential nursery with 40 cots and a staff of 20 almost entirely non-resident. All but one of the notifications were in respect of children. Here, too, only five of the notified infections, all children, had clinical symptoms.

Admissions to isolation hospital numbered 2,016, consisting of all but fifteen institutional infections and of 57 per cent. of the home infections. This rate of removal of home infections was exceeded during the epidemic only in its first year but is not much higher than the corresponding rate for the entire five year period.

The following table shows the age incidence of the notified infections and their fatality:—

				Years.					Total.
				1	5	15	55	55+	
Home	...	...	...	298	1,593	721	451	81	3,144
Institutional	...	...	...	16	94	20	58	45	233
Deaths	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	2	2

The fatal cases were octogenarians.

Epidemic Dysentery 1954-1958.—The prolonged epidemic really began in the fourth quarter of the year 1953 when the quarterly total rose to 1,107 from the figure of 576 for the third quarter—a total that was to exceed two thousand in the second quarter of each of the two following years. However, in these comments it is convenient to discuss the outbreak in terms of Report years. During the five Report years there were 24,484 notifications of which 1,444 have been institutional. The seasonal percentage distribution has been as follows :—

				1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Home	...	...	...	22.7	33.4	21.5	22.4
Institutional	...	...	...	32.1	27.7	16.8	23.3

The percentages show only a moderate preference for the second quarter and certainly no “diarrhoeal” peak in the warmest or third quarter. That quarter in fact yielded the fewest cases. Those findings are confirmed when we list the quarters of maximum incidence for the five successive years. For all dysentery the maxima occurred in the second, second, fourth, second and fourth quarters; and for institutional infections in the first, second, fourth, first and fourth quarters respectively.

As regards geographical distribution, 28.4 per cent. of the home cases came from the Eastern Division, 26.6 per cent. from the Northern and only 16.1 per cent., 14.8 per cent. and 14.1 per cent. from the Central, South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions respectively. The Divisional house populations differed more narrowly. Taken in the same order, they formed 21.5 per cent., 22.4 per cent., 19.5 per cent., 19.4 per cent. and 17.2 per cent. of the Glasgow house population. Case-rates of home infections in the Divisions for the five year period, when based on their 1956 estimated house populations, proved to be as follows :—

Division.	Percentage of population living more than two persons per room. (1951 census)	Home dysentery quinquennial case-rate per million.
South-Eastern ...	21.0	16,634
South-Western ...	21.1	17,945
Central ...	17.4	17,954
Northern ...	29.4	25,937
Eastern ...	31.2	28,778

The dysentery totals in the individual wards ranged very widely from 1,496 cases in Mile-end and 1,297 in Dalmarnock to under a hundred each in Kelvinside, Camphill and Langside. The following table gives

case-rates of home infections in the wards for the five year period based on their estimated 1956 house populations (for comparison a case-rate for all Glasgow including institutions and one for institutions are also listed and are likewise based on the respective 1956 population figures) :—

Ward	Division.	Percentage of Population living more than two persons per room. (1951 census).	Home Dysentery quinquennial Case-Rate per Million.
Camphill ...	... S.E.	3.5	3,262
Langside ...	... S.E.	1.4	3,579
Kelvinside ...	... C.	2.0	4,185
Yoker ...	... C.	10.1	5,675
Craigton... ..	... S.W.	5.2	6,574
Pollokshaws ...	... S.E.	18.5	8,153
Pollokshields ...	... S.W.	5.7	8,503
Cathcart ...	... S.E.	3.8	9,356
Knightwood ...	... C.	10.4	9,878
Partick (East) ...	... C.	8.4	9,984
Springburn ...	... N.	18.6	10,170
Fairfield... ..	... S.W.	22.3	10,900
Govanhill ...	... S.E.	15.6	11,094
Parkhead ...	... E.	24.9	14,998
Park ...	... C.	8.6	15,341
Maryhill ...	... N.	28.0	15,705
Dennistoun ...	... E.	16.2	15,883
Whiteinch ...	... C.	18.3	16,730
Provan ...	... E.	17.3	18,571
Cowlairs ...	... N.	32.2	19,911
North Kelvin ...	... N.	26.8	20,102
Govan ...	... S.W.	38.6	20,263
Ruchill ...	... N.	24.2	22,171
Glasgow ...	...	24.4	22,597
Shettleston and Tollcross	E.	27.3	23,987
Anderston ...	... C.	33.2	27,832
Kinning Park ...	... S.W.	30.5	31,930
Partick (West) ...	... C.	29.6	33,249
Townhead ...	... N.	32.3	34,630
Dalmarnock ...	... E.	43.2	35,204
Gorbals ...	... S.E.	41.9	37,880
Kingston ...	... S.W.	35.1	40,922
Mile-end... ..	... E.	40.8	41,004
Hutchesontown ...	... S.E.	44.2	41,900
Woodside ...	... N.	36.4	48,690
Cowcaddens ...	... N.	41.6	49,344
Exchange ...	... C.	29.4	51,056
Calton ...	... E.	37.2	52,885
Institutions ...	... All	—	53,478

The habitation densities are generally lower in the first half than in the second half of the table though no account is taken of the differences between ward populations in respect of age make-up.

The numbers removed to isolation hospitals formed 55.1 per cent. of the home infections and 93.6 per cent. of the institutional. Thus over the five years large numbers totalling 14,040 have had treatment in Hospital. The removal rate for home infections has not varied a great deal from year to year; it was highest at 60.6 per cent. in the first year and lowest at 50.8 per cent. in the second or peak year of the epidemic.

During the five years of the epidemic the 24,484 notifications of bacillary dysentery have displayed the following percentage age incidence :—

				Years.				
				—1	—5	—15	—55	55—
Home	...	...	...	8.6	46.8	25.1	16.4	3.0
Institutional	...	...	...	7.8	35.0	19.0	22.9	15.2
Deaths (actual)	...	...	...	3	2	—	3	10

As shown, deaths attributed either primarily or secondarily to bacillary dysentery have numbered only 18, i.e. one per 1,360 notifications. In the aged group there was one death per 92 notifications; in the infant group one per 698 notifications; in the younger adult group one per 1,373 notifications; and in the toddler group one per 5,641 notifications. No deaths were recorded from the 6,068 infections notified in the group aged 5-14 years.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

These infections are not yet notifiable and, as information regarding their prevalence was not readily available, comment has up to 1952 been limited to the mortality from this infection in children under two years of age. The increasing prevalence of dysentery and food poisoning in recent years has focused attention on all illness of this type and from 1953 onwards all cases of diarrhoea and enteritis coming to the attention of the Department have been recorded.

The following table shows the age distribution of all cases so recorded since 1954 but is not a complete picture of the incidence of diarrhoeal infection in the City :—

				Age Distribution.				
Year.				1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
—1	...	...	...	352	401	398	220	276
—2	...	...	...	24	17	18	11	20
—5	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	5
5 and over	...	...	...	7	4	12	11	7
				<u>384</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>308</u>

With the exception of one child under 10 years of age all seven cases over 5 years were adults.

In spite of the very different weather conditions in each of these years the incidence has varied little. Hot, dry summers favour these infections. In 1958, as in 1957 and 1956, the summer was both cool and wet. The seasonal distribution of the cases in these five years was as follows :—

			1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
1st Quarter	...	...	20	69	56	84	67
2nd Quarter	...	...	66	66	108	95	89
3rd Quarter	...	...	105	64	145	113	100
4th Quarter	...	...	117	45	124	131	128
			<u>308</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>384</u>

Mortality from these infections, which, as recently as 1947, were responsible for no less than 574 deaths in children under two years of age, has been considerably reduced in recent years and in 1958 there were 22 deaths in this age group one less than in the previous year. All were less than 9 months old. There was a preponderance of males 14, as against 8 females.

Diarrhoea of the newborn was responsible for two male and one female deaths. The mortality rate remained unchanged from the 1957 figure of 1.0 per 1,000 births as against 1.1 in 1956 and 1.2 in 1955. The decrease in the number of deaths and in the mortality rate is shown in the following table :—

	Males		Females		Total	— 1 year per 1,000 Births
	— 1 year	— 2 years	— 1 year	— 2 years		
1947	339	5	221	9	574	22
1948	156	5	86	3	250	11
1949	100	13	57	6	176	7
1950	50	2	39	3	94	4
1951	37	2	27	1	67	3
1952	42	1	24	1	68	2
1953	27	—	22	—	49	2
1954	20	2	11	1	34	1.6
1955	22	1	14	1	38	1.2
1956	14	1	9	—	24	1.1
1957	7	—	16	—	23	1.0
1958	14	—	8	—	22	1.0

Deaths from Enteritis and Colitis over 2 years of age numbered 44 compared with 50 on 1957. All were adults, two being under 25 years of age.

FOOD POISONING.

Food Poisoning first became notifiable on 1st July, 1956. In the following table the incidence of food poisoning in 1958 is compared with the two previous years and it will be seen that 1958 occupies the intermediate position, worse than 1957 but better than 1956.

	Incidents.			Cases Comprised.		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Outbreaks	14	6	11	517	67	215
Family Outbreaks ...	26	27	32	87	73	91
Sporadic Cases ...	81	102	78	81	102	78
	<u>121</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>384</u>

The annual variation depends principally on the number and size of the communal outbreaks. Poisoning cases in single families and single individuals remain relatively constant.

The number of cases and incidents occurring in each month (according to the date of sickening) was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Cases ...	20	11	21	38	70	75	30	37	24	27	6	25	384
Incidents	6	8	10	11	11	5	22	17	13	10	5	3	121

Last year it was noted as unusual that the peak tended to be in March and April. This year there is some sign of a return to the more normal seasonal curve with higher incidence in the summer months. February and November were light months and in the latter no case of food poisoning was recorded in four of the five Public Health Divisions.

Salmonella typhi-murium infection which was very prevalent in Glasgow in the past again shows a welcome decline. Only 45 cases were recorded as compared with 90 in 1957 and 186 in 1956. Six members of one family were affected but the others were mostly sporadic cases. For the second successive year no large outbreak of this infection occurred but the reservoir of infection in the community remains large enough to render the control of food worker cases and contacts important.

Numbers infected with other *Salmonellae* were negligible. Four in a family were affected by *Salmonella panama* and there were single infections with *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella san diego* and *Salmonella cholerae suis*.

Staphylococcus aureus toxin was responsible for 31 cases of poisoning compared with 15 in 1957 and 58 in 1956. There were five incidents all due to pre-cooked meat dishes. The foods incriminated were cold ham (twice), crab meat, home made soup and corned mutton. The last incident due to corned mutton merits description because samples were available and a thorough investigation was made. Twenty cases were discovered in several families and meat samples were obtained from three customers and from the retailer. All these samples produced a growth of coagulase positive *staphylococcus aureus* as did two specimens of faeces from affected persons. Finally a specimen taken from the septic finger of a shop assistant also produced the same organism. The *staphylococcus* from the finger and from three meat specimens were all Phage type 53 belonging to Group III which is known to contain organisms producing the entero toxin.

Six outbreaks and two family outbreaks involving between them 187 cases were of the relatively mild and brief diarrhoeal illness with an incubation period around twelve hours which is known to be associated with *Clostridium welchii*. In the two family outbreaks samples of sausage roll in the one and reheated steak pie in the other produced a growth of *Clostridium welchii*. Unfortunately no samples of suspected food were available in the three largest outbreaks.

Seventy patients in a hospital had an illness of the type described above. The illness was quite mild and no patient suffered any serious deterioration in physical condition. The illness was almost certainly due to cold mutton cooked the day before eating and subject to slow cooling. A co-operative catering officer has altered the methods of cooking and storage to avoid a recurrence and the cold storage facilities of the kitchen have since been improved.

In an industrial canteen 49 workers were affected and again pre-cooked meat was under suspicion. Conditions in the canteen were improved following the investigation.

Twenty-six people who had partaken of reheated steak pie after attending a funeral were similarly affected.

A great many of the sporadic cases and some of the family outbreaks are recorded after postal notification. Investigation of the majority of these cases is unrewarding due to the interval which has elapsed. Fortunately the Department also receives information about some cases by telephone which makes immediate investigation possible and has on occasion led to improvement of conditions at the source of infection.

SCARLET FEVER.

In 1958 there were 967 cases registered compared with 971 in 1957. This is the lowest number of cases ever recorded in the annals of the City and is 4 fewer than the previous lowest figure, that of 1957. The total number treated in hospital was 488, while 479 were cared for at home. The trend to treat more cases at home still continues, the percentage ratio of hospital to home cases now being almost equal.

The age distribution has maintained a constant pattern, almost 95 per cent. of the cases occurring between 2 and 15 years and 3.3 per cent. beyond the age of 15 years.

The seasonal incidence of the disease is shown in Appendix Table XV.

No ward in the City was entirely free from the disease, the largest number of cases occurring in the Cathcart Ward with 70 cases, followed by Knightswood with 49 cases. The ward with the lowest number of cases this year was Cowcaddens with 7 cases.

That the disease at the moment exists in a mild form is evidenced by its lower overall incidence, the fact that once again there were no recorded deaths and an increasing tendency to less hospitalisation.

ERYSIPELAS.

The incidence of this disease was again reduced in 1958, 101 cases compared with 115 in 1957 and 213 in 1956. Female cases numbered 51 against 71 in 1957 and male cases 50 and 44 respectively. There were no deaths.

The decline in mortality in recent years is as follows :—

	Deaths				Deaths		
1930-39 (average)	...	46		1954	...	...	—
1940-45 (average)	...	8		1955	...	...	2
1946-50 (average)	...	6		1956	...	...	—
1951	...	—		1957	...	...	1
1952	...	2		1958	...	...	—
1953	...	1					

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

As in previous years these conditions have been discussed in the section "Maternity and Child Welfare" (page 99). As a result of alterations in the International Classification of Causes of Deaths, deaths from these two infections no longer appear under separate headings in the "Short List" but are now included in the group "Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium."

DIPHTHERIA.

For the second successive year no cases were reported. The following table shows the case incidence and mortality since 1940 and graphically represents, within a period of 18 years, the control which has been established over the disease in the City at the moment. This satisfactory state of affairs, however, must only serve to impress upon all concerned the importance of a continuous and unrelenting immunisation campaign.

Year				Cases	Deaths
1940	...	...	...	5,190	226
1941	...	...	...	4,039	155
1942	...	...	...	3,325	90
1943	...	...	...	2,919	81
1944	...	...	...	2,377	62
1945	...	...	...	1,970	33
1946	...	...	...	1,458	37
1947	...	...	...	502	13
1948	...	...	...	286	8
1949	...	...	...	148	5
1950	...	...	...	86	—
1951	...	...	...	130	4
1952	...	...	...	86	7
1953	...	...	...	50	—
1954	...	...	...	10	1
1955	...	...	...	2	—
1956	...	...	...	1	—
1957	...	...	...	—	—
1958	...	...	...	—	—

Immunisation.—The following table shows the progress of the immunisation campaign during the past ten years :—

No. of Children Immunised					No. of Reinforcing Doses			
	Age not					Age not		
	—5 yrs.	+5 yrs.	Stated	Total	—5 yrs.	+5 yrs.	Stated	Total
1948	12,701	9,819	16	22,536	691	6,959	7	7,657
1949	11,403	6,106	14	17,509	24,283	65	—	24,348
1950	7,624	5,771	28	13,423	84	19,758	3	19,845
1951	11,864	7,832	1	19,697	130	23,851	—	23,981
1952	9,859	7,375	1	17,235	76	17,794	—	17,870
1953	11,053	8,058	16	19,127	95	21,657	—	21,752
1954	11,380	9,499	16	20,895	99	23,839	—	23,938
1955	9,893	8,274	9	18,176	106	21,539	1	21,646
1956	12,512	8,167	6	20,685	119	26,126	5	26,250
1957	10,458	5,790	3	16,251	104	20,078	9	20,191
1958	12,351	6,552	3	18,906	107	24,810	—	24,917

The figures for 1950 and 1951 are not comparable as those of 1950 are for only eight months of that year. Acute poliomyelitis was very prevalent from July to October, 1950, and the immunisation campaign was discontinued as a precautionary measure during that period. The figures for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those of the previous three years for the same reason—the temporary discontinuance of immunisation from July till November because of the prevalence of poliomyelitis in the City.

Birthday letters are sent to parents of children who have reached their first birthday and to parents of toddlers known to Health Visitors to be unprotected. During 1958 some 3,000 such letters were sent.

The number of children immunised during 1958 was 18,906, an increase of 2,655 from 1957. By the end of 1958 only 40·7 per cent. of the population under five years of age had been given some measure of protection from diphtheria although it is estimated that *at least* 75 per cent. of pre-school children should be protected if it is to be kept under control.

It would appear that the very success of the immunisation campaign to date in reducing the incidence of this disease (to nil in 1958) is now militating against its future effectiveness. By its very rarity the effects of diphtheria are now less familiar to the present generation of parents who are, as a result, lulled into a false security against a disease which can result in disablement and in its more virulent form even prove fatal.

Reference should be made elsewhere in this Report to Section XI Bacteriological Laboratory (pages 219-221) where the incidence of the disease and the prevalence of the various strains over a period of years is discussed.

DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Cerebrospinal Fever.—There was an increase in the incidence of this disease in 1958 with 72 cases as against 57 in 1957. Of these, 38 were male and 34 female cases. Sixty-eight were children in the following age groups :—

		—1 year	—2 years	—5 years	—10 years
Males	...	18	10	7	1
Females	...	19	3	10	—

The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the City wards. Seasonal incidence was as follows :—

		1958	1957	1956	1955
1st Quarter	...	26	16	22	40
2nd Quarter	...	13	14	16	17
3rd Quarter	...	10	8	11	17
4th Quarter	...	23	19	17	22
		<u>72</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>96</u>

In the Short List of Causes of Death this infection appears under the heading of "Meningococcal Infections." During 1958 there were ten deaths so recorded, compared with 9 in 1957, 8 in 1956 and 13 in

1955. Three were males and seven females. Of this number only one was adult (a man of 58 years), two were children of 3 and 4 years of age, and seven were infants whose ages ranged from 3 to 8 months.

The incidence and fatality rate from this disease in the past ten years is shown as follows :—

Year.	Cases Registered.	Deaths.	Fatality Rate per cent.
1949	101	9	8.9
1950	115	13	11.3
1951	126	15	11.9
1952	101	10	9.9
1953	123	12	9.8
1954	90	16	17.8
1955	96	13	13.5
1956	66	8	12.1
1957	57	9	15.8
1958	72	10	13.9

The Department of Health in their Report for 1958 make this comment :—"Cerebrospinal fever still remains a serious infection. Its persistence is noticeable particularly in Glasgow and some surrounding local authority areas. Among the infectious disease it is still a significant cause of death, although with modern treatment the fatality rate has been greatly reduced. A high proportion of deaths occurs in infants where the making of a correct early diagnosis is difficult. Cerebrospinal fever is one of the residual problems in the control of infectious diseases."

POLIOMYELITIS, 1958.

In an introduction to the 1957 report on poliomyelitis, the position as regards non-paralytic poliomyelitis in relation to lymphocytic or aseptic meningitis was discussed and a form of presentation of the statistics was adopted. In this report the same method of presentation is continued :—

	Cases.
1. Paralytic poliomyelitis	99
2. "Lymphocytic meningitis"	
(a) Positive virus result (polio. virus)	22
(b) Positive virus result (other viruses)	4
(c) No virus result and negative results	36

Laboratory results of faecal examination for virus of 91 of the 99 paralytic cases were obtained. One was positive for a Coxsackie virus and another for an Echo virus and these had definite paralysis requiring further orthopaedic treatment in Mearns Kirk. Omitting these two, in

the remaining 89 there were 64 positive for polio. virus (63 Type 1 virus and one only Type 2) and 25 were negative for virus. Given that 22 non-paralytic cases were positive for polio. virus and applying the proportions for positive and negative found in paralytic cases would give 31 non-paralytic poliomyelitis with 22 positive and 9 negative. This assumes that the chance of finding the virus in a non-paralytic case is the same as that of finding it in a paralytic case; an assumption which may be well wide of the mark.

The four cases in Group 2 (*b*) were all infected with an Echo virus.

There were three deaths from poliomyelitis. One was a baby of ten months old who died suddenly soon after admission to hospital. This child received its first poliomyelitis vaccine injection on 22nd August. It sickened on 11th September and died three days later. In this case one dose of vaccine did not give sufficient immunity to protect the child against infection. No report as to the presence of the virus was available, but the diagnosis of poliomyelitis was made by examination of the tissue. The other two deaths were adults (one male and one female) who both had bulbar and respiratory involvement requiring respirator treatment.

The numbers of paralytic cases since the 1947 epidemic are as follows :—

1947	...	...	...	262	1953	...	...	...	31
1948	...	...	...	6	1954	...	...	...	32
1949	...	...	...	27	1955	...	...	...	170
1950	...	...	...	212	1956	...	...	...	20
1951	...	...	...	31	1957	...	...	...	19
1952	...	...	...	25	1958	...	...	...	99

The position in 1958 is seen to be unusual in that numbers were considerably less than in the three epidemic years but greater than the non-epidemic years. Further comments will be made about this in discussing the seasonal prevalence which was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Group 1	—	1	1	2	8	28	27	11	13	4	4	—	99
Group 2 (<i>a</i>)	—	—	—	—	3	4	9	4	1	1	—	—	22
Group 2 (<i>b</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
Group 2 (<i>c</i>)	3	—	1	3	2	2	6	2	9	4	3	1	36

The peak incidence of poliomyelitis (Groups 1 and 2(*a*)) occurred in the early summer, June/July. The monthly incidence in Group 2(*c*) is irregular and suggests that an infective agent other than polio virus is at least partly responsible for these cases.

The following table sets out the monthly incidence of paralytic cases for the last three epidemic years :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1958	—	1	1	2	8	28	27	11	13	4	4	—	99
1955	2	—	1	1	8	9	23	41	46	33	4	2	170
1950	2	3	1	5	14	42	53	48	29	10	4	1	212

The comparison of the three years is very interesting. It will be seen that in 1950 as in 1958 the epidemic built up rapidly from May to June but in 1950 high incidence was maintained through August and even into September. The 1955 epidemic built up later in July, but was at peak through August and September and only declined in October. The 1958 epidemic is unusual in that with such a heavy June incidence there was such a marked decline so soon and early in the year as August. A considerably greater number of cases might have been expected in the late summer and autumn with a correspondingly higher total for the year. The causes of decline of an epidemic are difficult to define. Weather conditions are an obvious factor. It is also reasonable to think that the building up of herd immunity in the population plays a part. This increasing immunity has in past epidemics been due to natural infection. In 1958 natural and artificial immunisation worked in parallel. It is suggested, with some diffidence, that the critical level of herd immunity was reached more quickly as a result of vaccination.

The cases are sub-divided according to age and sex as follows :—

AGE GROUP IN YEARS.												
		—1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total	
1 Paralytic	...	M.	9	13	7	14	3	1	4	5	—	56
		F.	2	16	13	3	1	2	3	2	1	43
2(a) Non-Paralytic		M.	2	2	4	5	2	1	—	1	—	17
		F.	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
" Proven Polio "		M.	11	15	11	19	5	2	4	6	—	73
	(1+2(a)) ...	F.	2	19	13	5	1	2	3	2	1	48
Both Sexes—Total		...	13	34	24	24	6	4	7	8	1	121
2(b) Other Viruses		M.	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
		F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
2(c) Cause Unknown		M.	—	5	2	8	4	2	2	2	—	25
		F.	—	2	1	1	3	1	3	—	—	11
2(c) Both Sexes			—	7	3	9	7	3	5	2	—	36

The age and sex incidence are on the usual lines. There was a predominance of males over females in all groups. Only one case was recorded over 40 years, a woman of 41 years with a facial paralysis in whom virus examination was negative and who had evidence of old-standing poliomyelitis of the left leg,

The age incidence of paralytic cases in 1958 is compared with that of 1955—

				—1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total
1955	...	...	...	22	46	34	30	11	9	9	5	4	170
1955 as Percentage	...	...	...	13	27	20	18	6	5	5	3	2	99
1958	...	...	...	11	29	20	17	4	3	7	7	1	99

The percentages for 1955 add up to 99 per cent. and 1958 requires no conversion. The almost identical age incidence between the two years is very striking. The polio-vaccination programme at the stage it had reached in the early summer of 1958 does not appear to have altered the age incidence. It is not suggested that an alteration would be expected.

The geographical distribution shows 26 cases in the Eastern, 27 cases in the Northern, 24 cases in the Central, 29 cases in the South-Eastern and only 12 cases in the South-Western Division. Within Divisions the ward totals were less uniform. In Provan Ward there were 11 cases, including the early paralytic cases recorded in February and March and a further three cases in May. Knightswood also had 11 cases, the first in April and two more in May. These are both large wards for population but other large wards were not affected so severely, e.g., Pollokshaws Ward only had one case. Hutchesontown with nine cases was above average. Maryhill was the only ward without a case but other parts of the City, e.g., Partick, Whiteinch and Yoker and the whole South-Western Division were lightly affected.

Of the 99 paralytic patients 67 required further in-patient treatment in Mearns Kirk Hospital. Of these 67, 17 made a very good or complete recovery; 16 have gone home with slight weakness. In June, 1959, 31 cases are at home wearing a splint or awaiting further operation and three severely paralysed cases are still in Mearns Kirk.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

During 1958, 117,771 children born in the years 1943-1957 and in 1958 over six months of age were vaccinated with two injections of poliomyelitis vaccine while at the end of 1957, 18,914 had been protected giving a total vaccinated in this age grouping at 31st December, 1958, of 136,685.

In November, 1957, the Secretary of State made eligible for vaccination all children aged 6 months to 15 years and expectant mothers, this extension to the scheme being made possible by importing vaccine from Canada and the United States. The first issue of Canadian vaccine was received on 8th January and of American vaccine on 11th February.

During the first half of 1958 almost 50,000 (48,338) children and 844 expectant mothers were protected.

In the Spring, with the co-operation of the Children's Officer, vaccination was arranged for children in the homes under the care of the Children's Department. Children attending day nurseries and nursery schools were also protected.

For administrative reasons, including the disrupting effect of the holiday season on an appointment system, vaccinations were largely suspended in July, except for expectant mothers. Cases of poliomyelitis, however, were occurring in the City and concern was felt lest conditions became favourable for the spread of infection and an outbreak of poliomyelitis follow in the late summer and autumn. Arrangements were made accordingly for the summoning by appointment during the first week of August children on the waiting list and, for the following three weeks, "open-door" facilities for the vaccination of children without the need for previous registration, September to be more or less devoted to the giving of second injections. The "open-door" facilities were brought to the notice of the public by the co-operation of press, radio and television. In addition loud-speaker vans were used and leaflets were distributed from clinics and other local authority premises. Notices were posted at the various clinics.

Of the 29,788 children vaccinated with two injections between 1st July and 30th September, 17,052, 57.4 per cent., were vaccinated at the "open" clinics. For the "open-door" campaign the weekly poliomyelitis sessions were increased from 28 to 55, making an average attendance of 103 per session, attendances ranging from 11 to 590, the next highest attendance being 370. During October 5,662 children had vaccination with two injections completed.

In September, 1958, the Secretary of State approved the extension of the offer of vaccination to persons born in the years 1933-1942, increasing the upper age limit by ten years, and of a third injection to all who had a second not less than seven months previously, the method

of arranging for the extended programme being decided locally. Vaccination was also made available to hospital and nursing home staffs dealing with patients, to medical students and to the families of these groups.

The time was now opportune for an intensive effort to raise the vaccination rate among primary school children. Not all primary school children could be dealt with, those attending primary departments of secondary schools will be dealt with in the summer term of 1959 along with secondary school children. Arrangements were made for the primary schools to have a first visit over a period of four weeks in November and a second visit extending over three weeks in December and into January to avoid Christmas and New Year weeks. The arrangements included the distribution to children of a double card, the upper half carrying a request from the Medical Officer of Health to parents for consent for the vaccination of children not already protected; the lower half to be completed by the parents giving their consent and returned to school. During November, 196 schools were visited and 36,381 children were given a first injection, 34.0 per cent. of the roll of 107,153 for the schools dealt with. In December 22,151 of these children received a second injection.

During November and December, in addition to the 22,151 children receiving a second injection at school, 11,832 children received a second injection either at one of the poliomyelitis centres or from their family doctor, making a total of 33,983 protected during the two months.

Thus at 31st December 136,685 children born in the years 1943-1957 and in 1958 over six months of age had been vaccinated with two injections of poliomyelitis vaccine, 47.8 per cent. of an estimated population in the age-group of some 286,000. Of the 136,685 children protected 78,034 were born in the years 1947-1953, 60 per cent. of the primary school age group. In addition, 17,503 children had received one injection and 3,079 children were waiting for an appointment.

The number of expectant mothers vaccinated during the year was 2,464 and of these 1,008 received their second injection in November and December, a satisfactory trend.

Of the 136,685 children born in 1943 or later and vaccinated with two injections at 31st December, 1958, 23,783, 17.4 per cent., were vaccinated by their own doctor.

ENCEPHALITIS.

Acute Infectious Encephalitis.—There have been only sporadic cases of this infection since the small outbreak which occurred in 1937. There was only one case in 1958, a woman over 65. There were three deaths—two women aged 51 and 75 years and one female infant of 9 months.

Post Encephalitis Lethargica.—A group of cases, 26 in number, the remaining survivors of a Glasgow Epidemic which affected 70 persons in all, has been under the continuous supervision of Dr. Ashie Main since 1923, and the following tables show the physical capacity of these cases in the Spring of 1959 :—

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

			Males	Females	Total
Fit for housework	...	...	—	8	8
Fit for employment	...	...	6	2	8
Unfit but going about	...	...	1	1	2
Bedridden at home	...	...	—	1	1
Cases in General Hospital	...		3	—	3
Cases in Mental Hospital	...		2	—	2
Cases untraced	...	...	1	—	1
			<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>25</u>

There was no change in the condition of these patients during the year.

			Spring 1959	Spring 1958
Group I.	Recovery complete	...	4	4
Group II.	Recovery incomplete :—			
	Class A. Mental Retardation		2	2
	Class B. Mental Instability	...	1	1
	Class C. Nervous Instability	...	10	10
			<u>—</u>	<u>13</u>
Group III.	Perversion of Conduct	...	—	—
Group IV.	Parkinsonians :—			
	Class A. Normal Mentality	...	2	2
	Class B. Abnormal Mentality		6	6
			<u>—</u>	<u>8</u>
Group V.	Died	...	—	—
			<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>

MEASLES.

The incidence of measles in 1958 has been the lowest on record. Only 771 cases were registered in the year compared with 5,683 in 1957. Of the 771 cases, 39 (5.1 per cent.) were treated in hospital. The small

proportion of patients requiring hospital attention reflects both the mildness of the present-day disease and the better facilities for home nursing. There were no deaths from measles during the year.

In the table which follows, the number of registered cases, deaths and fatality rates are given in quinquennial periods for the past 28 years.

Period		Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1930-34	...	58,906	1,387	2.35
1935-39	...	40,662	607	1.49
1940-44	...	35,151	220	0.63
1945-49	...	32,102	94	0.29
1950-54	...	28,621	40	0.14
1955	...	3,815	5	0.13
1956	...	4,603	—	0.00
1957	...	5,683	3	0.05
1958	...	771	—	—

As shown in Table XV of the Appendix (cases of infectious disease registered in each month of the year), the months of November and December provided the greatest number of cases. The following table shows the quarterly incidence of measles during the last three years.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF MEASLES, 1956, 1957 AND 1958.

	1956		1957		1958	
	Registered Cases	Per- centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per- centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per- centage of Total
1st Quarter	... 402	8.7	4,461	78.5	33	4.3
2nd Quarter	... 947	20.6	1,156	20.4	223	28.8
3rd Quarter	... 283	6.2	42	0.7	42	5.4
4th Quarter	... 2,971	64.5	24	0.4	473	61.4
	<u>4,603</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,683</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>99.9</u>

In 1958 the sex and age distribution was as follows :—

CASES ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE GROUPS, 1958.

Age in Years		Male	Female	Total
—1	... ..	18	22	40
—2	... ..	16	16	32
—5	... ..	99	87	186
—10	... ..	241	245	486
10+	... ..	8	19	27
		<u>382</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>771</u>

German Measles (Rubella).—Cases of Rubella numbered 351 in 1958, a slight decrease from 1957. Twenty-eight (8 per cent.) of those cases were treated in hospital. The illness was most prevalent in the second quarter of the year in which period 62 per cent. of the notified cases occurred.

The age distribution was as follows :—

Age in Years.	Male	Female	Total
—1	2	4	6
—2	—	4	4
—5	19	12	31
—10	127	126	253
—15	26	22	48
15+	2	7	9
	<hr/> 176	<hr/> 175	<hr/> 351

Rubella is a mild illness causing, as a rule, no more than slight upset, a low fever and a rash. The principal danger from this virus disease is when it affects women in the first few months of pregnancy, in which case there is a liability to congenital malformation in the unborn child. The extent of this danger is difficult to ascertain but has been estimated at between 9 and 20 per cent. It is seen, therefore, that most of the children of pregnant women who suffer from rubella are, in fact, normal. When a pregnant woman is exposed to the infection, however, she should be protected from contracting the illness by being given gamma globulin as soon as possible. The case for therapeutic abortion of rubella infected pregnant women has fallen into disfavour and has been abandoned by most authorities.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 1,109 cases of whooping cough notified during the year, less than half the number notified in 1957. Of those notified 117 (10·7 per cent.) were treated in hospital. There were no deaths from whooping cough during the year.

The registered cases, deaths and fatality rates in quinquennial periods for the past 23 years are shown in the following table :—

Period	Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1935-39 ...	39,169	917	2·94
1940-44 ...	22,316	460	2·06
1945-49 ...	16,607	160	0·96
1950-54 ...	23,972	63	0·26
1955 ...	1,362	—	—
1956 ...	3,684	2	0·05
1957 ...	2,914	5	0·17
1958 ...	1,109	—	—

As is shown in Table XV of the Appendix (cases of infectious disease registered in each month of the year) the highest incidence of the disease was somewhat paradoxically in the summer months.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF WHOOPING COUGH 1956, 1957 AND 1958.

	1956		1957		1958	
	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total
1st Quarter ...	376	10.2	1,407	48.3	188	16.9
2nd Quarter ...	1,144	31.1	1,096	37.6	326	29.4
3rd Quarter ...	1,080	29.3	278	9.6	347	31.3
4th Quarter ...	1,084	29.4	133	4.6	248	22.4
	<u>3,684</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,914</u>	<u>100.1</u>	<u>1,109</u>	<u>100.0</u>

In 1958 the age and sex distribution was as follows :—

CASES ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE GROUPS, 1958.

Age in Years			Male	Female	Total
—1	...	...	89	100	189
—2	...	...	36	58	94
—5	...	...	182	180	362
—10	...	...	217	210	427
10+	...	...	12	25	37
			<u>536</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>1,109</u>

CHICKENPOX.

Chickenpox was more prevalent in 1958, with 5,404 cases compared with 4,336 cases registered in 1957. The incidence of this disease in recent years is shown as follows :—

1930-39 (average)	...	...	...	6,354
1940-49 (average)	...	...	...	5,377
1950-54 (average)	...	...	...	7,154
1955	...	...	...	4,502
1956	...	...	...	5,901
1957	...	...	...	4,336
1958	...	...	...	5,404

Cases are removed to hospital only in special circumstances, e.g., when occurring in institutions, children's homes, etc. During 1958, 196 cases were removed to hospital. The disease is probably much more prevalent than the bookings indicate, for it is mostly on information

obtained from school attendance officers that cases are registered. The distribution throughout the City was as follows :—

East	...	...	...	...	1,181
North	...	...	...	...	1,455
Central	...	...	...	...	924
South-East	...	...	...	...	1,053
South-West	...	...	...	...	675
Institutions and Harbour	...	...	...	...	116
					<u>5,404</u>

The incidence was heaviest in March and April and in the first half of the year generally. (See Table XV of the Appendix.)

The wards chiefly affected were Pollokshaws (347), Knightswood (294), Ruchill (270), Mile-End (261), Springburn (260) and Shettleston and Tollcross (258).

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

There were 34 cases during 1958, compared with only 8 in 1957 and 24 in 1956. This is the highest incidence since 1953 when there were 55 cases.

RABIES.

No case of rabies is known to have occurred, but throughout the year numerous instances of persons having been bitten by dogs or other animals were reported by the police for investigation.

During 1958, 386 persons were bitten by dogs, 19 serious enough to require stitching of the wound. In 1957 there were 281 and in 1956 292. One person was bitten by a rat and another by a cat.

TRACHOMA.

During the year five new cases were notified as suffering from trachoma. In the table below is shown the number of cases notified and the number verified each year for the past eleven years.

Year	No. of New Cases Notified			Definite	Doubtful
1946-1950	27	25	2
1951-1955	15	10	5
1956	1	—	—
1957	1	1	—
1958	5	5	—

During the year two died, leaving 86 cases on the register at the end of 1958.

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER.

Year				Definite Cases	Doubtful Cases	Total
1946-1950 (average)	...	...	...	123	2	125
1951-1955	...	...	...	97	—	97
1956	...	...	...	85	—	85
1957	...	...	...	83	—	83
1958	...	...	...	86	—	86

Patients attending the special clinic made a total of 1,167 attendances and during the same period the nurse made 96 home visits. No home contacts developed the disease during the year. Three patients required treatment in hospital.

INFECTIONS DUE TO *L. ICTERO-HAEMORRHAGIAE* AND *L. CANICOLA*.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE (WEIL'S DISEASE).

No cases of Weil's disease amongst Glasgow citizens were reported to the Department during 1958. A farm labourer from Islay was admitted to Belvidere Hospital on 11.8.58 with a history of anorexia, headache and myalgia of 5 days' duration. He was jaundiced on admission and there were purpuric spots on the trunk. Despite intensive therapy he developed increasing hepato-renal failure and he died on 18.8.58. The cause of death was stated to be Weil's disease. Bacteriological results were as follows :—

13.8.58—*L. ictero-haemorrhagiae* : Weil positive 1 : 30

14.8.58—*L. ictero-haemorrhagiae* : Positive 1 : 1,000

LEPTOSPIRA CANICOLA INFECTION.

A boy aged 12 years was admitted to Belvidere Hospital on 10.10.58 as a case of cerebrospinal fever. His father, aged 34 years, was admitted there on 12.10.58 with a similar diagnosis. Both had a febrile illness accompanied by shivering, headache and generalised muscular aches and pains for a week prior to admission to hospital. Bacteriological results were as follows :—

30.10.58—Schuffner Test, *L. canicola*—Positive to more than 1 : 30,000 in each case.

Their symptoms cleared uneventfully and they left hospital on 31.10.58. An Alsatian dog had been ill at their house a short time prior to the onset of their illness. This dog was found to have leptospirosis.

A boy aged 14 years was admitted to Belvidere Hospital on 31.12.58 as a case of cerebrospinal fever, having sickened with fever, headache and pains in the limbs on 24.12.58. The Schuffner Test on blood taken on 5.1.59 was reported to be negative. The repeat test of 12.1.59 was reported as positive *L.ictero-haemorrhagiae* 1 : 10 ; *L.canicola* Positive more than 1 : 3,000. A spaniel dog which had a kidney disease was destroyed on 2.1.59 by order of the Veterinary Surgeon.

ANTHRAX.

No cases of this infection were reported to the Department during 1958.

SCABIES.

A considerable increase has occurred in the number of cases of this disease during the year, 2,759 persons in 1,220 families being involved as against 1,846 persons in 874 families in 1957. Scabies has increased in incidence during the past five years.

The following table shows the position in 1958 in each of the five public health divisions as compared with 1957 :—

Division			No. of Families		No. of Cases	
			1957	1958	1957	1958
Central	...	...	71	229	166	474
Northern	...	...	309	314	662	711
Eastern	...	...	168	272	317	779
South-Eastern	...	...	208	248	459	491
South-Western	...	...	118	157	242	304
			<u>874</u>	<u>1,220</u>	<u>1,846</u>	<u>2,759</u>

RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1958, 4,591 cases of primary pneumonia and 46 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified, compared with the 5,447 cases of primary pneumonia and 448 cases of influenzal pneumonia in 1957. The higher incidence in 1957 was associated with the outbreak of influenza in September and October of that year.

The notifications of primary pneumonia in age groups with the number and percentage treated in hospital are shown in the following table :—

TABLE A.
NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA AND NUMBER
TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Age in Years			Notifications of Primary Pneumonia	Number Treated in Hospital	Percentage Treated in Hospital
Under 1 year	...	...	823	754	91.6
1-5 years	...	...	631	582	92.2
5-45 years	...	...	992	813	82.0
45-65 years	...	...	1,095	923	84.3
65 years and over	...	...	1,050	849	80.9
All Ages	...	...	<u>4,591</u>	<u>3,921</u>	<u>85.4</u>

Of the 46 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified 14, or 30.4 per cent, were treated in hospital.

Of the deaths from primary pneumonia, 2.6 per cent. were of persons between 5 and 45 years, while 21.2 per cent. of the notifications and 20.7 per cent. of the cases treated in hospital were of persons at these ages.

TABLE B.
NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Age in Years		Male Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Female Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations for Both Sexes	Per- centage of Total
Under 1 year	...	496	19.4	327	16.1	823	17.9
1-5 years	...	331	13.0	300	14.7	631	13.7
5-45 years	...	519	20.3	473	23.3	992	21.6
45-65 years	...	653	25.5	442	21.7	1,095	23.9
65 years and over	...	557	21.8	493	24.2	1,050	22.9
All Ages	...	<u>2,556</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,035</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,591</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Male notifications exceed female notifications at all ages. Notifications of children under five years accounted for 31.6 per cent. of all notifications and 22.9 per cent. of notifications were of persons 65 years and over.

TABLE C.

AGE AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF
PRIMARY PNEUMONIA FOR THE YEARS 1956, 1957 AND 1958.

Age in Years	1956		1957		1958	
	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total
Under 1 year ...	500	11.2	898	16.5	823	17.9
1-5 years ...	696	15.5	905	16.6	631	13.7
5-45 years ...	1,242	27.8	1,405	25.8	992	21.6
45-65 years	1,060	23.7	1,265	23.2	1,095	23.9
65 years and over	974	21.8	974	17.9	1,050	22.9
All Ages ...	<u>4,472</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,447</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,591</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Under 65 years notifications were lower in all age groups in 1958 as compared with 1957, especially between the ages of one and 45 years. Compared with 1956 notifications under 1 year were 64.6 per cent. higher in 1958, but were 9.3 per cent. lower in the age group 1-5 years and 20.1 per cent. lower in the age group 5-45 years.

Notifications of primary pneumonia and of influenzal pneumonia and deaths from primary pneumonia, influenzal pneumonia and bronchitis are heaviest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Pneumonia deaths were lower in the fourth quarter (130) than in the second (141) but deaths from bronchitis were higher, 263 deaths in the fourth quarter and 156 in the second.

TABLE D.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF PRIMARY
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA AND OF DEATHS FROM
BRONCHITIS.

Period	Primary Pneumonia				Influenzal Pneumonia				Bronchitis	
	Noti- fica- tions	Per cent. of Total	Deaths	Per cent. of Total	Noti- fica- tions	Per cent. of Total	*Deaths	Per cent. of Total	Deaths	Per cent. of Total
1st Quarter	1,811	39.4	267	44.1	28	60.8	23	47.9	329	40.1
2nd Quarter	977	21.3	141	23.3	12	26.1	14	29.2	156	19.0
3rd Quarter	497	10.8	68	11.2	1	2.2	2	4.2	72	8.8
4th Quarter	1,306	28.5	130	21.4	5	10.9	9	18.7	263	32.1
	<u>4,591</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>820</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* Deaths include deaths from Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia.

The death rate per million for respiratory diseases, other than tuberculosis, was 1,465 compared with 1,310 in 1957 and 1,283 in 1956. (Pneumonia of the new-born is not included.)

TABLE E.

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Pneumonia and Bronchitis (excluding Pneumonia of the new born)		Influenza	Other Respiratory Disease
1946	...	1,055	160	153
1947	...	1,118	82	144
1948	...	738	37	140
1949	...	932	131	142
1950	...	1,205	57	137
1951	...	1,268	183	118
1952	...	1,222	119	134
1953	...	1,055	74	106
1954	...	977	26	113
1955	...	1,245	40	109
1956	...	1,235	50	105
1957	...	1,163	161	90
1958	...	1,426	48	106

Deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis, 1,426 (Table E), were higher than in 1957, the deaths from pneumonia in the first quarter exceeding the high incidence of deaths associated with the influenzal outbreak in the last quarter of 1957 and being very much greater than the deaths in the first quarter of that year. While the number of deaths from primary pneumonia in 1958 was greater by 5.4 per cent. than the number in 1957, the number of deaths from bronchitis was greater by 39.5 per cent. There were 606 deaths from primary pneumonia and 820 from bronchitis.

TABLE F.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM PRIMARY PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS IN 1956, 1957 AND 1958.

		Deaths from Pneumonia			Deaths from Bronchitis		
		1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
January	...	98	55	92	146	87	125
February	...	96	37	71	102	61	100
March	...	61	46	104	75	64	104
April	...	32	42	71	34	39	76
May	...	44	37	44	44	41	42
June	...	28	25	26	35	22	38
July	...	32	28	26	24	22	33
August	...	28	23	20	20	21	17
September	...	34	47	22	33	33	22
October	...	34	139	33	32	66	39
November	...	48	45	42	61	53	56
December	...	44	51	55	50	79	168
		579	575	606	656	588	820

The increase in the number of deaths from bronchitis in 1958 (Table F) was in very large measure due to the high incidence in December when fog conditions prevailed, but the incidence was also high

in March and April when deaths from pneumonia were also more numerous than in 1956 and 1957 and when cold wintry weather extended well into April.

TABLE G.
BRONCHITIS.

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION AND OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION 45 YEARS AND OVER FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISIONS OF THE CITY—1956, 1957 AND 1958.

Division	Death Rate per 100,000 Estimated Population			Death Rate per 100,000 Estimated Population 45 years and over		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Eastern ...	66.4	60.7	81.8	223	205	276
Northern ...	62.6	46.2	93.6	218	161	327
Central ...	50.2	47.5	60.1	141	134	169
South-Eastern ...	57.1	49.6	57.6	177	154	180
South-Western ...	40.2	49.0	62.4	137	167	212

In each of the three years 1956, 1957 and 1958, the death rate from bronchitis was high in the Eastern Division while in the Northern Division it was high in 1956 and especially in 1958. In 1958 the deaths from bronchitis in the Northern Division, 220, were almost double that of 1957, 111, while the deaths in the Eastern Division were increased by about one-third (from 138 to 186), in the Central and South-Western Divisions by about one-quarter (from 103 to 130) and (90 to 113) respectively and in the South-Eastern Division by about one-fifth (from 105 to 126).

The death rate from bronchitis in Glasgow is higher than in Scotland and the other Counties of Cities, as shown in Table H, which gives the death rate for bronchitis and pneumonia for 1956 and 1957, figures for 1958 being not yet available. The death rate from pneumonia in Glasgow is exceeded by that of Dundee in 1956 and to a less extent in 1957.

TABLE H.

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION FOR PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS FOR SCOTLAND AND THE FOUR COUNTIES OF CITIES FOR 1956 AND 1957.

	Bronchitis *Death Rate per 100,000		Pneumonia *Death Rate per 100,000	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
Scotland ...	40.4	39.1	37.2	39.7
Aberdeen ...	30.6	30.6	30.6	43.0
Dundee ...	30.2	39.1	68.3	55.8
Edinburgh ...	41.1	48.2	41.8	47.8
Glasgow ...	64.0	58.2	52.7	54.4

* These figures are based on data from the Registrar General's Annual Reports.

TABLE I.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS, 1958.
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

(Percentages of Column Totals given in brackets.)

Age in Years	PNEUMONIA					BRONCHITIS				
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	Male		Female		Both Sexes
Under 1 year ...	48	(14.5)	38	(13.8)	86 (14.2)	9	(1.6)	7	(2.8)	16 (4.4)
1-5 years ...	7	(2.1)	7	(2.55)	14 (2.3)	1	(0.2)	3	(1.2)	4 (1.4)
5-45 years ...	17	(5.1)	7	(2.55)	24 (4.0)	9	(1.6)	13	(5.1)	22 (7.7)
45-65 years ...	79	(23.9)	38	(13.8)	117 (19.3)	242	(42.7)	63	(24.5)	305 (87.2)
65 years and over	180	(54.4)	185	(67.3)	365 (60.2)	305	(53.9)	168	(66.1)	473 (57.5)
All ages ...	331	(100.0)	275	(100.0)	606 (100.0)	566	(100.0)	254	(100.0)	820 (100.0)

* Excluding Pneumonia of the New-born.

Of the 120 deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis under 5 years, 100 were from pneumonia. Between 5 and 45 years, there were 24 deaths from pneumonia and 22 from bronchitis. Between 45 and 65 years, bronchitis was responsible for 242, or 75.4 per cent., of the 321 males deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis and was responsible for 63 or 62.4 per cent. of the 101 female deaths. Over 65 years, bronchitis caused 305 or 62.9 per cent. of the 485 male deaths compared with 168 or 47.6 per cent. of the 353 female deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis.

TABLE J.

PROPORTIONATE MORTALITY PER CENT. OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES,
OF DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA, INFLUENZA AND BRONCHITIS.

Cols. (1), (4), (7)—Deaths from All Causes.

(2), (5), (8)—Deaths from Pneumonia, Influenza and
Bronchitis.

(3), (6), (9)—Proportionate Mortality Per Cent.

Age in years—	MALE			FEMALE			BOTH SEXES		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Under 1 year	426	59	13.8	374	46	12.3	800	105	13.1
1-5 years ...	44	8	18.2	42	10	23.8	86	18	20.9
5-45 years ...	494	30	6.1	405	22	5.4	899	52	5.8
45-65 years ...	2,332	326	14.0	1,397	105	7.5	3,729	431	11.6
65 years and Over	3,842	501	13.0	4,098	367	9.0	7,940	868	10.9
All Ages ...	7,138	924	12.9	6,316	550	8.7	13,454	1,474	11.0
All Ages, 1957	7,017	832	11.9	6,160	492	8.0	13,177	1,324	10.0

Respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis over the age of 45 are both absolutely and relatively as a cause of death greater in males than females.

INFLUENZA, 1958.

In last year's report a detailed description of the epidemic of Virus A/Asian influenza which occurred in September-October, 1957 was given. It was also noted that a second wave of the epidemic of low intensity, occurred in January-March, 1958. Virus A/Asian again appeared in the city in the winter months December, 1958-March, 1959, and this has been called the third wave of the epidemic. Evidence of the presence of the Asian Type A virus during those months was found in the Virus Laboratory at Ruchill Hospital. During the same period there was also virological evidence of Virus B influenza and Virus C influenza in the city. The coincidence of the three types all present in the same winter is unusual.

Table I. on the following page gives some indication of the prevalence of illness, especially respiratory illness, in Glasgow during these two winters.

It will be readily seen that the winter of 1958-59 was a particularly bad one as regards absence from work, acute respiratory illness and deaths from respiratory causes. As in other winters, two malignant elements worked to produce this; influenza and fog. Glasgow experienced its worst fogs for many years at the beginning of December, in January and in the first few days of February. This was a great trial especially to the elderly and those afflicted with bronchitis. At the same time influenza was prevalent and two incidents might be mentioned. A ship arrived in the river from Cardiff on 26th January, 1959, and on the 27th influenza broke out among the crew. Eighteen of the men eventually were ill and virus examination proved they were suffering from the Type A/Asian influenza. Another outbreak of the same illness occurred among the cattlemen accommodated in the Kelvin Hall for the Dairy Show in mid-February, 1959. Emergency arrangements were made for their medical care. Influenza was fairly widespread in the city, though not so extensive as in the epidemic of September-October, 1957. The figures show that new sickness claims rose to 12,000—15,000 in February, 1959, compared with weekly rates of 6,000—7,000 in the previous winter and 30,000 in the peak week of the 1957 epidemic. Weekly notifications of pneumonia reached 270 in four consecutive weeks; the usual winter figure being around 160-180 and peak epidemic week of 1957—465 notified cases. Respiratory deaths in the 6th and 7th weeks of 1959 numbered 156 and 163 respectively. This is very high when compared with the previous winter when weekly deaths did not rise above 70 and even in the influenza epidemic the largest number of deaths was 115 in a week. The lethal effect of the fog must be held responsible for this very high death rate.

TABLE I.

(a) New claims to the Ministry of National Insurance.

(b) Notifications of Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia.

(c) Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis and tumours).

	Week	(a)	(b)	(c)
1957	49	4,932	187	23
	50	4,292	188	23
	51	7,964	252	38
	52		224	40
1958	1	4,295	199	43
	2	7,566	273	68
	3	6,044	181	42
	4	6,418	180	43
	5	6,398	168	66
	6	6,145	178	45
	7	6,794	166	51
	8	6,198	168	45
	9	6,653	173	45
	10	6,373	189	39
	11	6,389	135	46
	12	7,243	150	62
	13	7,420	179	69
<hr/>				
	49	6,833	151	37
	50	6,697	175	67
	51	9,709	240	67
	52		165	53
1959	1	3,635	160	42
	2	8,159	256	48
	3	7,621	201	70
	4	6,883	217	76
	5	7,897	183	117
	6	12,129	245	156
	7	15,959	276	163
	8	12,753	277	90
	9	9,486	278	109
	10	7,006	270	78
	11	5,753	224	57
	12	4,735	122	41
	13	3,877	77	51

TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.
(including Influenzal Pneumonia).

	1958			1957		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 5 years ...	2	1	3	4	4	8
5-45 years ...	4	2	6	16	16	32
45-65 years ...	5	4	9	22	27	49
Over 65 years ...	16	14	30	29	43	72
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27	21	48	71	90	161
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The figures in the above table compare deaths certified as due to influenza in the two calendar years. In spite of the so-called second wave

of the Asian 'flu epidemic in January-March, 1958, the total deaths for the year is small compared with 1957 when the true epidemic occurred. Comment was made on the high proportion of deaths in 1957 in the 5-45 years age group ; $32/161 = 19.9$ per cent. In 1958 there is a return towards the more usual proportions in this age group ; $6/48 = 12.5$ per cent. There is a corresponding proportional increase in influenzal deaths in 1958 among the elderly.

TABLE III.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS
FROM INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

			Notifications	Deaths
January	...	...	8	4
February	...	...	10	2
March	...	...	10	7
April	...	...	9	4
May	...	...	2	1
June	...	...	1	—
July	...	...	1	—
August	...	...	—	—
September	...	...	—	—
October	...	...	3	—
November	...	...	—	2
December	...	...	2	1
			<hr/> 46	<hr/> 21

These figures refer to the calendar year of 1958. They give further indication of the return to normality as compared with 1957 when there were 448 corrected notifications of influenzal pneumonia (358 in October, 1957) and 116 deaths from influenzal pneumonia (76 in October, 1957).

TUBERCULOSIS.

The outstanding feature of tuberculosis in Glasgow in 1958 was the very marked, though not wholly unexpected, improvement in the situation generally. The improved position is shown in the first part of this section, which is divided as before into (a) the trend of tuberculosis in Glasgow; (b) B.C.G. vaccination; and (c) the work of the X-ray unit.

While several factors have played a part, the major cause of the sudden improvement is undoubtedly the success of the Glasgow X-ray campaign in 1957, to which may be attributed the fact that in 1958 the recorded incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Glasgow was lower than ever before.

THE GENERAL TREND OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.—There were 1,340 notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1958. There were 3,925 cases in 1957, but the last comparable year was 1956 with 2,024 cases. There were 167 notified cases of non-pulmonary disease, compared with 172 in 1957 and 193 in 1956. The general trends of incidence are shown below.

		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All Cases
1935-39 (Average)		1,650	657	2,307
1940-44	do.	2,367	690	3,057
1945-49	do.	2,764	468	3,231
1950-54	do.	2,297	312	2,609
1955	... ..	2,181	278	2,459
1956	... ..	2,024	193	2,217
1957	... ..	3,925	172	4,097
1958	... ..	1,340	167	1,507

The total of 1,340 pulmonary cases, as well as being the lowest incidence ever recorded in Glasgow, indicates a decrease to 19 per cent. below the pre-war average. The last comparable year was 1956 when the total of 2,024 notified cases was 23 per cent. above the pre-war average, while the total of 2,181 in 1955 was 32 per cent. above. The total of 167 non-pulmonary cases is 5 less than in 1957 and is 75 per cent. below the pre-war average, compared with 74 per cent. below in 1957 and 71 per cent. below in 1956.

The cases notified show the following age and sex distribution :—

Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
— 5 ...	10	13	6	6
—15 ...	31	30	17	13
—25 ...	141	140	22	29
—35 ...	134	125	18	21
—45 ...	111	85	4	9
—55 ...	171	50	5	5
—65 ...	145	31	2	4
+65 ...	98	25	3	3
	<u>841</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>90</u>

These figures show a marked improvement in the young adult age-group especially in females who have hitherto shown a preponderance of incidence relative to males. There is still, however, a markedly greater incidence in the older male age-groups than in female.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.—The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Glasgow, expressed as the case-rate per 100,000 population, is shown below for certain years, along with the comparable incidence in other large towns in Scotland and England.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER TOWNS. CASE-RATES PER 100,000 : 1946-1958.

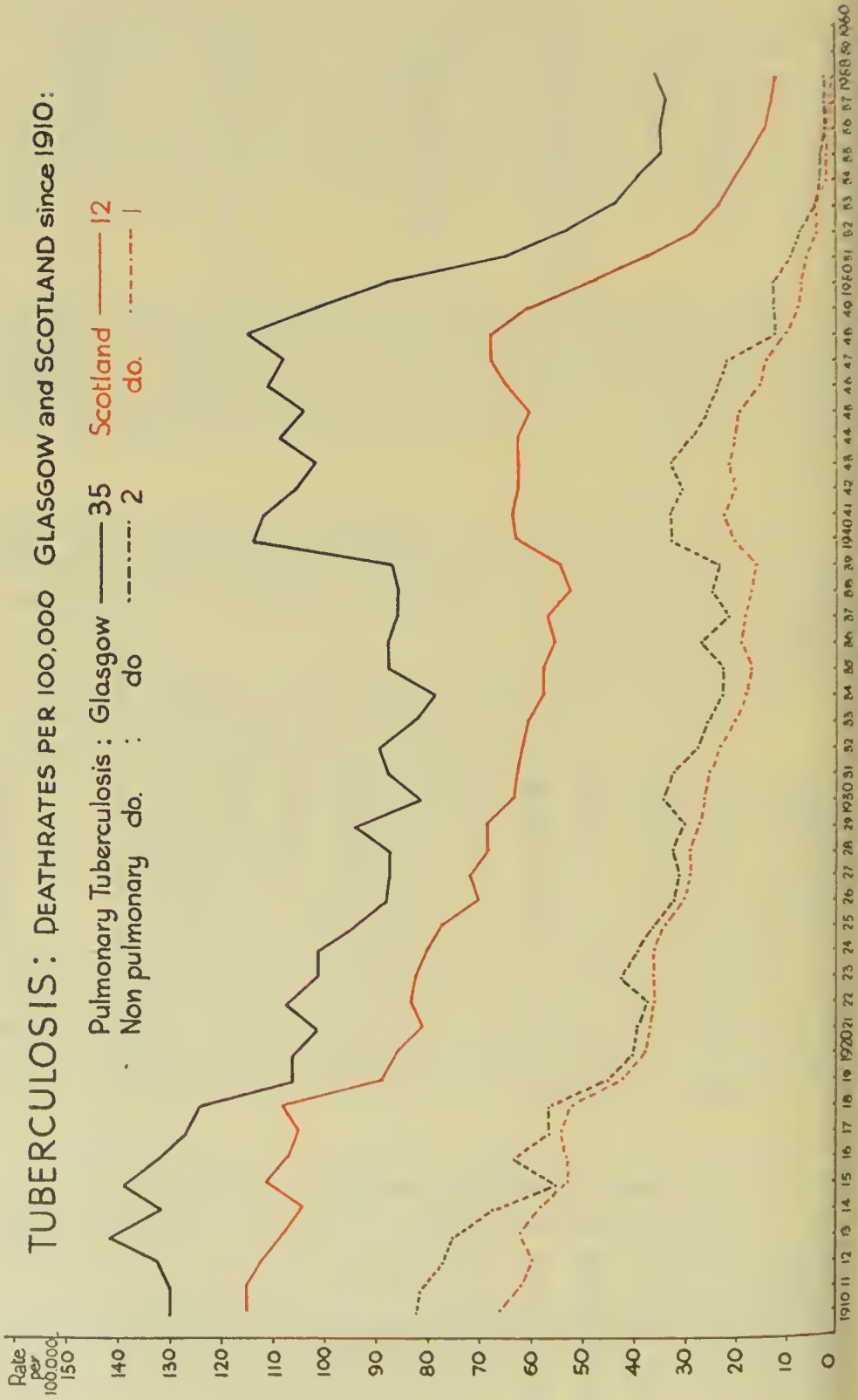
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Glasgow	258	254	255	260	224	203	208	218	203	201	187	364	124
Edinburgh	129	125	134	135	139	135	152	169	170	136	129	90	148
Aberdeen	107	92	148	117	144	124	125	131	123	109	123	171	52
Dundee	160	198	196	229	287	186	156	164	171	161	140	148	252
Liverpool	201	196	204	202	196	195	108	175	144	139	131	133	104
Manchester	120	115	124	128	105	102	102	106	96	96	86	88	78
Birmingham	112	114	103	102	102	107	111	111	111	103	93	77	84

Mortality.—There were 377 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1958, compared with 361 in 1957 and 368 in 1956. The corresponding death-rates per 100,000 are 35 in 1958, compared with 33 in 1957 and 34 in 1956. The trend of mortality for certain years in Glasgow is shown below along with that for other large towns in Scotland and England.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER TOWNS DEATH RATES PER 100,000 : 1946-1958.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Glasgow	110	107	114	101	87	64	52	43	39	34	34	33	35
Edinburgh	64	65	62	55	48	33	26	23	19	10	9	7	6
Aberdeen	40	35	33	35	20	20	20	14	10	8	10	5	7
Dundee	70	82	65	75	58	40	22	17	19	15	14	9	5
Liverpool	79	79	79	68	60	52	34	33	29	24	18	16	14
Manchester	69	66	69	60	58	45	38	28	27	19	15	14	10
Birmingham	61	64	59	54	43	34	25	24	20	19	14	12	13

TUBERCULOSIS: DEATH RATES PER 100,000 GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND SINCE 1910:



As already stated in the section dealing with death rates there is a difference between the Glasgow death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis and that of the Registrar General. If the latter figure is taken the rate for 1958 would be 26.

NON-PULMONARY AND DISSEMINATED TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.—There were 167 notified cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1958 compared with 172 in 1957 and 193 in 1956. The corresponding case-rates per 100,000 were 15 compared with 16 in 1957 and 18 in 1956. Of the 167 notified cases, only 15 were of meningitis, a ratio of 1 in 11.1. It is thus clear that the accelerated rate of decline in meningitis relative to the total non-pulmonary incidence noted in recent years has continued, as shown in the following table for the years 1947 to 1958.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : 1947-1958.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<i>Notified Cases—</i>												
Total Non-												
Pulmonary	512	372	390	369	355	301	295	241	278	193	172	167
Meningitis only	151	90	111	101	101	78	56	50	42	22	23	15
Ratio	3.4	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	5.3	4.8	6.6	8.8	7.5	11.1

In 1958, as in 1957, only one infant, a male, was notified as a case of tuberculous meningitis. Moreover, only 2 notified cases, one male, one female, occurred in the age-group 1 to 5 years compared with 8 in 1957, 7 in 1956 and 15 in 1955, suggesting that tuberculous meningitis has been almost abolished not only among infants but now among the entire pre-school population. This trend is consistent with the influence exerted by the scheme of B.C.G. vaccination of newborn infants and is shown in the following table of notifications in different age-groups for the years 1947 to 1958.

TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS : NOTIFICATIONS, 1947-58.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<i>Males</i>												
0-1	10	5	7	4	4	6	—	1	1	1	1	1
1-5	24	20	22	26	27	8	12	9	9	3	6	1
Over 5	44	18	22	25	21	17	20	16	13	2	3	8
<i>Females—</i>												
0-1	7	3	3	4	3	5	—	1	1	1	—	—
1-5	19	21	22	16	24	17	11	4	6	4	2	1
Over 5	47	23	35	26	22	25	13	19	12	11	11	4
	151	90	111	101	101	78	56	50	42	22	23	15

Mortality.—In 1958 there were 24 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, compared with 22 in 1957 and 27 in 1956. The corresponding death-rates per 100,000 were 2 in 1958, compared with 2 in 1957 and 2·5 in 1956.

GLASGOW.—CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED AND DEATH-RATE PER MILLION IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD DURING 1958.

Ward	Pulmonary Cases		Death rate Both Sexes	Non-Pulmonary Cases		Death-rate Both Sexes
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
Shettleston and Tollcross	32	25	282	3	4	22
Parkhead	13	7	269	2	1	—
Dalmarnock	19	19	201	1	4	29
Calton	16	13	475	1	5	47
Mile-End	28	11	291	3	4	29
Dennistoun	8	13	460	3	4	—
Provan	32	20	448	4	7	22
Cowlairs	13	10	131	4	3	44
Springburn	17	11	272	4	1	27
Townhead	31	12	329	3	3	—
Exchange	22	9	391	1	2	—
Anderston	17	10	421	5	2	—
Park	12	7	330	2	1	—
Cowcaddens	15	9	505	1	1	46
Woodside	15	10	141	1	2	—
Ruchill	47	16	472	5	6	40
North Kelvin	18	9	347	2	1	—
Maryhill	17	8	388	1	5	78
Kelvinside	4	6	216	—	—	—
Partick (East)	17	5	263	1	3	158
Partick (West)	18	10	82	—	3	—
Whiteinch	5	7	142	1	—	—
Yoker	9	10	365	2	3	—
Knightswood	33	20	306	1	2	—
Hutchesontown	26	20	227	5	2	38
Gorbals	46	22	371	3	2	—
Kingston	20	14	181	3	3	45
Kinning Park	17	12	410	2	2	41
Govan	19	13	590	1	2	—
Fairfield... ..	20	13	244	—	1	—
Craigton... ..	25	15	395	1	1	26
Pollokshields	29	21	347	2	6	25
Camphill	21	11	491	1	1	—
Pollokshaws	34	32	350	2	1	—
Govanhill	15	9	209	1	—	42
Langside	10	14	357	—	—	40
Cathcart	28	19	279	3	2	23
Institutions	70	7	—	1	—	—
Harbour... ..	3	—	—	1	—	—
Total for City ...	841	499	350	77	90	22

Intimation of Primary Tuberculosis.—The scheme by which cases of primary tuberculous lesions are intimated to the Medical Officer of Health was successfully continued in 1958. During the year, a total of 80 intimations was received, compared with 94 in 1957. The distribution of these as to sex and division is shown in the table below.

INTIMATIONS OF PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1958.

Division—				Male	Female	Total
Central ...	...	...	...	9	7	16
Northern ...	...	...	...	10	5	15
Eastern ...	...	...	...	13	17	30
South-Eastern	...	...	...	1	2	3
South-Western	...	...	...	10	6	16
				<hr/> 43	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 80

In every case, the home circumstances and family contacts were investigated with a view to determining any source of infection within the family circle or the immediate environment.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The volume of immunisation against tuberculosis was successfully maintained in 1958, when it might have been expected to decline compared with the increased total stimulated by the X-ray campaign in 1957. For the second successive year the annual number of vaccinations reached 20,000 and during 1958 moreover, the cumulative total since 1950 passed the 100,000 mark.

All three primary groups were adequately protected, and the number of contact vaccinations was greater than in previous comparable years, due to the completion of the scheme of intensive contact-tracing launched in 1957. There was a marked rise in the number of 13-year-old children vaccinated, and also in the total of infant vaccinations, due largely to the extension of the scheme in 1958 to include Redlands Hospital.

Schools Campaign.—In 1958, no outbreak of infectious disease occurred, as happened in 1957, to interrupt the annual scheme of vaccination for school children aged 13, which was successfully carried out on the usual lines. As before, two medical officers were seconded from the School Health Service to assist. A larger group of scholars than usual required to be tested, since the total included some absentees held over from 1957, when the scheme was somewhat curtailed owing to the outbreak of influenza.

The campaign began on Monday, 13th October, and, as usual, a 10 per cent. survey of pupils vaccinated in 1957 was carried out, the results of which showed a negligible reversion-rate of 0.26 per cent. Thereafter, the scheme pursued a smooth and uninterrupted course,

apart from adjustments due to class examinations, until it was completed on Friday, 12th December, including a supplementary time-table specially added for absentees. Once more, the scheme reflected the customary high standard of ability shown by the teams of health visitors, clerkesses and medical officers and also the unfailing assistance and courtesy of the Education Department and school staffs.

During the nine-week period, visits were paid to a total of 118 centres comprising 86 public, 6 private, and 18 special schools, and 8 occupational centres. Out of over 14,250 children, parental consent to vaccination was received for 11,624, a public response of 81·5 per cent. compared with 83·4 per cent. in 1957. Almost 11,200 were tested and over 8,300 negative reactors vaccinated. The negative-reactor rate was 75·3 per cent., a further improvement of 2·7 per cent. on the rate of 72·6 per cent. in 1957. Some difficulty with testing and vaccination was found owing to the encroachment in a few cases of poliomyelitis vaccination, but some of these were dealt with at a later date. As before, arrangements were made to have the positive reactors X-rayed. The detailed results are shown in the following tables.

1. *Public Response—Parental Consent to Vaccination.*

		Schools	Pupils	Consents	% Response
Public Schools	...	112	13,962	11,381	81·5
Private Schools	...	6	294	243	82·6
		<u>118</u>	<u>14,256</u>	<u>11,624</u>	<u>81·5</u>

2. *Loss due to Absence from School.*

	(1) Consents	No. Absent 1st Visit	% of (1)	No. Tested	No. Absent 2nd Visit	% of (1)	Total No. Absent	% of (1)	No. of Tests Read
Public Schools	11,381	322	2·8	11,059	97	0·8	419	3·6	10,962
Private Schools	243	19	7·8	224	3	1·6	22	9·4	221
	<u>11,624</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>2·9</u>	<u>11,283</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>0·8</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>3·8</u>	<u>11,183</u>

3. *Results of Mantoux Tests (P.P.D. 1 : 1,000).*

		Tests	Positive	%	Negative	%
MALE—						
Public Schools	...	5,565	1,408	25·3	4,157	74·7
Private Schools	...	90	18	20·3	72	79·7
Total	...	<u>5,655</u>	<u>1,426</u>	<u>25·2</u>	<u>4,229</u>	<u>74·8</u>
FEMALE—						
Public Schools	...	5,397	1,319	24·5	4,078	75·5
Private Schools	...	131	17	13·0	114	87·0
Total	...	<u>5,528</u>	<u>1,336</u>	<u>24·2</u>	<u>4,192</u>	<u>75·8</u>
All results	...	<u>11,183</u>	<u>2,762</u>	<u>24·7</u>	<u>8,421</u>	<u>75·3</u>

4. *B.C.G. Vaccinations.*

				Negative Reactors	Not Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated
MALE—							
Public Schools	...			4,157	26	0·6	4,131
Private Schools	...			72	—	—	72
Total	...	...		4,229	26	0·6	4,203
FEMALE—							
Public Schools	...			4,078	31	0·7	4,047
Private Schools	...			114	—	—	114
Total	...	...		4,192	31	0·7	4,161
Total—Both Sexes				8,421	57	0·7	8,364

The total of 8,364 vaccinations showed a welcome return to the same high level as in 1956, the last comparable year, when the total reached 8,374. The 1956 total, however, had the double advantage of a higher public response and also the lowest absentee rate on record. Moreover, in 1958 there were 57 negative reactors (0·7 per cent.) not vaccinated, compared with only 20 (0·2 per cent.) in 1956. Of the 57 not vaccinated, 34 were accounted for by the encroachment of poliomyelitis vaccination and 23 by other causes.

Infant Vaccination.—As from 1st January, 1958, the scheme of B.C.G. vaccination for hospital-born infants was extended to include Redlands maternity unit. The arrangements conform to those made elsewhere, the vaccinations being performed by the medical staff of the hospital under the supervision of an experienced paediatrician. By the end of the year, the number of infants so immunised was 519, a considerable addition to the annual total for the city.

The inclusion of Redlands brought the number of obstetric hospitals participating in the scheme to seven. B.C.G. vaccination has thus been made available for a potential of almost half of the total number of infants born annually in Glasgow. In view of the diminished incidence of tuberculosis reported above, however, as well as the fact that the rate of complications following B.C.G. vaccination is naturally highest in the new-born, it is felt that no commensurate advantage can be expected from any further extension of the scheme of infant vaccination.

The total number of new-born infants vaccinated in the seven maternity hospitals was 8,316 in 1958, a marked increase on the totals of 6,694 in 1957 and 6,541 in 1956. The total for 1958 places the infant group a very close second to school children as the greatest single contribution from any group to the annual total of vaccinations for the City.

Routine Vaccination Scheme.—All other routine groups were dealt with as usual and the numbers of vaccinations in each were well maintained. In particular, the number of contacts vaccinated was above the normal average due to a continuation of the intensive efforts at contact tracing developed following the X-ray Campaign of 1957.

The total vaccinations in all groups in 1958 was 20,077, compared with 20,254 in 1957 and 17,752 in 1956. The detailed distribution of the annual total among the various groups is shown in the table below along with the comparable numbers for previous years.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS : GLASGOW : 1950-58.

	Group.	Centre.	1950-53	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total
PRIMARY GROUPS—									
Contacts	Moffat Street	...	430	148	98	92	46	28	842
	Carnbooth	...	265	76	57	34	56	23	511
	Millbrae	... ..	187	88	70	67	57	49	518
Infant	Scotstoun House		56	—	—	—	—	—	56
Contacts	Millbrae	... ..	274	97	115	97	112	91	786
Contacts	H. & W. Dept.	...	2,810	1,260	1,456	1,510	4,002	1,661	12,699
	Baird Street	...	437	2	—	—	—	—	439
	R.H.S.C.	... ..	165	128	90	34	79	49	545
Nurses	Hospitals	...	717	171	164	191	193	179	1,615
Trainees	Langside College		—	15	49	11	12	17	104
	Logan & Johnston		—	—	19	32	24	29	104
	Health Visitors	...	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Students	University	...	295	71	57	59	67	46	595
	Others	... ..	—	18	19	7	18	11	73
Total (Primary Groups)			5,636	2,074	2,194	2,134	4,668	2,185	18,891
SECONDARY GROUPS—									
Infants	Maternity Hosp.		3,395	2,038	1,968	2,291	1,781	2,764	14,237
	Robroyston Hosp.		1,422	1,181	1,135	1,029	1,399	1,408	7,574
	Stobhill Hosp.	...	—	—	1,154	1,856	1,673	1,833	6,516
	Western D. Hosp.		—	—	876	1,077	902	957	3,812
	Southern G. Hosp.		—	—	—	288	720	526	1,534
	Eastern D. Hosp.		—	—	—	—	219	309	528
	Redlands Hosp.	...	—	—	—	—	—	519	519
Total Infants			4,817	3,219	5,133	6,541	6,694	8,316	34,720
School Children—Schools			6,632	9,161	8,475	8,385	7,537	8,396	48,586
Others	Various	...	333	360	645	692	1,355	1,180	4,565
Total (Secondary Group)			11,782	12,740	14,253	15,618	15,586	17,892	87,871
Total (All Groups)			17,418	14,814	16,447	17,752	20,254	20,077	106,762

X-RAY SECTION.

There was no major upset in 1958, like that of the X-ray campaign of 1957, in the work of the X-ray unit, and the only administrative incident of note which took place was the appointment in August of a new radiographer-in-charge. The total number of X-ray films, both

miniature and full-size, taken in 1958 was 17,532, an increase on the total of 14,158 taken in 1957 but a decrease on the last strictly comparable total of 19,672 in 1956, and these variations are almost certainly attributable to the influence of the X-ray campaign of 1957.

No interruption of the routine work from technical causes occurred in 1958, owing to the satisfactory functioning of the new X-ray unit installed in 1957. The quality of the miniature films produced has been consistently good and the value of adopting the 70 mm. film in place of the 35 mm. is reflected in the diminished number of 649 recalls in 1958 compared with 833 in 1957 and 956 in 1956, with corresponding changes in the recall rates as shown below.

Routine X-ray Scheme.—No change took place in the groups X-rayed routinely, although the numbers dealt with under different groups showed some variation. The decline in the total films in 1958 compared with 1956 was mainly accounted for by the smaller numbers X-rayed in the categories of contacts, and superannuation, but there was some increase in those of sick pay and school teachers.

The total of 17,532 films taken in 1958 comprised 16,420 miniatures and 1,112 full-size films of which 649 were recalls. The recall rates were as shown below.

		Male	Female	Total
Miniatures	... ..	7,138	9,282	16,420
Recalls	... ..	326	323	649
Recall rate	... ..	4.5%	3.5%	4.0%

The decrease in recalls noted above is shown by the recall rate of 4.0 per cent. for 1958 compared with 6.4 per cent. for 1957 and 5.2 per cent. for 1956.

The distribution of the 16,420 miniature films among the groups X-rayed is shown in the table below.

MINIATURE RADIOGRAMS, 1958.

Groups		Male	Female	Total
1. Contacts, new	... ..	1,690	1,932	3,622
2. Contacts, return	... ..	209	331	540
3. Superannuation	... ..	1,124	625	1,749
4. Sick Pay	... ..	312	853	1,165
5. School Children	... ..	158	145	303
6. Special Surveys	... ..	561	467	1,028
7. Nationalised Services...	... ..	36	5	41
8. Industrial	... ..	—	1	1
9. Other Local Authorities	... ..	19	—	19
10. Miscellaneous	... ..	750	1,078	1,828
11. School Teachers	... ..	2,279	3,845	6,124
		<u>7,138</u>	<u>9,282</u>	<u>16,420</u>

A similar distribution among the same groups for each sex, with an analysis of the conditions diagnosed, is shown in the following table for the 1,112 full-size films, of which 649 were recalls and 463 were primary full-size films taken by special request for various reasons.

FULL-SIZE FILMS, 1958.

Groups		Phthisis		Pleur- isy	Root Lesions	Neo- plasms	Non- Pulm. Lesions	N.A.D.	Total	
		Active	In- active							
MALE—										
1. Contacts, new	...	32	43	6	9	—	1	23	114	
2. Contacts, return	...	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	8	
3. Superannuation	...	40	90	4	1	—	2	28	165	
4. Sick Pay	... ..	19	27	1	—	—	1	12	59
5. School Children	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
6. Special Surveys	...	5	5	4	—	—	—	2	16	
7. Nationalised Services		1	3	—	—	—	—	1	5	
8. Industrial	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
10. Miscellaneous	...	17	33	10	5	—	2	156	223	
11. School Teachers	...	8	32	3	—	—	1	14	58	
		127	236	28	15	—	7	238	651	
FEMALE—										
1. Contacts, new	...	26	45	5	7	—	2	41	126	
2. Contacts, return	...	2	9	1	1	—	—	—	13	
3. Superannuation	...	19	25	2	1	—	3	10	60	
4. Sick Pay	... ..	23	31	6	2	—	1	28	91
5. School Children	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Special Surveys	...	2	7	—	2	—	—	12	23	
7. Nationalised Services		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
8. Industrial	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Miscellaneous	...	20	31	1	1	—	1	37	91	
11. School Teachers	...	9	25	2	—	—	2	18	56	
		101	173	17	14	—	9	147	461	
Both Sexes		228	409	45	29	—	16	385	1,112	

The most important group of conditions found was the 228 considered to be cases of active phthisis. As previously observed, however, not all of those can be represented as new cases discovered for the first time, since a number of them were already known cases. The 16 non-pulmonary conditions noted were the usual ones of bony aberrations, cardiac lesions and foreign bodies. Of the 385 films in which no definite abnormality was found, 157 were of cases recalled on suspicion, and it is of interest to note that they represent almost one-quarter (24 per cent.) of the 649 recalls.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The total number of new cases of venereal disease increased from 1,424 in 1957 to 1,704 in 1958.

There was a decrease in the total number of cases of acute syphilis in 1958, 14 compared with 22 in 1957. This decrease occurred only in the males, the females numbering one more. The incidence of gonorrhoea was higher in both males and females.

The comparative figures for the incidence of acute venereal disease during the pre-war, war and post-war periods are shown in the following table :—

NEW CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Year	Acute Syphilis		Acute Gonorrhoea	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1938	250	124	1,426	157
1939	293	118	1,358	143
1942	778	395	1,536	308
1943	671	368	1,323	407
1946	687	356	2,463	449
1947	597	247	2,164	305
1951	105	32	1,280	169
1952	61	21	1,352	164
1956	14	3	1,231	131
1957	20	2	1,258	144
1958	11	3	1,510	180

The incidence of acute syphilis in males is now 95.6 per cent. below the 1938 incidence. In the case of females, the figure for 1958 is 97.6 per cent. below that ruling in 1938.

The total number of new cases attending the centres for the first time has increased during the year.

NEW AND TRANSFERRED-IN CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE ATTENDING THE CENTRES FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Year					Total	Transferred-in
					New Cases	
1939	...	...	...	...	4,724	189
1942	...	...	...	...	6,344	642
1943	...	...	...	...	7,740	853
1946	...	...	...	...	9,937	1,495
1947	...	...	...	...	8,181	570
1951	...	...	...	...	4,947	445
1952	...	...	...	...	5,301	450
1956	...	...	...	...	4,187	204
1957	...	...	...	...	4,208	275
1958	...	...	...	...	4,622	268

The attendance of patients suffering from non-venereal conditions remains high and there has been a slight increase this year.

PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM NON-VENEREAL CONDITIONS.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1939	747	142	889
1942	1,058	398	1,456
1943	2,002	708	2,710
1946	3,027	650	3,677
1947	2,458	547	3,005
1951	1,707	360	2,067
1952	1,924	391	2,315
1956	1,437	308	1,745
1957	1,453	281	1,734
1958	1,536	311	1,847

Syphilis.—The number of male patients suffering from acute syphilis coming to the clinics for the first time in 1958 was 11, which compares with 20 in 1957, 14 in 1956 and 31 in 1955. Acute syphilis in females rose from 2 to 3.

The number of patients suffering from late syphilis was 83, which compares with 65 in 1957. This figure for 1958 is a 81·2 per cent. reduction on that ruling in 1938. The following table shows the changes in incidence that have occurred :—

LATE SYPHILIS.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1939	174	191	365
1942	145	157	302
1943	206	191	397
1946	154	161	315
1947	155	167	322
1951	114	98	212
1952	127	85	212
1956	56	31	87
1957	43	22	65
1958	50	33	83

There were no cases of congenital syphilis under one year and 14 cases at all ages.

CONGENITAL SYPHILIS.

Year.	All Cases.	Cases — 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1937	177	36	1·6
1942	71	27	1·3
1943	97	32	1·4
1946	72	27	1·1
1947	80	25	0·97
1951	24	5	0·25
1952	33	5	0·25
1956	16	—	—
1957	10	—	—
1958	14	—	—

During the year 8,214 ante-natal blood tests were carried out and 10.13 per cent. were found positive. The number of blood tests still represents less than half the total births in the city and a special effort has been made to persuade practitioners to adopt the practice of ante-natal blood tests for the Rhesus Factor and the Kahn and Wassermann Tests.

ANTE-NATAL BLOOD TESTS.

Year.				Number.	Percentage Positive.
1940	...	...	...	8,714	1.3
1942	...	...	...	10,265	1.18
1943	...	...	...	11,067	1.7
1946	...	...	...	13,946	1.23
1947	...	...	...	13,250	1.46
1951	...	...	...	9,796	0.65
1952	...	...	...	8,661	0.87
1953	...	...	...	8,457	0.35
1956	...	...	...	7,875	0.15
1957	...	...	...	8,358	0.14
1958	...	...	...	8,214	0.13

Gonorrhoea.—The incidence in acute gonorrhoea in males has increased from 1,258 in 1957 to 1,510 in 1958. There has also been an increase in the number of female patients from 144 to 180.

Chronic gonorrhoea in both males and females has shown a decrease.

CHRONIC GONORRHOEA.

Year.			Males.	Females.	Total.
1938	...	...	101	312	413
1939	...	...	53	266	319
1942	...	...	67	88	155
1943	...	...	73	93	166
1946	...	...	35	48	83
1947	...	...	32	38	70
1951	...	...	11	10	21
1952	...	...	9	6	15
1956	...	...	14	13	27
1957	...	...	20	14	34
1958	...	...	5	7	12

Venereal Diseases in Seamen.—The *ad hoc* clinics continue to serve seamen coming to the port. The numbers suffering from acute syphilis have decreased, while the numbers suffering from acute gonorrhoea have risen.

PROPORTION OF SEAMEN TO TOTAL CASES—BLACK STREET
AND BROOMIELAW CLINICS.

Year.	Early Syphilis.			Acute Gonorrhoea.		
	All.	Seamen.	Per-centage.	All.	Seamen.	Per-centage.
1940 ...	403	133	33.0	1,210	224	18.5
1941 ...	793	434	54.7	1,671	539	32.3
1942 ...	1,082	589	54.4	1,543	532	34.5
1943 ...	1,149	577	50.2	1,393	436	31.3
1946 ...	1,264	164	13.0	3,070	435	14.2
1947 ...	872	166	19.0	2,340	330	14.1
1951 ...	162	40	24.7	1,347	204	15.1
1952 ...	94	34	36.2	1,417	198	14.0
1956 ...	14	12	85.7	1,231	168	13.6
1957 ...	20	9	45.0	1,245	127	10.2
1958 ...	10	4	40.0	1,494	143	9.5

Attendance of Patients.—Patients attending for the first time at the various centres numbered 4,622, an increase from the figure of 4,208 in 1957. There were 24,347 attendances of new and old patients and 239 patients were admitted for in-patient treatment, 78 being admitted direct without previous attendance at a clinic. The *ad hoc* clinics dealt with 98.3 per cent. of all acute venereal disease coming to the diagnostic and treatment centres.

	<i>Ad hoc</i> Treatment Centres		Glasgow All Centres
	Males	Females	
Acute Syphilis (includes Primary, Secondary and Latent in the First Year of Infection) ...	10	3	14
Acute Gonorrhoea ...	1,489	179	1,690
Total Acute Venereal Disease ...	1,499	182	1,704
Late and Congenital Syphilis ...	33	43	97
Chronic Gonorrhoea ...	5	7	12
Total Chronic Venereal Disease ...	38	50	109
Other Diseases, including Soft Sore, Septic Balanitis, etc. ...	819	120	962
Non-Venereal ...	1,527	309	1,847

Follow-up of Defaulters.—With the rapid treatment of both acute syphilis and acute gonorrhoea, a fairly high proportion of the patients default before completing treatment. Efforts have been made to obtain the attendance of defaulters by follow-up letters and by personal visits of the health visitors in the cases of females and the senior attendants in the case of males. During the year the health visitors attended 514 female patients on 742 occasions and persuaded 68·9 per cent. of the patients to resume treatment. The wrong name and address had been given by 52 patients. In the follow-up of male patients 886 follow-up letters were sent to 626 patients who defaulted during treatment but only 26·2 per cent. resumed treatment. On 195 occasions the wrong name and address was given. The low percentage of males resuming treatment is unsatisfactory but it is probable that most patients have received sufficient treatment to reduce the danger of spread of infection.

Contact Tracing.—The contact tracing, as well as defaulter follow-up work, is carried out by the staff of the male *ad hoc* centres in respect of males and by the health visitors attached to the female centres in the case of females. The following table shows the follow-up by the male and female clinics:—

CONTACT TRACING AND FOLLOW-UP OF SOURCES OF INFECTION.

Referred by Male Clinics.

			Wives	Consorts
Attended	...	...	83 (98·8%)	14 (100%)
Did not attend	...	...	1 (1·1%)	—

Referred by Female Clinics.

			Husbands	Consorts
Attended	...	...	5 (100%)	—
Did not attend	...	...	—	—

SECTION VII.

MENTAL SERVICES.

The work of this section has been carried out on the same line as in previous years and details are given below.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES BOARDED-OUT.

The total number of mental defectives on the Roll at 31st December, 1958, was 1,337, as compared with 1,334 the previous year, an increase of 3. The number of these defectives resident within the City was 1,065 as compared with 1,061 in 1957. The following are the statistics in respect of these cases :—

	City	Country	Total
On Roll at 31st December, 1957 ...	1,061	273	1,334
Enrolled and transferred during year ...	58	8	66
Taken off roll by death, recovery or transfer	54	9	63
Remaining on Roll at 31st December, 1958	1,065	272	1,337

The allowances paid to the guardians in respect of these patients amount to £100,000 per annum. The value of clothing distributed amounted to £20,000.

During the year, 14 patients were transferred from homes in Glasgow to homes outwith the City, while 4 returned from the country to relatives in Glasgow. The 272 patients in the country are mostly boarded-out on farms, some of which are situated in quite remote districts. These guardians have been very successful in rehabilitating many of the defectives with criminal records (placed under their care by order of the Sheriff). They seldom give trouble in their new homes and quickly settle down to enjoy the amenities in their district. The other amazing feature is the rapid physical development that takes place, and a pale, underdeveloped youth when boarded-out is almost unrecognisable in six months' time.

One hundred and one patients were admitted to Institutional Accommodation last year, 44 to Lennox Castle, 15 to Caldwell House, 7 to Larbert, 7 to Waverley Park, 7 to Birkwood and 21 to other institutions within the area of the Western Regional Hospital Board.

There are 66 certified patients in Foresthall and accommodation will be available for them in Lennox Castle within the next six months. It is expected to start the transfers during the month of February.

There is still great difficulty in obtaining accommodation for juvenile patients on the waiting-list for institutions and the only beds becoming available have been for female patients. Boys are in a majority on our lists but there is now hope that accommodation will be made available in Lennox Castle for their early admission.

The Annual Report of the General Board of Control for Scotland for the year ending 31st December, 1957, gave the number of certified mental defectives in Scotland as 8,201. Of these 5,650 were in institutions (125 in State institutions), and 2,551 boarded-out under guardianship. The number of patients boarded-out by this Authority at the same date was 1,334, i.e., 52·3 per cent. of the total for Scotland.

The number of cases discharged from the Roll during the year was 63 :—

By removal to certified institutions	24
By order of the General Board of Control ...	12
By death	13
By escape	10
By removal to mental hospitals	4
	<hr/>
	63

At the request of the General Board of Control, 383 special reports were made by the Medical Officers on the suitability of boarded-out patients for continued guardianship, removal to an institution or discharge from the Roll. These reports are required at statutory intervals, i.e., at the end of the first and second year and every three years thereafter.

A report is also required when the patient attains the age of 21 years.

Where the patient is residing under the care of an unrelated guardian, the General Board of Control, in addition to the report by the Medical Officer, requires to be furnished with a report on the home conditions of the patient's nearest relative. Six hundred and ten home reports were also sent in respect of patients detained in certified institutions.

Under Section 24 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949, 15 convicted persons were certified as mentally defective and placed under guardianship in private homes, following arrangements made by this Department, and 18 were placed in certified institutions.

Petitions for Judicial Orders for the placing of 12 patients were presented to the Sheriff and granted.

Four male patients and two female patients were married during the year and in the case of one of the couples both were on the Roll: the wife has now left her husband to reside with her mother. Another patient who married a girl aged 18 is also separated, his wife leaving him when he was charged with rape. This charge was subsequently dropped.

Three patients have given birth to children. One of the girls was married. Another was 14 years of age and she has been placed under the care of an unrelated guardian. The third patient resides with her parents and the pregnancy, which is her third, was not reported by them. Parental consent to have the girl placed in Lennox Castle has now been obtained.

Since the opening of the Stewart Home, Craigrownie Castle, Cove, under the auspices of the Scottish Association of Parents of Handicapped Children (a society for the welfare of mentally handicapped children), 119 boys and girls from Glasgow have been admitted and discharged.

The holiday period varies from two to eight weeks depending on the circumstances, i.e., domestic emergency, relief for parents, holiday for parents, or holiday for the child. Where the children are unable to travel by public transport, a conveyance is provided by this Department.

The Home is an asset to the parents and children, e.g., a boy, who was on the urgent waiting-list for institutional care, was admitted for four weeks. Shortly after his discharge a bed became available for him in Caldwell House but his parents withdrew their application, stating that his stay in the "Stewart Home" had changed him from a vicious and destructive into a quiet, amenable boy able to assist his mother in her household duties. Children who were bottle-fed at home and said to be unable to spoon-feed, have returned to their homes no longer "bottle" babies, and children who have been unable to sleep at night and have kept their parents awake by constant screaming have slept quite peacefully after the first night.

A report from the Matron is also very useful in assessing the urgency of the patients for institutional care.

MENTAL PATIENTS BOARDED-OUT.

These are certified patients who have been resident in mental hospitals and, having made a partial recovery, are considered by the Medical Superintendent to be suitable for boarding-out under the care

of a guardian, either related or unrelated ; or destitute patients suffering from mental illness which does not require treatment in a mental hospital but who have been certified and placed under guardianship. They are visited quarterly by a medical officer as are mental defectives. Within the City, these visits are carried out by the Department's own staff. Outwith the City, medical practitioners appointed by the Department perform these duties.

Boarded-out mental patients on the Roll at 31st December, 1958, numbered 81, a decrease of 7 from the previous year. Of these, 54 are resident outwith the City boundary.

As from 1st September, 1958, the National Assistance Board became responsible for payment of allowances in respect of certified mental patients boarded-out under guardianship, patients on probation or pass from mental hospitals, and certified mental defectives on licence or pass from mental deficiency institutions.

The mental welfare officers visit the boarded-out patients every six months under the statutory regulations and more frequent visits are made if necessary.

EXAMINATION OF MENTAL PATIENTS FOR CERTIFICATION, ETC.

The full-time medical staff of the Mental Services Section of the Department is available within the City area on a 24-hour basis for the examination and, where necessary, the certification of patients referred by General Practitioners as being persons of unsound mind. Arrangements for the admission and removal of patients are dealt with by officers of the Regional Hospital Board.

The number of cases seen during the year, classified according to the final decision made, is shown in the table below :—

Classification	Prison		City		Total		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes
Fully Certified	52	12	236	362	288	374	662
Not Certified	1	—	86	96	87	96	183
For Mental Observation	1	3	20	21	21	24	45
Withdrawn or Cancelled	—	—	7	9	7	9	16
	<u>54</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>906*</u>

* Not included in this figure are 64 cases certified by the medical staff for admission to a mental deficiency institution.

Of the 906 cases, excluding the 64 cases certified for mental deficiency institutions, 662 or 73.1 per cent. required full certification while 5.0 per cent. were found suitable for mental observation wards.

Cases certified in Prison were 64 or 9.7 per cent. of the total certified, the figures for 1957 being 8.3 per cent. and for 1956 12.9 per cent.

Seventy-five patients were examined in City hospitals, of whom 56 were certified and 10 were not certifiable. Of the remaining 9, 7 were admitted for mental observation and one was admitted as a voluntary patient. One patient was found to be on probation from Bellsdyke Mental Hospital and was re-admitted there.

During 1958, of those examined by the medical staff, 43 patients were recommended to mental hospitals as voluntary patients. The corresponding figures for 1956 and 1957 were 54 and 48 respectively.

Of the four medical officers of the Mental Services, two are on a 24-hour duty on alternate weeks. During the year, the doctors interviewed at the Department many persons with regard to various matters arising from the certification or otherwise of their relatives and friends. In the course of the year they made 6,422 visits.

SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Statutory Visits	3,487
Statutory Revisits	690
Completion of Second Certificates and New Enrolments	151
Certification for Mental Deficiency Institutions	64
Board of Control—Special Reports	383
Certification of Mental Patients	1,647
	<hr/>
	6,422

RESULTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PERSONS AGED 65 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
1. All Mental Cases (excluding Prison 69, and cancelled 16 cases)	821	804	709	689	669
2. All cases 65 years and over ...	343	354	318	330	295
3. Cases, 65 years and over Certified	268	259	218	243	205
4. Cases, 65 years and over, Not Certified... ..	75	95	100	87	90

Although the number of persons 65 years and over examined in 1958 shows a slight decrease compared with the 1957 figures, the number certified is slightly higher.

The percentage of cases 65 years and over of the total cases and the percentage of cases 65 years and over certified from 1950 to 1958 are shown in the following table :—

				Percentage of Cases 65 years and over of the Total	Percentage of Cases 65 years and over Certified
1950	...	...	...	29.3	56.3
1951	...	...	...	41.3	56.8
1952	...	...	...	44.4	60.8
1953	...	...	...	46.3	63.7
1954	...	...	...	44.0	69.5
1955	...	...	...	48.0	73.6
1956	...	...	...	44.9	68.6
1957				44.0	73.2
1958	...	...	...	41.7	78.1

AGE GROUPING OF PATIENTS IN OLDER AGE GROUPS.

Age Group	Certified		Not Certified		Total Cases Both Sexes
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
65-74 years ...	51	70	15	17	153
75-84 years ...	47	74	17	22	160
85 years and over ...	7	14	3	6	30
	<u>105</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>343</u>

Three females, two of whom were certified, and one male, certified, were over 90 years of age.

SECTION VIII.

BLIND PERSONS.

During 1958, 616 persons were examined for the first time at the Regional Certifying Clinic and 318 were re-examined. Out of the total of 616 some 290 (47 per cent.) were examined at home.

Of the 616 persons examined, 368 or 59·7 per cent. were certified blind and 181 or 29·4 per cent. partially-sighted and of those re-examined 131 or 41·2 per cent. were certified blind and 164 or 51·6 per cent. partially sighted.

Table I gives the age and sex distribution of the 616 persons examined for the first time and II of the 318 persons re-examined. The majority are in the later years of life and females considerably outnumber males in both the blind and partially-sighted groups.

TABLE I.
Initial Examinations, 1958.
Age and Sex Distribution.

Age	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			*Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1
5-15	3	5	8	3	—	3	—	—	—
16-29	3	1	4	4	3	7	—	2	2
30-39	7	2	9	1	2	3	—	1	1
40-49	5	4	9	4	4	8	—	2	4
50-59	15	20	35	12	12	24	4	6	10
60-69	28	56	84	10	21	31	4	15	19
70+	77	138	215	40	65	105	13	16	29
Total	142	226	368	74	107	181	21	45	66

* One female aged 66 years (a Glasgow patient) not included, the decision being postponed for six months, i.e., till 1959.

TABLE II.
Re-Examinations, 1958.
Age and Sex Distribution.

Age	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	3	3	6	—	2	2	—	—	—
5-15	6	3	9	—	3	3	—	1	1
16-29	9	2	11	5	5	10	1	—	1
30-39	1	2	3	6	2	8	—	—	—
40-49	2	1	3	2	4	6	—	1	1
50-59	6	5	11	4	10	14	1	1	2
60-69	8	18	26	16	19	35	—	6	6
70+	20	42	62	26	60	86	3	9	12
Total	55	76	131	59	105	164	5	18	23

Of the 616 new cases examined, 237 (38·5 per cent.) resided in Glasgow and 134 (21·8 per cent.) in Lanarkshire. Of the 318 re-examinations 158 (49·7 per cent.) resided in Glasgow and 54 (17·0 per cent.) in Lanarkshire. The allocation among the local authorities of the area of the Joint Committee of applicants examined for the first time in 1958 is shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

*Initial Examinations, 1958.**Local Authority Distribution.*

	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Glasgow*	56	81	137	30	44	74	7	18	25
Airdrie	2	1	3	2	—	2	—	—	—
Coatbridge	4	4	8	3	4	7	1	—	1
Hamilton	5	3	8	3	3	6	—	1	1
Motherwell	2	4	6	4	3	7	—	3	3
Rutherglen	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Lanarkshire...	15	27	42	16	14	30	2	4	6
Greenock	5	16	21	1	1	2	1	1	2
Paisley	3	10	13	1	1	2	1	1	2
Port Glasgow	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
Other Renfrewshire	4	10	14	1	2	3	—	2	2
Dumbarton	2	4	6	3	—	3	1	—	1
Clydebank	3	1	4	—	3	3	—	—	—
Other Dunbartonshire	4	8	12	—	4	4	—	—	—
Falkirk	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	2	2
Stirling	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Stirlingshire	8	11	19	4	7	11	2	1	3
Ayr	3	1	4	—	1	1	2	3	5
Kilmarnock	4	6	10	2	1	3	1	—	1
Other Ayrshire	12	16	28	1	10	11	1	4	5
Argyll County	6	11	17	2	3	5	2	2	4
Bute County	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dumfries Burgh	1	3	4	—	3	3	—	—	—
Total	142	226	368	74	107	181	21	45	66

* A Glasgow patient not included as decision postponed for six months until 1959.

Of persons examined for the first time during the year, more than one half of those certified blind (55.2 per cent.) were examined at home and of those certified partially-sighted about one third (34.8 per cent.).

TABLE IV.

Initial Examinations, 1958.

					At Clinic	At Home	All Cases	Per cent At Home
Certified Blind	...	...	...	...	165	203	368	55.2
Certified Partially-Sighted	...	...	...	...	43	23	66	34.8
Not Certified	...	...	...	...	117	64	181	35.4
Observation	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>326</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>47.1</u>

Of the 318 persons re-examined during the year, either at their own request or following altered circumstances, there was no change in the classification in 211 (66.4 per cent.) of whom 43 were blind (Table V). Of the remainder, 20 were found to be no longer blind and 87 who were previously not blind were now found to be blind. Of those found blind 43.8 per cent. were visited at home, and of the others re-examined 33.0 per cent.

TABLE V.

Re-Examinations, 1958.

					At Clinic	At Home	All Cases	Per cent At Home
1. Blind persons previously certified as blind	...	...	...	...	31	12	43	27.9
2. Persons previously certified as blind but not now blind	...	...	...	...	15	5	20	25.0
3. Persons found not blind at the present examination and at the previous examination	...	...	...	...	111	57	168	33.9
4. Persons now certified as blind who were not blind at the previous examination	...	...	...	...	42	45	87	51.7
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>199</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>37.4</u>

The causes of blindness in the 368 examined for the first time in 1958 and found to be blind are given in Table VI. Cataract, the most important single cause of blindness, was responsible for 105 cases

(28.5 per cent.), and myopia 45, glaucoma 44, arterio-sclerosis 54, diabetes 27, and chronic septicaemia 17 cases. Other important causes, were responsible for a further 50.8 per cent.

TABLE VI.

*Initial Examinations, 1958.**Causes of Blindness.**Congenital and Undetermined—*

Congenital Anomalies	...	...	...	...	...	8
Abiotrophies, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tumour of Globe or Orbit	...	...	...	...	...	1
Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	45
Glaucoma, Primary	...	...	...	...	...	44
Cataract, Primary	...	...	...	...	...	105
Others	...	...	...	...	...	3

*Infectious and Toxic—**Endogenous :*

Syphilis, Congenital	...	...	...	...	...	4
Syphilis, Acquired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bacterial Infections	...	...	...	...	...	2
T.B. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Phlyctenular, Strunous, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chronic Septicaemia, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	17
Others	...	...	...	...	...	1

Traumatic and Chemical—

Birth Injury	...	...	...	...	...	3
Non-industrial Trauma	...	...	...	...	...	3
Industrial Trauma	...	...	...	...	...	1
War Injury—On active service	...	...	...	...	...	3
Trauma—Category not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	1

Systemic Diseases—

Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	27
Vascular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	16
Essential Hypertension	...	...	...	...	...	2
Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	54
Cerebral Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Intracranial Neoplasm	...	...	...	...	...	4
Disseminated Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Disease of the Central Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	1

Not Otherwise Classified—

Iridocyclitis with Secondary Cataract	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retrolental Fibroplasia	...	...	...	...	...	1

Follow-up Scheme.—This scheme deals with those patients examined by the Regional Clinic and considered by the examining surgeons as likely to benefit from further treatment. With the co-operation of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind, home teachers enquire and report twice yearly as to the treatment and progress of these patients. When operative or other treatment has been completed, the patient is re-examined and any improvement noted. The results of investigation in 1958 by the teachers of 133 cases certified blind are given in Table VII.

TABLE VII.

*Follow-up Scheme of Blind Persons considered likely
to benefit from Further Treatment.*

1958.

			Treatment Carried Out				Treatment Not Carried Out			
Treatment Recommended			No. of Cases	Still Blind	Now Partially Sighted	Now Sighted	Died	Unwilling	Unfit	Others
Surgical	...	...	126	6	7	3	14	32	39	25
Medical	...	...	7	5	—	—	—	—	1	1
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			133	11	7	3	14	32	40	26
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The group “unwilling” is composed mainly of elderly people who, owing to their advanced age, do not feel inclined to undergo an operation. In the group “others” are included patients who, for medical reasons, are not yet ready for operative procedures.

SECTION IX.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

The main function of this Department is to safeguard the health of the community. To control the entry of possible infection a Boarding Station is established at the Tail of the Bank where all vessels arriving at the anchorage are boarded by the inspectors on duty and are subject to the provisions laid down by the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952-1954. A continuous watch is maintained, and no vessel is allowed to proceed up river until the provisions of these regulations have been carried out. The attention of the master of one vessel was drawn to the inaccuracy of one statement on his written Declaration of Health form.

During adverse weather conditions when it is impossible to board the vessels, they may be allowed to proceed up river if they give a signal that they have a clean Bill of Health, and on arrival at the berth in the dock area are boarded by the inspectors on duty.

Every precaution is taken to see that no undue delay of the vessels occurs unless it is absolutely necessary. Co-operation and understanding between the Port staff, the Customs and Excise Officers, the Agents and Pilots is now well established.

During the year a total of 6,571 vessels with an aggregate of 8,768,243 tons entered the port. This includes 1,506 vessels from overseas with a tonnage of 4,988,970, and 5,065 coastal vessels with a tonnage of 3,779,273 tons. Nine-hundred and sixty-six of these vessels arrived from infected areas, 231 direct from infected areas and 735 arriving in Glasgow after calling at other ports in the British Isles. A total of 540 vessels arrived from non-infected areas.

Reviewing the amount of traffic arriving at the port, there is an obvious reduction in the number of vessels entering the port but a marked increase in the tonnage of vessels. This, I feel, may be due to the facilities now provided at the General Terminus Quay for the speedy discharge of iron ore cargoes.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS ARRIVING FROM OVERSEAS.

	No. of Ships	Crews	Net Reg. Tonnage
January	124	5,646	443,989
February	109	4,855	390,370
March	126	5,320	377,439
April	139	5,596	413,644
May	124	6,026	425,722
June	121	5,650	429,800
July	131	5,636	419,496
August	132	5,850	453,094
September	117	5,581	385,470
October	140	6,299	465,668
November	122	5,186	402,204
December	121	4,981	382,074
	<u>1,506</u>	<u>66,929</u>	<u>4,988,970</u>

Particulars of arrivals are given in the following table :—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ARRIVING DURING 1958.

Nationality					Ships	Crews	Passengers
British	...	...	...	...	974	52,314	544
Belgian	...	...	...	...	8	124	—
Costa Rican	...	...	...	...	4	111	—
Danish	...	...	...	...	12	292	—
Dutch	...	...	...	...	167	2,359	12
Eire	...	...	...	...	1	9	—
Finnish	...	...	...	...	3	74	4
French	...	...	...	...	3	105	—
German	...	...	...	...	47	1,104	10
Greek	...	...	...	...	5	163	2
Indian	...	...	...	...	6	404	—
Israelian	...	...	...	...	4	147	—
Italian	...	...	...	...	5	175	1
Liberian	...	...	...	...	33	1,039	—
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	136	4,572	5
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	2	106	—
Panamanian	...	...	...	...	5	245	—
Spanish	...	...	...	...	7	136	—
Swedish	...	...	...	...	34	1,192	2
Trinidad	...	...	...	...	1	37	—
United States of America	...	...	...	...	48	2,181	123
Yugoslavian	...	...	...	...	1	37	—
					1,506	66,926	703

NATIONALITY OF SHIPS' CREWS ARRIVING DURING 1958.

	British	Indian	Chinese	Other Nationalities on British Ships	Total Crews on British Ships	Crews on Other Ships	Overall Total Crews	Passengers on British Ships	Passengers on Other Ships	Total Passengers
January ...	3,203	855	360	157	4,575	1,071	5,646	10	—	10
February ...	2,605	1,084	140	35	3,864	991	4,855	—	—	—
March ...	2,538	1,233	134	134	4,039	1,281	5,320	22	—	22
April ...	2,574	1,183	140	33	3,930	1,666	5,596	—	6	6
May ...	2,983	1,607	102	85	4,777	1,249	6,026	96	—	96
June ...	2,744	1,090	360	214	4,408	1,249	5,657	101	3	104
July ...	3,213	1,290	52	60	4,615	1,021	5,636	117	1	118
August ...	3,113	1,083	144	192	4,532	1,318	5,850	108	3	111
September	3,107	1,299	94	99	4,599	972	5,571	77	12	89
October ...	3,197	1,151	98	500	4,946	1,353	6,299	74	13	87
November ...	2,790	1,109	139	190	4,228	1,258	5,486	52	1	53
December ...	2,780	910	107	177	3,974	1,010	4,984	4	3	7
TOTAL ...	34,847	13,894	1,870	1,876	52,487	14,439	66,926	661	42	703

NUMBER OF VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS AND IRISH FREE STATE DURING 1958.

Month.	FROM INFECTED PORTS.						FROM NON-INFECTED PORTS. Direct and Coastwise.			FROM FOREIGN PORTS.			From Irish Free State		
	Class "A"—Direct.			Class "B"—Coastwise.			Total "A" and "B."			TOTAL.					
	Ships	Crews	Pass-engers	Ships	Crews	Pass-engers	Ships	Crews	Pass-engers	Ships	Crews	Pass-engers			
January	24	1,193	10	53	2,979	—	77	4,172	10	47	1,474	124	5,646	10	32
February	20	634	—	58	3,314	—	78	3,948	—	31	907	109	4,855	—	33
March ...	28	1,008	—	56	3,107	—	84	4,115	—	42	1,205	126	5,320	22	32
April ...	20	623	—	64	3,524	—	84	4,147	—	55	1,449	139	5,596	6	21
May ...	22	1,330	4	57	3,293	—	79	4,623	4	45	1,403	124	6,026	96	23
June ...	24	970	—	52	3,150	—	76	4,120	—	45	1,537	121	5,657	104	26
July ...	16	580	—	57	3,320	9	73	3,900	9	58	1,736	131	5,636	118	39
August	18	741	—	60	3,362	9	78	4,103	9	54	1,747	132	5,850	111	41
Sept.	10	362	8	71	4,188	20	81	4,550	28	36	1,021	117	5,571	89	31
October	14	597	1	75	4,021	2	89	4,618	3	51	1,681	140	6,299	87	38
Nov.	21	730	—	64	3,527	—	85	4,257	—	37	1,229	122	5,486	53	38
Dec.	14	523	4	68	3,442	—	82	3,965	4	39	1,019	121	4,984	7	30
TOTALS	231	9,291	27	735	41,227	40	966	50,518	67	540	16,408	1,506	66,926	703	384

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year there were no cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever or typhus on any vessel arriving within the jurisdiction of the Port of Glasgow. It was, however, necessary to apply the provisions of the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955-56, to the R.M.S. "Circassia" which had landed a suspected case of smallpox at the Port of Liverpool before arriving at the Port of Glasgow.

On Wednesday, 19th March, the Anchor Line informed the Department that they had just received notice from the R.M.S. "Circassia" that smallpox had occurred on board. The ship left Bombay on 27th February, calling at Karachi on 1st March, Aden on 5th, Suez on 9th and Port Said on 10th. The ship was in the Mersey and was being dealt with by the Liverpool Port Health Authority at the anchorage. Arrangements were being made by the Liverpool Authority to disembark all passengers when examination had been completed and all persons on board the vessel had been vaccinated. The ship was due in Glasgow on Friday, 21st March.

The patient, a Lascar aged 32, had joined the ship at Bombay on 27th February and was removed to the smallpox hospital on arrival at Liverpool along with a contact, another seaman. By 20th March the case had been confirmed as semi-confluent smallpox, the sickening date being given as 9th March. The patient had been mixing with the crew as late as 10th March and was not isolated until after the rash appeared on 12th March. The patient and the sick berth attendant were both removed to an isolation hospital and since 12th March had been fairly well isolated from the rest of the crew. The ship's doctor had vaccinated passengers and crew with vaccine lymph carried by the ship in deep freeze, and most of the patients and crew had signs of adequate scarification. The 450 passengers were landed at Liverpool and the ship proceeded to Glasgow.

A meeting was held on 20th March with the Assistant General Manager and Medical Officer of the Anchor Line when discussion took place as to the best method of dealing with the ship. It was agreed that complete disinfection would be necessary, including linen and bedding, the spraying with formaldehyde of all parts of the ship, and the surveillance of the crew for a period of at least sixteen days from the removal of the patient.

The ship after disinfection would be in the hands of the contractors and it appeared necessary to vaccinate all contractors' tradesmen and all other visitors who might visit the ship before the ship was declared

free. Vaccination was offered to any additional personnel wishing to board the vessel whether at Yorkhill or elsewhere. Arrangements were made for contact surveillance to be carried out and for all members of the crew to be seen twice daily from 21st to 26th March and thereafter once daily up to and including 4th April. Any contacts whose names were referred by Liverpool were included in this list. The Customs Officer and the Pilot were also regarded as contacts. A central register of contacts was maintained to ensure completeness of surveillance.

Belvidere Disinfecting Station, which had been on care and maintenance, was made ready to receive linen, clothing and bedding for disinfection, and it was necessary to carry out this work continuously throughout the weekend in order to complete the disinfection of the ship in the shortest possible time.

The ship arrived at the Tail of the Bank on 21st March and was boarded by medical officers and inspectors. An opportunity was taken of obtaining further details and discussing with the Captain and with the ship's Doctor and senior staff the proposals for disinfection. It was agreed that while the native crew would be restricted to the ship the white crew living in and around Glasgow would be permitted to go home after adequate vaccination and disinfection. The names and addresses of crew outwith the Glasgow area were immediately notified out to the area of their local authority. In all, some 50,000 pieces of linen, etc., were disinfected and the ship was freed by Wednesday, 26th March, six days after arrival.

Special attention was paid to the vaccination of the Department's staff, including disinfectors, drivers, vanmen, laundry workers, including engineers and firemen. Provision was made for adequately spraying ship's refuse which was afterwards burned. The belongings of both the native and white crews were disinfected before being permitted to be moved from the dirty to the clean side of the ship, and all clothing and belongings not required overnight were left open in the cabins or crew's space for complete disinfection. Also vaccinated were the oiler and coaster crews refuelling or taking off cargo, as were also the crew of the fire float in case they were called to a fire on board ship. Sealed jars, bottles and tins of food were sprayed and then transported to store, and all unconsumed food or food in containers was destroyed.

The incident ended on Friday, 4th April, although the possibility was recognised of a " missed " case within the double incubation period, i.e., between April 12th and 16th. This did not occur.

The following notes illustrate the type of illness met with on ships coming to Glasgow, either present on board prior to arrival or found when the ship was boarded at the Tail of the Bank.

Chickenpox.—This is a disease of fairly common occurrence in native seamen and every case when found is carefully examined to eliminate any possibility of its being a mild case of smallpox. Cases are removed to hospital and all bedding, clothes, etc., and accommodation thoroughly disinfected. The vaccinal state of the crew is checked and revaccination carried out where necessary. Two cases were found on one ship and one on each of three other ships, all being removed to hospital. One vessel had called at several home ports before arriving here and had embarked a number of British Army personnel and their families at Limasol.

Dysentery.—One case of clinical dysentery was removed to hospital. This vessel was sailing direct to Trinidad and insufficient time remained to carry out the disinfection here. The Chief Officer was advised to have this done on their departure.

Influenza.—Two crews exchanged ships at Immingham, one of them having had influenza while their ship was at Middlesbrough. The thirty-five Indian seamen who then joined this ship also contracted the disease and some were still ill when the vessel reached Glasgow. They were allowed to remain on board and were visited daily by the Port Health staff. Influenza developed on board another ship on its journey up from London and other cases followed on its arrival here. One seaman was removed to hospital with broncho-pneumonia. Recommendations were made regarding the standard of crew accommodation on the ship and improvements will be carried out when the vessel is refitted. Outbreaks occurred on a number of other vessels, the affected seamen being detained on board and visited daily.

Leprosy.—A diagnosis of leprosy was made in the case of a seaman who was removed to hospital for examination. He later rejoined his ship and was repatriated to India.

Malaria.—A case of malaria was removed to hospital at Greenock while the ship was at the anchorage at the Tail of the Bank. The Master of this vessel had to be warned that a false statement on the Declaration of Health form incurs a penalty.

Poliomylitis.—The Chief Engineer of one ship, on its arrival at Finnart, was removed to a Glasgow hospital and his bedding, etc., and quarters disinfected.

Smallpox.—A ship arriving from a foreign port in an area known to be infected with smallpox was boarded on arrival at the Tail of the Bank but no case of illness was found. Modified pratique was given and the vessel allowed to proceed up river where it was visited daily by the Port Inspector. The question of invalid certificates was taken up with the owners who were advised to have the ship's company vaccinated before sailing to ports in infected areas.

Tuberculosis.—Following notification by the owners that a case of pulmonary tuberculosis had been landed at Avonmouth from one of their ships, all the native crew of this vessel were X-rayed on its arrival in Glasgow. Of the fifty-eight seamen examined five were found to have tuberculous infection of various degrees of severity which required further investigation. Arrangements were made for these men to attend a chest clinic at the next suitable port of call.

Pyrexia of Unknown Origin.—Two seamen became ill on a ship which called at Belfast and were removed to hospital there. Suspicion was directed to the ship's water supply and it was eventually established that salads had been washed in water which was not intended for human consumption. Arrangements were made to have the water tanks cleaned out. A Portuguese seaman on another ship was also removed to hospital on arrival here but the cause of his illness was not established.

The following table shows the number of cases of illness reported on vessels on arrival at Glasgow :—

Disease	Hospital	Home	Clinic	On Board	Died	Total
Pyrexia (of unknown origin)	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	16	—	—	—	—	16
Chickenpox	24	—	—	1	—	25
Leprosy	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	3	1	—	—	—	4
Measles	2	—	—	—	—	2
Tonsillitis... ..	4	—	—	—	—	4
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	2
Venereal Disease	1	—	—	—	—	1
Others	28	—	—	8	—	36
	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 1	<hr/> —	<hr/> 9	<hr/> —	<hr/> 96

DRINKING WATER ON VESSELS.

During the year it was necessary to investigate and test the drinking water supplies on a number of vessels entering the Port. In most cases this was due to complaints by members of the crew regarding the taste of the water or a report on a case or cases of sickness which had occurred during the voyage.

Particular attention was given to one vessel in view of the number of cases of sickness which had occurred during the voyage. Specimens obtained from members of the crew were reported as positive *B. dysenteriae* Sonne in one case and positive *B. dysenteriae* Flexner in two other cases when the vessel arrived in Glasgow.

Recommendations had been made by the medical authorities while the vessel was in New Zealand and instructions in regard to hygiene were issued to the members of the crew who were engaged in the handling of food products, etc. Further investigations were carried out while the vessel was in Glasgow and several new features were installed to replace some of the existing equipment.

Similar action was taken in regard to other vessels and the tables on the following pages show the action taken in dealing with these problems.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

During the year the Port Medical Staff immunised 1,554 seamen against Yellow Fever and 85 seamen against cholera. These men were members of the crews of vessels which were calling at ports within the Yellow Fever or Cholera Zones.

DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS.

During the year eleven certificates were issued under the above Regulations to the Masters of foreign vessels in this port to enable them to purchase the necessary medical supplies to complete their stock. These certificates are retained by the supplier for the purpose of inspection.

VESSEL	SOURCE		Free and Saline Nitrogen.	Albuminoid Nitrogen.	Oxygen absorbed in 15 mls. at 27°C.	Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	Chlorides (as Chlorine).	Nitrates (as Nitrogen).	Nitrites (as Nitrogen).	Solids.		Hardness.		pH Value.	Colour (Hazen Units).	Free Chlorine.	Chloramines.	Iron (in solution).	REMARKS
No. 1	Tank 7 (Pantry)	..	0.033	0.059	0.33	0.89	35	0.07	NH	119	47	50	38	8.0	—	—	—	—	Trace of nitrate not supported.
	Centre deep tank	..	0.026	0.089	0.61	1.14	11	0.10	0.003	46	30	37	5	10.0	—	—	—	—	
No. 2	Tank No. 1	..	0.018	0.128	0.88	1.76	13	0.10	0.004	49	37	17	13	7.7	—	—	—	—	
	Tank 4 (Drinking fountain)	..	0.232	0.025	2.40	2.55	244.0	1.40	0.006	462	131	79	70	7.7	2.7	—	—	—	
	Tank 4 (Drinking fountain)	..	0.100	0.050	2.63	2.88	10.0	0.10	NH	180	107	243	4	11.8	14	—	—	—	
	Tank 7 (Sounding Pipe)..	..	0.046	0.030	0.22	0.67	35	0.08	0.004	236	24	140	52	10.5	—	—	—	—	Trace of nitrate not supported.
No. 3	Tank 10 (Galley)	..	0.003	0.123	0.28	0.87	94	0.35	NH	323	45	140	48	7.8	—	—	—	—	Suitable.
	Tank 11 (Bakehouse)	..	0.015	0.075	0.45	1.06	39.0	0.16	NH	77	61	38	14	7.6	26	—	—	—	Suitable.
	Tank 8 (Sounding Pipe)..	..	0.015	0.065	0.27	0.54	41.0	0.20	NH	118	111	116	4	11.0	12	—	—	—	Rather hard and pH value high.
	Forepeak Tank (Galley)	..	0.015	0.030	0.39	0.96	19.0	0.09	NH	41	27	17	7	8.1	26	—	—	—	Suitable.
No. 4	Tank 12 (Engine Room)	..	0.010	0.033	0.44	0.71	14.0	0.08	NH	33	5	14	5	7.8	—	—	—	—	Suitable.
	Tank 6 (Engine Room)	..	0.010	0.034	0.75	0.91	14.0	0.05	NH	52	9	27	6	9.7	—	—	—	—	Suitable.
	Port Tank (Engine Room)	..	0.020	0.020	0.02	0.24	11.0	0.4	NH	46	26	37	6	5.5	3.5	—	—	—	Suitable.
	Aft Peak Tank	..	0.016	0.032	0.45	0.25	14	0.60	NH	35	27	29.5	4.0	8.94	14.6	—	—	—	Suitable.
No. 5	Galley	..	0.008	0.050	0.53	1.04	20	0.36	NH	56	44	34	18	7.53	7	—	—	—	Suitable.
	Pantry	..	0.032	0.009	0.45	0.92	20	0.30	NH	50	42	30	14	7.82	7	—	—	—	Suitable.
	Aft Peak Tank	..	0.003	0.027	0.64	1.15	13	0.15	0.001	50	40	39	7	8.8	Clear	—	—	—	Suitable.
	Port Tank	..	0.003	0.045	0.36	0.94	9.3	0.09	NH	60	21	30	5	8.7	29	—	—	—	Suitable.
No. 6	Centre Deep Tank	..	0.020	0.005	1.11	1.37	9.0	0.09	NH	34	16	12	4	7.7	14	—	—	—	Suitable.
	Tank 5 (Galley)	..	0.003	0.033	0.45	0.86	33	0.07	NH	145	21	54	51	8.4	10	—	—	—	Suitable.
	Port Wing (Pantry)	..	0.171	0.131	0.025	0.14	12	0.18	0.001	57	33	51	6	8.0	—	NH	NH	1	Suitable.
	Tank No. 5	..	0.082	0.060	0.28	0.33	24	1.0	NH	54	52	44	9	7.8	14	NH	NH	NH	Suitable.
No. 7	Pantry	..	NH	0.025	0.11	0.31	111	0.6	NH	321	66	68	92	9.0	11	—	—	—	Suitable.
	Wing Tank (Galley tap)	..	0.020	0.054	1.10	1.86	13.0	0.75	0.01	80	30	53	4	8.2	22	—	—	—	Suitable.
	Wing Tank (Galley tap)	..	0.01	0.050	0.72	1.57	9.0	0.13	NH	38	25	27	5	6.0	16	—	—	—	Suitable.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER.

Vessel	Source	Bacterial Count pr. ml. on Agar at		Faecal B. Coli		Faecal Strept. Absent from	Cl. welchii in 100 ml.	Remarks
		37° C.	22° C.	Absent from	Present in			
No. 1	Tank No. 7 (Pantry)	51	Approx. 55,000	0.5	1	100	—	High bacterial count. No pathogens. No pathogens.
	Centre Deep Tank	54	32	100	—	100	—	
	Tank No. 1	171	162	100	—	(Present in 100) 50	—	
No. 2	Gravitation Tank (Galley)	14	6	100	—	100	—	
	Tank No. 4 (Drinking Fountain)	4,150	4,540	100	—	100	—	
	Tank No. 4 (Drinking Fountain)	1	2	100	—	100	—	
	Gravitation Tank	1	2	100	—	100	—	
	Tank No. 4 (Galley)	7	30	100	—	100	—	
No. 3	Tank No. 7	8	6	100	—	100		
	Tank No. 10 (Galley)	320	303	100	—	100		
	Tank No. 11 (Bakehouse)	796	1,464	100	—	100		
	Tank No. 8	1	1	100	—	100		
	Forepeak Tank (Galley)	122	72	100	—	100		
	Tank No. 12 (Engine Room)	296	389	100	—	100		
No. 4	Tank No. 6 (Engine Room)	187	213	100	—	100		
	Port Tank (Alleyway)	41	119	100	—	100		
	Port Tank (Alleyway)	93	170	100	—	100		
	Port Tank (Galley)	187	284	100	—	100		
No. 5	Port Tank (Messroom)	218	250	100	—	100		
	After Peak Tank (Native Galley)	...	...	...	...	...
	Midship Tank (Pantry)	...	...	...	...	...

} Negative Salmonella (no frank pathogens). Sample No. 1 yielded Pseudomonas Aeruginosa (B. pyocyanus).

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER—Continued.

Vessel	Source	Bacterial Count per ml. on Agar at		Faecal B. Coli		Faecal Strept. Absent from	Cl. welchii in 100 ml.	Remarks
		37° C.	22° C.	Absent from	Present in			
No. 6	After Peak (Galley)	Approx. 11,000	Approx. 10,000	100	—	100	100	No dysentery bacilli or other pathogens isolated from any sample.
	After Peak (Pantry)	Approx. 10,500	Approx. 8,500	100	—	100	100	
	After Peak (Pump)	Approx. 9,300	Approx. 9,000	100	—	100	100	
	Wing Tank (Starboard)	Approx. 30,000	Approx. 42,000	100	—	—	100	
	Wing Tank (Port)	Approx. 37,000	Approx. 105,000	100	—	—	100	
	Wing Tank (Port)	12	7	100	—	100	100	
	Wing Tank (Starboard)	51	26	100	—	100	100	
	After Peak Tank (Pump)	136	98	100	—	100	100	
	After Peak Tank (Pantry)	39	46	100	—	100	100	
	After Peak Tank (Galley)	11	75	100	—	100	100	
No. 7	Port Wing Tank ...	Approx. 13,000	Approx. 13,200	100	—	10	50	No pathogens—heavy growth B. pyocyaneus.
	Starboard Wing Tank	Approx. 8,000	Approx. 5,800	100	—	100	—	
	Centre Deep Tank	Approx. 3,000	Approx. 4,800	50	100	100	—	
	Tank No. 7 (Pantry)	Approx. 5,500	Approx. 4,300	100	—	100	—	
	Tank No. 7 (Galley)	Approx. 10,900	Approx. 10,400	100	—	100	—	
	Tank No. 5 (Galley)	78	15	100	—	100	—	
No. 8								

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER—Continued.

Vessel	Source	Bacterial Count per. ml. on Agar at		Faecal B. Coli		Faecal Strept. Absent from	Cl. welchii in 100 ml.	Remarks
		37° C.	22° C.	Absent from	Present in			
No. 9	Pantry Tap (Port Wing Tank)	150	58	100	—	100	—	No frank pathogens isolated but <i>Ps. aeruginos</i> (<i>B. pyocyaneus</i>) was isolated from 1, 2 and 3. Water system should be cleaned out.
	Direct (No. 5 Tank) ...	Approx. 2,000	400	100	—	100	50	
	Pantry Tap (Port Centre Deep Tank) ...	296	50	100	—	100	—	
	Pantry Tap (Starboard Centre Tank) ...	229	44	100	—	100	—	
	Starboard Tank (Pantry) ...	Approx. 1,700	20	100	—	100	—	
No. 10	Port Tank (Pantry) ...	372	18	100	—	100	—	No pathogens isolated. No pathogens isolated. No pathogens isolated.
	Port Tank (Galley) ...	118	10	100	—	100	—	
	After Peak Tank ...	Approx. 8,000	174	5	10	100	—	
	Starboard Tank (Pantry) ...	25	4	100	—	100	—	
	Port Tank (Pantry) ...	360	11	100	—	100	—	
No. 11	Port Tank (Galley) ...	5	8	100	—	100	—	No pathogens isolated. No pathogens isolated. No pathogens isolated. No pathogens isolated. Bacterial count rather high. Bacterial count rather high. Bacterial count rather high. Bacterial count rather high.
	Galley Tap (Wing Tank) ...	Approx. 4,900	394	100	—	100	—	
	Iced Water Tap Starboard Alleyway (Wing Tank) ...	Approx. 1,800	176	100	—	100	—	
	Port Wing Tank ...	Approx. 5,400	960	100	—	100	—	
	Starboard Wing Tank ...	Approx. 3,000	344	100	—	100	—	
	Galley Tap (Wing Tank) ...	7	9	100	—	100	—	
	Iced Water Tap Starboard Alleyway (Wing Tank) ...	108	18	100	—	100	—	
	Port Wing Tank ...	4	10	100	—	100	—	
	Starboard Wing Tank ...	8	127	100	—	100	—	
	I/P Wing Tank ...	2	15	100	—	100	—	

ALIENS ACT, 1920.

There was a decrease in the number of vessels carrying alien passengers and also in the number of aliens landed at the port. The comparable figures for the year 1958 are 48 vessels with 125 alien passengers as against 53 vessels with 153 alien passengers during the previous year. There were no rejections on medical grounds. Close co-operation was maintained with H.M. Immigration Officers in the examination of these persons, and every assistance was given by the shipping companies in intimating times of arrival and boarding.

The following table shows the number and nationality of aliens arriving at the Port :—

Argentinos	...	...	...	2
Burmese	...	...	...	1
Dutch	...	...	...	10
German	...	...	...	6
Greek	...	...	...	1
Italian	...	...	...	2
Norwegian	...	...	...	27
Swedish	...	...	...	5
Swiss	...	...	...	3
U.S.A.	...	...	...	68

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Seaman's Hostel in Queen's Doek, which is reserved for the use of Indian and Pakistan seamen, was kept under supervision by the port inspector in that area. Following an outbreak of chickenpox in this hostel from February to June the premises were closed for a short period and thoroughly disinfected. Redecoration of the premises was completed and the kitchen and sanitary accommodation are now tiled to " dado " height.

The men in the Hostel are members of crews of shipping companies and include seamen who have arrived by air from India. Indians and Pakistani awaiting repatriation are also housed in the Hostel.

HYGIENE IN CREW ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Inspection and re-inspection of vessels arriving in the port revealed a number of defects in the crew accommodation. In most instances the majority of them were remedied before the vessels left the area, but in some instances, however, it was necessary to communicate with the Owners or the Port Health Authorities at the next port of call in the United Kingdom to have the repairs completed at the port.

Sixteen intimations, issued in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served on the Masters of the vessels and 355 verbal intimations were issued in respect of defects and

nuisances which were discovered at the time of inspection. There were 59 verbal warnings made in regard to the fouling of the quayside.

A total of 2,109 initial visits and re-visits were made by the inspectors to vessels during the year.

The following tables indicate the type of defect and the number and nationality of the vessels on which they were located.

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ON WHICH DEFECTS WERE DISCOVERED.

	Coasters	Foreign Arrivals	Total
<i>Functional Neglect—Accommodation—</i>			
Paintwork dirty	—	14	14
Floors and Woodwork dirty	3	22	25
Tables and Benches dirty	2	12	14
Alleyways dirty	—	7	7
Food Lockers dirty	3	17	20
Verminous condition	1	25	26
Galleys dirty	5	22	27
Scuppers choked	3	23	26
Accumulation of rubbish	7	32	39
Beds and Bedding dirty	1	—	1
	<u>25</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>199</u>
<i>Wash Places and Water Closet Compartments—</i>			
Troughs of W.C. basins foul or choked	—	4	4
Floors or woodwork dirty	—	6	6
Paintwork dirty	—	—	—
Scuppers choked	4	14	18
Flushing apparatus defective	—	3	3
Wash basins dirty or choked	5	3	8
	<u>9</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>39</u>
<i>General Neglect—</i>			
Drinking Water Tanks	—	3	3
Accumulation of Garbage	—	13	13
Bilges to Cleanse	—	—	—
Gear in Sleeping Compartments	—	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
<i>Structural Defects—</i>			
Port or Deadlights leaking	2	18	20
Deckheads leaking	1	8	9
Heating apparatus defective	2	13	15
Hawse pipes leaking	—	—	—
Floors broken	—	2	2
Condensation	—	—	—
Lighting defective	—	1	1
Ventilation defective	3	15	18
Food Locker Doors broken	—	6	6
Bulkheads defective	—	—	—
Steampipes leaking	2	24	26
	<u>10</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>97</u>

<i>Wash Places and Water Closet Compartments—</i>	Coasters	Foreign Arrivals	Total
Seats broken or missing	—	11	11
Doors broken or defective	—	6	6
W.C. basins broken	—	4	4
Lighting defective	—	1	1
Ventilation Defective	—	8	8
Wash basins broken	—	2	2
Soil pipes and storm valves defective ...	—	—	—
Floors broken	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	—	32	32
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ON WHICH
DEFECTS WERE DISCOVERED.

	Defective
British	273
Belgian	—
Costa Rican	2
Danish	1
Dutch... ..	9
Egyptian	—
Finnish	1
French	—
German	2
Greek	—
Icelandic	—
Israeli... ..	—
Italian	—
Liberian	2
Norwegian	10
Panamanian	4
Polish	2
Spanish	1
Swedish	2
U.S.A.	3
Totals	<hr/> 312 <hr/>

Coasters—

British	34
Dutch... ..	1
Norwegian	—
Totals	<hr/> 35 <hr/>

HYGIENE AND SANITATION IN THE DOCK AREA.

All premises within the dock are kept under observation by the port inspectors, and during the year visits and re-visits are carried out when problems arise which require their attention.

During the year thirty-five intimations were made to the Clyde Trust Authority in regard to nuisances arising within their area. In each instance the matter was given immediate attention and the problem resolved.

The inspectors' duties include the supervision of canteens within the dock area and in this respect sixty-five visits were made to these premises.

In the early part of the year the canteen situated at Princes Dock was closed down as this is to be converted to office premises.

Similarly, the canteen situated at Rothesay Dock was closed down on 1st September owing to the decreased demand for this service. The decrease in the number of vessels berthing at Rothesay Dock is a result of the more modern facilities now available at the General Terminus Quay, where the iron ore cargoes can be discharged in a fraction of the time needed at Rothesay Dock.

The new ore discharging berth at General Terminus Berth, is also kept under supervision by the inspector for that area and observations are made by him to prevent any nuisance from iron ore dust caused by vessels discharging alongside the quay.

During the year the inspectors made one hundred and eighty visits and re-visits to sanitary conveniences within the dock area. In general, most of these conveniences are of sound structure and are kept under supervision by members of the Clyde Navigation Trust.

Thirty-six visits were made by the Port inspectors in regard to defective drainage systems in the dock area and smoke tests supervised.

Seven visits and re-visits were made in connection with the collection and disposal of refuse discharged from vessels in the dock area.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 245. Of that total, 124 were destroyed on board foreign-going ships, 55 as the result of fumigation in which HCN gas was employed, and 69 by trapping.

The rat-searchers made 2,859 visits to vessels in the port and visits to premises within the dock area. During the visits to these premises in the dock area evidence was found in 100 instances. Traps were set and 52 rats were destroyed.

Forty-eight rats recovered from ships and 40 rats from shore premises were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination for *Bacillus pestis*, with negative results in each case.

Slight to moderate indications of rat infestation have been recorded in various parts of the dock area, but in no instance has it proved to be a major problem. In all instances where rat infestation is located this is intimated to the Clyde Navigation Trustees' representative, who then deals with the matter. Canteens, workshops, and the area round the premises owned by the Clyde Oil Extraction Ltd., at King George V Dock were kept under supervision during the year.

The following tables show the number of rats destroyed on board ship and in the quayside sheds and other premises within the dock area.

ON BOARD FOREIGN-GOING VESSELS.

Method of Destruction				Infected Ports				Non-Infected Ports				Total
				R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
HCN	...	...	...	79	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
Trapping	...	...	...	30	33	—	—	4	2	—	—	69
SO ₂	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				109	78	—	—	4	2	—	—	193

In addition, 60 mice were recovered from vessels which were fumigated.

CARGO SHED AND OTHER PREMISES.

R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
21	24	4	3	52

INTERNATIONAL DERATTING AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES.

The total number of Deratting Certificates and Exemption Certificates issued during the year was 485, an increase in comparison with last year.

Of the Deratting Certificates issued, 26 were granted after the vessels had been fumigated and the remaining 459 after the vessels had been cleared by trapping. Thirty-three of the total certificates were issued to new vessels; 10 after fumigation had been carried out at the request of the Shipping Companies.

Seven of the certificates were issued in respect of vessels berthed at the outlying quays at Finnart, Bowling, Ardrossan, Dunglass, and the Tail of the Bank.

In two vessels which were being fumigated to qualify for a Deratting Certificate the concentration of gas and periods of exposure were increased at the request of the Department of Agriculture, Insect Pest Infestation Section, from 2 to 12 ounces per 1,000 cubic feet and the time period from 2 to 12 hours' duration for the destruction of food insect pests in the cargo spaces.

Vessels arriving at the shipbreakers' yard were searched on arrival but deratting was unnecessary as no evidence of rodent infestation was found.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT AND APPLICATION TO SHIPPING ORDER.

Rodent Control Certificates were issued to 62 coastal vessels during the year, and on no occasion has it been necessary to remind the agents that their vessels would require a renewal of certificate.

The degree of rodent infestation on these coastal vessels has been reduced to an absolute minimum, and the result of the searches carried out on these vessels during the year is a clear indication of the absence of rodent infestation.

Every assistance is given to this Department in regard to the movement of their vessels and any instruction issued to the owners in regard to action required receives immediate attention.

RAGS, HAIR, HIDES AND BONES.

The following table shows the amount of imported rags, hair, hides and bones and the country of origin :—

Country of Origin	Rags		Hair (Various)		Hides (Various)		Bones	
	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles
Africa ...	—	—	2	12	18	2,102	4	4,038
Australia ...	—	—	2	28	29	6,973	1	721
Belgium ...	—	—	—	—	1	50	—	—
China ...	2	32	—	—	1	550	—	—
Canada ...	—	—	—	—	2	2,067	—	—
Egypt...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	62
Europe ...	68	5,332	6	253	32	2,149	4	15,780
France ...	—	—	—	—	2	2,085	1	280
India ...	3	463	1	15	5	26	26	21,169
Italy ...	1	61	—	—	18	5,750	—	—
Japan ...	—	—	—	—	7	4,289	—	—
Malaya ...	—	—	—	—	1	739	—	—
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	2	52	—	—
Spain ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3,000
Sweden ...	1	406	—	—	—	—	—	—
South America	—	—	3	42	—	—	6	19,177
U.S.A. ...	1	141	3	141	5	1,913	—	—

ANTHRAX.

One specimen of pigskin from one French consignment, one specimen of deerskin from one Canadian consignment, one specimen of sheep skin from one Canadian consignment, and one specimen of pigskin from seven Japanese consignments were submitted to the City Bacteriologist and reported negative for *B.anthraxis*.

One specimen of goatskin from seven African consignments and one specimen of hide from five African consignments were submitted to the City Bacteriologist who reported the specimens as positive for *B.anthraxis*.

The report of the presence of *B.anthraxis* in a consignment is immediately passed to the Medical Officer of Health of the area to which the consignment has been despatched and also the manager of the firm receiving the consignment.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND)
1937-48.

During the year a total of 581,472 tons of foodstuffs was landed at the port, 557,732 tons from vessels arriving from overseas ports and 23,740 tons from vessels trading coastwise. The total quantity of cargo landed is less than last year's total and this has been attributed to cargoes being discharged in other ports. There is a decrease of 50,019 tons compared with last year.

The decrease in the volume of trade brought in by coastal vessels is, to some degree, due to the amount of cargo which is being transported in mobile containers from Northern Ireland via a ferry to Preston and then by road to Glasgow.

All food products landed within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority were subjected to examination under the above regulations, and as a result of the examination of these food products a total of 2,974 cwts. was declared unsound and unfit for human consumption. In many instances the products were removed to the Cleansing Department incinerators for disposal in the presence of an inspector from this Department.

In other instances it was possible to release some of the damaged foodstuffs for use as animal feeding, but this was only on receipt of a written undertaking from the purchaser and supervised by an inspector. Consignments of this and similar products which are sold outside the city boundary are dealt with by an inspector of those areas as the result of notification from this Department.

In general, fruit and vegetables form a considerable part of the amount of foodstuffs condemned, due to the conditions under which they are transported. The lack of adequate ventilation in the holds during the voyage plays a big part in this problem. This problem could be overcome if adequate provision was made to circulate a current of air through ducts placed in various parts of the holds.

The heaviest condemnations were in respect of consignments of potatoes. In the earlier importation the potatoes appeared to be sound and fit for human consumption, but towards the end of the season there seemed to be a general breakdown and large quantities had to be taken away for destruction.

New products imported during the year included consignments of canned chicken from China. This was the first time a product of this description had been brought into the Port and a thorough examination was carried out. Several samples were submitted to the City Analyst for examination and others to the Bacteriologist for investigation.

In both instances the products were declared suitable for human consumption and released for distribution.

The inspection of imported food products is a matter which deserves considerable attention in the interest of the consumer and for this reason a great deal of time is devoted to the examination of these products. In most instances the bulk of the cargoes is released for distribution and no delay occurs. On the other hand, the damage may be so extensive that a considerable amount of time has to be devoted to separating the damaged part of the cargo before the consignment can be released.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1925-58.

Importations of fruit juice and fruit pulp were subjected to examination at the time of importation to ascertain the amount of preservative present in the product. The result of the examination of four consignments revealed the presence of sulphite preservative in every instance, ranging from 1,032 parts per million to 1,301 parts per million in excess of the standard laid down by the regulations. Each importer was informed in accordance with the regulations and written undertakings were received declaring that the sulphite preservative would be reduced during processing to conform to the standard laid down by the regulations for the final products.

“ OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES ”

During the year a consignment of lard from France was landed in this area without being accompanied by the “ official certificate ” as laid down by the regulations. The consignment consisted of three hundred and eighty-three drums of pure lard and was detained at the quayside. Further investigation revealed the presence of a certificate inside each drum of lard. The consignment was released for normal distribution and the importers were advised that such certificates must be affixed to the outside of the container to avoid unnecessary delay in inspection. The authorities in the area to which the consignment was directed were notified, so that each certificate could be checked as the container was emptied of the contents.

FROZEN WHOLE EGG.

There was only one consignment of frozen whole egg products imported from Australia during the year. The shipment consisted of 444 tons and was contained in 35,846 tins.

The consignment came from two packing stations and *Salmonella* organisms were isolated in each product.

One station consigned 13,742 tins identified by 38 certificate numbers and made up of 132 batches. Fifty preliminary samples were examined and reported negative for *Salmonella* infection. At the urgent request of the importer 13 batches comprising 1,017 tins were immediately released. Further samples were drawn to make up a 3 per cent. examination and were bulked to speed up the release of the consignment. *Salmonella* Typhi-murium was, however, isolated in two samples drawn from batches containing 521 tins. The consignment was used for baking purposes and the 521 tins from infected batches were released for pasteurisation under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health in an area outside Glasgow. A total of 424 samples was examined.

The other station consigned 22,104 tins listed from 27 certificate numbers and made up from 91 batches. A preliminary examination was made of fifty samples and *Salmonella* Derby was isolated in one sample. A 4 per cent. examination of the consignment was then carried out and bulk sampling introduced as early as possible. *Salmonella* Derby was again isolated in ten samples and *Salmonella* Cholerae suis (Van Kunzendorf) isolated in three instances. The infected samples were drawn from 11 batches containing 2,303 tins. These tins were subsequently released to an area outside Glasgow and subjected to

pasteurisation under the supervision of the Medical Officer of the area. The balance of 19,801 tins was used for baking purposes. A total of 921 samples was examined.

The total number of samples examined was 1,345 and Salmonella organisms were isolated in 16 of the samples.

CHINESE HEN EGG ALBUMEN CRYSTALS.

Importations of Chinese hen egg albumen crystals continue to be submitted for heat treatment.

Four hundred and seventy-seven tins have been dealt with during 1958 leaving a balance of seventy-eight tins to be subjected to heat treatment next year.

Salmonella organisms were isolated in five samples taken before heat treatment but all "after treatment" samples were reported satisfactory.

SPRAY DRIED WHOLE EGG.

Only two consignments of spray dried whole eggs were imported during the year.

A total of nine samples was submitted for bacteriological examination and was reported as negative for Salmonella infection.

In view of these results the consignment was released for distribution.

GLYCERINATED HEN EGG YOLK.

Seven samples were examined during the year and reported negative for Salmonella organisms. Two of the seven samples were examined for counts and coliforms. This consignment was released without restriction on use.

CHINESE FROZEN HEN EGG ALBUMEN.

Sampling commenced four days after importation. One hundred samples were examined for Salmonella infection and reported negative. The examination for average bacterial count and coliforms was made in 15 of these samples and faecal B.coli isolated in seven samples. The consignment was detained pending proposals for use in heat-treatment process.

It was agreed that the whole consignment would be released after taking further 50 samples which were reported as negative for Salmonella.

The following tables show the amount of foodstuffs imported during the year :—

FOREIGN IMPORTS, 1958.

TABLE "A"

Article	Weight Tons Cwt.	Article	Weight Tons Cwt.
Apples	11,560 14	Macaroni	240 6
Acids	40 3	Maize	133,321 3
Bananas	114 17	Meats (Canned)	8,219 2
Barley	48,547 —	Meal	1,635 —
Beans	2,415 4	Melon	1,543 8
Butter	16,551 12	Milk Powder	2,923 13
Bakers' Sundries	5 18	Milo	845 —
Casein	845 8	Milk (Canned)	47 17
Cheese	5,744 17	Mandarines	29 8
Chicken (Canned)	30 —	Nuts	1,017 9
Condiments	72 12	Oats	240 —
Coconut (Desiccated)	1,947 10	Oils	329 17
Coffee	179 13	Onions	1,444 17
Confectionery	54 14	Oranges	19,582 16
Corn	60,412 4	Pomegranates	389 5
Corn in the Cob	9 15	Peaches (Fresh)	34 14
Cherries	164 12	Pears (Fresh)	244 3
Eggs (Shell)	1 18	Peas	1,943 8
Eggs (Albumen)	15 16	Peel (Various)	149 9
Eggs (Frozen Whole)	548 —	Potatoes	16,098 3
Eggs (Yolk)	49 13	Pudding	15 —
Farinaceous Foods	23 13	Pickles	— 3
Fats	379 17	Rice	1,717 1
Fish (Canned)	2,146 10	Rice (Canned)	10 14
Flour	27,141 3	Sago	615 —
Fruit (Canned)	26,249 5	Soups	2,675 5
Fruit (Dried)	7,169 9	Sugar	647 10
Fruit (Juice)	2,698 13	Sauce	3 15
Fruit (Pulp)	576 8	Tapioca	321 —
Fruit (Cake)	37 —	Tea	1,008 12
Fruit (Skins)	61 6	Tomatoes (Natural)	97 11
Figs	40 17	Tomatoes (Canned)	594 16
Ginger	800 —	Tomatoes (Juice)	809 4
Glucose	341 12	Tomatoes (Puree & Paste)	1,743 15
Grapes	1,490 10	Tomatoes (Sauce)	54 4
Grapefruit	1,690 14	Vegetables (Fresh)	673 10
Gammons	18 1	Vegetables (Canned)	319 12
Gammons (Canned)	13 10	Vegetables (Preserved)	77 7
Honey	41 7	Wheat	131,555 —
Jams and Jellies	420 18		
Lard	816 3		
Lemons	720 15		
Lentils	2,311 18		
Liquorice	11 —		
Liquorice (Juice)	2 2		

Total Weight=557,732 tons, 8 cwts.

COASTWISE IMPORTS, 1958.

TABLE " B "

Article			Weight Tons Cwt.		Article			Weight Tons Cwt.	
Aerated Waters	...	...	193	16	Haggis	...	...	4	4
Apples	...	...	1,039	16	Honey	...	...	—	3
Bakers' Sundries	...	...	7	17	Herrings (Pickled)	...	...	21	1
Barley	...	...	258	19	Ice-Cream	...	...	1	11
Beans	...	...	—	3	Ice Lollies	...	...	3	10
Biscuits	...	...	11	10	Jams and Jellies	...	...	27	13
Butter	...	...	—	1	Jelly Crystal	...	...	8	12
Biscuits and Cake	...	...	76	18	Lard	...	...	48	8
Blackberries	...	...	38	19	Lentils	...	...	—	5
Brambles	...	...	15	10	Lemons	...	...	9	—
Cheese	...	...	—	13	Margarine	...	...	2	5
Chocolate Coverture	...	...	568	4	Meat (Canned)	...	...	323	18
Coconut (Desiccated)	...	...	43	4	Meat (Cooked)	...	...	62	2
Coffee	...	...	11	13	Meals	...	...	64	3
Confectionery	...	...	57	7	Milk (Canned)	...	...	2	14
Cereals	...	...	8	18	Milk (Powder)	...	...	162	1
Chicken Canned	...	...	26	10	Maize	...	...	380	—
Chutney	...	...	9	10	Nuts (Various)	...	...	31	6
Damsons...	...	...	9	4	Oils	...	...	35	11
Eggs (Shell)	...	...	1,150	—	Onions	...	...	112	11
Eggs (Frozen Whole)	...	...	18	—	Oranges	...	...	16	6
Eggs (Powder)	...	...	3	3	Pears (Fresh)	...	...	4	9
Eggs (Albumen)	...	...	1	3	Potatoes	...	...	7,888	9
Eggs (Pulp)	...	...	—	2	Potato Powder	...	...	2	1
Farinaceous Foods	...	...	—	1	Peas	...	...	21	14
Fats	...	...	173	7	Peel	...	...	1	4
Fish (Canned)	...	...	303	18	Rice	...	...	51	4
Fish (Fresh)	...	...	39	18	Sausage Meat	...	...	—	5
Fish (Shell)	...	...	10	4	Soups	...	...	34	2
Flour	...	...	56	8	Sugar	...	...	13	8
Fruit (Canned)	...	...	799	7	Sago	...	...	1	4
Fruit (Dried)	...	...	53	6	Tea	...	...	520	16
Fruit (Pulp)	...	...	311	7	Tomatoes (Natural)	...	...	11	13
Fruit (Cake)	...	...	21	8	Tomatoes (Canned)	...	...	23	—
Fruit (Fresh)	...	...	26	9	Tomatoes (Paste & Purée)	...	...	44	10
Fruit (Juice)	...	...	57	7	Tomatoes (Juice)	...	...	40	2
Gammons	...	...	398	—	Tapioca	...	...	50	19
Glucose	...	...	33	12	Vegetables (Fresh)	...	...	338	14
Grapefruit	...	...	9	4	Vegetables (Canned)	...	...	108	10
Grapes	...	...	3	4	Wheat	...	...	1,860	—
Ham and Bacon	...	...	5,539	6					
Ham and Chicken (Canned)	...	...	17	4					
Ham and Tongue	...	...	2	3					
Ham and Gammon	...	...	—	—			

Total Weight=23,740 tons, 11 cwts.

The following foodstuffs were found unfit for human consumption and disposed of to the satisfaction of the Port Medical Officer.

Article				Weight Cwts. Qr.	Article				Weight Cwts. Qr.
Apples	...	...	...	3 —	Maize	...	...	...	270 —
Butter	...	...	...	— 2	Macaroni	...	...	...	— 1
Cereals	...	...	...	1 1	Meats (Canned)	...	...	...	33 —
Coconut (Desiccated)	...	...	...	2 1	Milk (Powder)	...	...	...	120 1
Corn	...	...	...	160 —	Oranges	...	...	...	91 1
Cheese	...	...	...	3 2	Onions	...	...	...	16 2
Carrots	...	...	...	22 —	Potatoes	...	...	...	1,320 1
Egg (Albumen)	...	...	...	13 1	Puddings	...	...	...	— 1
Flour	...	...	...	348 1	Rice	...	...	...	11 1
Fruit (Canned)	...	...	...	315 1	Soups (Canned)	...	...	...	22 —
Fruit (Dried)	...	...	...	30 2	Sauce	...	...	...	— 3
Fruit (Pulp)	...	...	...	17 1	Tea	...	...	...	2 —
Fruit (Juice)	...	...	...	30 —	Tomato (Juice)	...	...	...	15 3
Fish (Canned)	...	...	...	2 2	Tomato (Puree & Paste)	...	...	...	62 1
Grapefruit	...	...	...	6 3	Tomato (Canned)	...	...	...	5 2
Jams and Jellies	...	...	...	3 2	Vegetables (Canned)	...	...	...	2 3
					Wheat	...	...	...	41 —

Total Weight=2,974 cwts., 3 quarters.

(Includes 143 cwts., 1 quarter, ships' stores).

FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST.

Article				Fit for Human Consumption	Unfit for Human Consumption or not Conforming to Regulations	Remarks
Apples	...	...	...	1	—	
Acids	...	...	...	1	—	
Butter	...	...	...	15	6	Contamination (offensive smell, extraneous matter).
Beans	...	...	...	—	—
Cherries (Preserved)	...	...	...	3	—	
Chutney	...	...	...	—	—
Confectionery	...	...	...	4	—	
Condiments	...	...	...	—	—
Coconut (Desiccated)	...	...	...	1	—	
Cheese	...	...	...	3	1	Rancid.
Chicken (Canned)	...	...	...	2	—	
Cereals	...	...	...	2	—	
Eggs (Shell)	...	...	...	—	—
Eggs (Dried)	...	...	...	—	—
Eggs (Liquid)	...	...	...	—	—

FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST—*Continued.*

Article	Fit for Human Consumption	Unfit for Human Consumption or not Conforming to Regulations	Remarks
Eggs (Yolk) ...	...	—
Eggs (Albumen)	...	—	
Fats and Oils...	... 13	1	Odour.
Fish (Canned)	... 29	—	
Fish (Salt) ...	...	—
Fruits (Fresh)	... 6	—	
Fruits (Canned)	... 135	—	
Fruits (Dried)	... 27	6	Contamination (extraneous matter also mould).
Fruits (Juices)	... 12	5	Metallic contamination (excessive preservative).
Fruits (Pulp) ...	...	—
Fruits (In Brine)	...	—	
Flour ...	... 5	—	
Ginger ...	...	—
Grapefruit ...	...	—
Glucose ...	... 2	—	
Honey ...	... 1	—	
Hors D'oeuvres	... 1	—	
Jams and Jellies	... 7	—	
Lemons ...	... 2	1	Contaminated with oil.
Meats (Canned)	... 27	—	
Milk (Powder)	...	—	
Nuts ...	... 7	1	Siliceous matter.
Oils ...	...	—
Onions ...	...	—
Onion Powder	...	—	
Oranges ...	... 8	1	Oil damage.
Orange Oil ...	... 1	—	
Pears (Fresh)	...	—	
Peel ...	... 1	—	
Pickles ...	... 1	—	
Potatoes ...	... 1	1	Decay
Rice ...	... 3	—	
Sauce ...	... 2	—	
Sausages ...	...	—
Soups ...	... 4	—	
Sugar ...	...	—
Sodium Alginate	...	—	
Tapioea ...	... 1	—	
Tea ...	... 9	1	Wet damage.
Tomatoes (Peeled)	... 14	2	Fermentation.
Tomatoes (Juice)	... 5	—	
Tomatoes (Puree)	... 1	—	
Vegetables (Canned)	15	—	
Vegetables (Fresh) ...	2	—	

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO CITY BACTERIOLOGIST.

Article				Sound	Unfit	Remarks
Apples	...	...	...	1	—	
Butter	...	...	...	17	—	
Beans	...	...	...	—	—
Cream	...	...	...	—	—
Cereals	...	...	...	2	—	
Confectionery	...	...	...	2	—	
Cheese	...	...	...	4	—	
Cherries	...	...	...	2	—	
Chicken (Canned)	...	...	...	1	—	
Egg (Yolk)	...	...	...	7	—	
Egg (Dried)	...	...	...	9	—	
Egg (Frozen Whole)	...	...	...	1,611	6	Bacterial infection.
Egg (Albumen)	...	...	...	148	5	Bacterial infection.
Egg (Frozen Hen Egg Albumen)	...	...	...	150	—	
Fats (Various)	...	...	...	6	—	
Fish (Canned)	...	...	...	8	—	
Fruits (Canned)	...	...	...	18	—	
Fruits (Dried)	...	...	...	10	—	
Fruits (Juices)	...	...	...	4	—	
Fruits (Fresh)	...	...	...	2	—	
Honey	...	...	...	—	—
Hors D'oeuvres	...	...	...	2	—	
James and Jellies	...	...	...	3	—	
Meats (Canned)	...	...	...	16	—	
Nuts	...	...	...	1	—	
Orange Oil	...	...	...	1	—	
Pepper	...	...	...	—	—
Rice	...	...	...	—	—
Soups	...	...	...	1	—	
Sauce	...	...	...	1	—	
Sausage	...	...	...	—	—
Sugar	...	...	...	—	—
Sodium Alginate	...	...	...	—	—
Tea	...	...	...	4	—	
Tomatoes (Peeled)	...	...	...	6	2	Bacterial contamination.
Tomatoes (Puree)	...	...	...	1	—	
Vegetables (Canned)	...	...	...	5	—	

WILLIAM J. SMITH,
Senior Port Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1932.

The following statement submitted by the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon indicates the work done under the Foreign Meat Regulations during 1958 :—

EXAMINED.

<i>Beef—</i>				<i>Offal—cont.—</i>			
Quarters	...	...	12,419	Ox Livers, bags	...	779	
Boxes	...	...	91,285	Ox Livers, boxes	...	1,625	
Bags	...	...	19,848	Ox Kidneys, cartons	...	284	
Crops	...	...	27,451	Ox Tails, boxes	...	26	
Butts	...	...	13,179	Ox Sweetbreads, cartons	...	1	
<i>Veal—</i>				Ox Casings, tierces	...	22	
Sides	...	...	300	Ox Mixed Offal, packages	...	2,199	
Boxes	...	...	485	Ox Suet, cartons	...	285	
<i>Mutton—</i>				Calf Tongues, bags	...	2	
Carcases	...	...	39,930	Calf Kidneys, boxes	...	40	
Boxes	...	...	170	Sheep Hearts, bags	...	57	
<i>Lamb—</i>				Sheep Livers, boxes	...	594	
Carcases	...	...	38,503	Sheep Kidneys, cartons	...	42	
<i>Pork—</i>				Sheep Casings, tierces	...	193	
Sides	...	...	12,893	Sheep Mixed Offal, packages	...	569	
Bags	...	...	4,259	Lamb Tongues, bags	...	10	
<i>Offal, etc.—</i>				Lamb Hearts, bags	...	413	
Ox Tongues, packages	...	...	60	Lamb Hearts, boxes	...	20	
Ox Tongue Roots, bags	...	...	5	Lamb Livers, boxes	...	954	
Ox Cheeks, bags	...	...	6	Pig Tongues, cartons	...	5	
Ox Hearts, bags	...	...	21	Pig Livers, boxes	...	10	
Ox Hearts, boxes	...	...	15	Pig Kidneys, cartons	...	18	

CONDEMNED.

<i>Beef—</i>				<i>Lamb—</i>			
Cuts...	...	...	5	Carcases	...	...	1
Butts	...	...	1	Quarters	...	...	2
<i>Mutton—</i>				Lbs.	...	...	3
Carcases	...	...	1	<i>Pork—</i>			
Lbs.	...	...	3	Sides	...	...	3
				Quarters	...	...	1
				Cuts...	...	...	3

SECTION X.

HOUSING.

The total number of Municipal houses completed during the year 1958 was 4,014. The following table shows the rate of completion since 1950 by the Corporation and the Scottish Special Housing Association :—

Year	Direct Labour	Con- tractors	Scottish Special Housing Assoc.	Total Municipal Houses from All Sources
1950-54	11,686	10,957	1,430	24,073
1955	3,322	1,426	592	5,340
1956	3,488	920	630	5,038
1957	2,902	1,951	726	5,579
1958	2,475	1,283	256	4,014
	<u>23,873</u>	<u>16,537</u>	<u>3,634</u>	<u>44,044</u>

The total number and types of houses provided by the Corporation since the beginning of local government operations and let at 31st December, 1958 are shown in the following table :—

Ordinary Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	72,302
Improved or Converted Houses	...	...	...	...	...	23
Temporary Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2,549
House Purchase Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	103
Redevelopment Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	309
Intermediate Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	14,860
Rehousing Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	14,781
City Improvements and other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	5,151
Scottish Special Housing Association	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
						<u>114,278</u>

RENT ACT, 1957.

Return of Certificates issued by the Local Authority during the year.

I. Certificates of Disrepair issued under Section 8(1) of the 1957 Act.

Applications for Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	288
Of which—						
Granted	...	...	...	...	...	150
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	110
Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	9
Outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	19
Applications for Revocation of Certificates	...					178
Of which—						
Granted	...	...	...	...	...	167
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	2
Outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	4

II. Certificates as to Service of Notice under Section 7 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, issued under Section 8(1) of the 1957 Act.

Certificates Issued	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Applications for Revocation of Certificates	...	...				Nil
Granted	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

III. Certificates of (i) Repair and (ii) Refusal to Grant Repair Certificates issued under Section 8(1) of, and third Schedule to, the 1957 Act.

Applications for Certificates of Repair	Granted	Certificates of Refusal to Grant Repair Certificate	Cancelled	Outstanding	Applications for Revocation of Certificate of Refusal
Nil	Nil	Issued Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

REHOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES.

During 1958, 345 recommendations were made under the scheme for the rehousing of tuberculous families and 309 families were rehoused during the year, 138 being families recommended during 1958 and the others in previous years. The following table shows the number of families rehoused since 1934 :—

Year	Number of Families	
	Recommended	Rehoused
1934-1944	3,327	1,360
1945-1949	2,661	1,702
1950-1954	2,806	2,308
1955	429	486
1956	497	544
1957	571	495
1958	345	309
	<u>10,636</u>	<u>7,204</u>

The conditions experienced in the provision of suitable accommodation are shown in the following table :—

Recommendations, 1934 to 31st December, 1958	...	10,636
Number of Families Rehoused—		
Rehousing	... ..	2,132
Intermediate	... ..	1,749
Ordinary	}	2,851
Super-ordinary		
City Factor's Houses and others	... ..	170
Temporary Houses	... ..	302
Recommendations remaining but not yet rehoused—		
Refused Offers	... ..	173
Did not reply	... ..	183
Gone away—new address not given	... ..	463
Cancelled	... ..	724
Returned to M.O.H. for revision	... ..	—
Patient Deceased	... ..	1,523
		<hr/> 10,270
Still to be dealt with	... ..	<hr/>366
		<hr/> <hr/>

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES REHOUSED SINCE 1934.

	1934/48	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total
1934-47	2,189	304	64	43	19	7	10	2	2	—	—	2,640
1948	... 86	240	44	25	9	4	3	2	1	—	—	414
1949	... —	243	136	49	18	10	4	4	2	—	—	466
1950	... —	—	236	190	51	34	10	9	4	1	—	535
1951	... —	—	—	163	183	69	22	12	6	1	—	456
1952	... —	—	—	—	96	250	71	26	18	6	—	467
1953	... —	—	—	—	—	153	175	51	17	8	—	404
1954	... —	—	—	—	—	—	160	212	63	8	2	445
1955	... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	171	15	3	357
1956	... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	159	11	430
1957	... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	297	155	452
1958	... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	138
	<hr/> 2,275	<hr/> 787	<hr/> 480	<hr/> 470	<hr/> 376	<hr/> 527	<hr/> 455	<hr/> 486	<hr/> 544	<hr/> 495	<hr/> 309	<hr/> 7,204

SECONDARY PRIORITY SCHEME.

During 1958, 318 recommendations were made under the scheme classified as follows :—

Category M.2	... 106
Category M.3	... 212

A further 359 applications were considered but were not passed.

DETERIORATION OF PROPERTY.

During the year 1,845 dwellings were represented to the Housing Committee as uninhabitable. In addition 256 were condemned by the Master of Works as dangerous and a clearance area was promoted in the Gorbals district, details of which are shown in the table below. The wastage of houses over the last fourteen years is shown in the following table :—

Year	Medical Officer of Health			Master of Works		Grand Total
	Closing Order	Demolition Order	Slum Clearance	Total	Dangerous	
1945-49 ...	192	271	—	463	1,791	2,254
1950-54 ...	591	709	164	1,464	1,967	3,431
1955 ...	494	583	—	1,077	341	1,418
1956 ...	621	1,119	—	1,740	218	1,958
1957 ...	690	974	*295	1,716	328	2,044
1958 ...	673	1,172	288	2,133	256	2,389
	<u>3,261</u>	<u>4,828</u>	<u>*747</u>	<u>8,593</u>	<u>4,901</u>	<u>13,494</u>

*Includes 243 houses previously dealt with by Closing and Demolition Orders.

GORBALS (SALISBURY STREET/SURREY STREET) CLEARANCE AREA.

	Fit Houses	Unfit Houses	Total
Area No. 1 ...	—	62	62
Area No. 2 ...	18	148	166
Area No. 3 ...	—	60	60
Total ...	<u>18</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>288</u>

The position at 31st December, 1958, was that the Corporation had passed a resolution declaring the areas to be clearance areas and had submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland for confirmation compulsory purchase orders under Part III of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.

No action had been taken with regard to the rehousing of the tenants.

ROYSTON ROAD CLEARANCE AREAS.

	Fit Houses	Unfit Houses	Total
Area No. 1 ...	23	204	227
Area No. 2 ...	—	26	26
Area No. 3 ...	—	42	42
Total ...	<u>23</u>	<u>*272</u>	<u>295</u>

* Includes 243 houses previously dealt with by Closing and Demolition Orders.

The position at 31st December, 1958, with regard to the above was that 74 of the 243 houses which were previously the subject of a Closing

or Demolition Order had been demolished by the Master of Works as dangerous buildings.

None of the tenants in the 52 houses which were being dealt with for the first time were rehoused during the year.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

During the year 1958, four houses at 54, 56 and 58 Hillend Road, were represented under Section 7 of the above Act.

The position at the end of the year was that the repairs authorised by the Committee—the owner being unknown and the property abandoned—had been carried out by the Housing and Works Department.

A compulsory purchase order in respect of an abandoned property, comprising six houses at 15 Percy Street, was confirmed during the year by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

One of these houses had been represented under Section 7 of the above Act in 1956 and the repairs subsequently carried out by the Housing and Works Department.

The total number of houses represented during the past fourteen years and action taken is illustrated in the next table :—

Year	Houses Represented			Houses Actually Closed in Each Year		
	Under Slum Clearance Schemes	Under Closing or Demolition Orders	Together	Under Slum Clearance Schemes	Under Closing or Demolition Orders	Together
1945-49	—	463	463	—	456	456
1950-54	164	1,300	1,464	64	1,106	1,170
1955	—	1,077	1,077	100	745	845
1956	—	1,740	1,740	—	1,503	1,503
1957	*295	1,664	1,716	—	1,606	1,606
1958	288	1,845	2,133	—	1,806	1,806

* Includes 243 houses previously dealt with by Closing and Demolition Orders.

SUPERVISION OF TENANTS IN REHOUSING SCHEMES.

The development of this important branch of the Department's work from its inception in 1923 was fully reviewed in this section of the 1957 Annual Report.

This service, which was extended in 1956, now includes—

1. The visitation of new schemes as they are occupied, e.g., Drumchapel, Castlemilk, Arden and Easterhouse.
2. Visits to new houses where the tenants are in residence and having difficulties.
3. The visitation of backward and feckless families about to be rehoused, including families who are overcrowded and have longstanding applications.

The usual procedure adopted in the supervision of tenants moving into the new schemes is as follows. Every new tenant arriving in the area is visited, at least once, soon after occupancy when the tenant has had time to settle in. Those who, in the opinion of the housing nurse might require a degree of supervision are noted for further visitation. As might be expected, these visits cause some resentment on occasion but this is invariably allayed when the purpose of the visit is explained.

During 1958, the first full year of operation, 6,433 ordinary scheme houses were visited and of these only 38 were classified as "dirty" (0·6 per cent.) and 774 (or 12 per cent.) as "fair." Revisits totalled 1,220.

Intermediate Schemes.—In a report on "The Intermediate House" which appeared in the Annual Report for 1928 this type of house was defined as follows. "This type of house has been designated 'Intermediate' because it represents a recent effort to provide houses, chiefly of 3-apartments, with bathroom, scullery, etc., at a rental more within the competence of the working classes than the great majority of those hitherto erected under the subsidy scheme."

It has hitherto been the policy of the Corporation to transfer as many of the tenants originally rehoused in the special schemes to houses in Ordinary or Intermediate type of schemes (where no supervision is exercised) and to make available the vacated houses for other families who require the supervision of the Housing Nurse.

Intermediate Houses are not normally under direct supervision but in 1954 visitation of such schemes in the Central Division revealed the necessity for such a policy and regular supervision of the Intermediate Schemes in this Division has been carried out since. It was then pointed out that since the war there has not been so sharp a distinction between these two classes of tenant (i.e., Rehousing and Intermediate). The number of visits paid to Intermediate Schemes in each Division, with an analysis of the conditions found, is recorded each year in Appendix Table XVI, General Sanitary Operations, Section 30. The number of houses visited during 1958 totalled 5,075 and of these only 18 (0·35 per cent.) were found dirty. Those classified as fair numbered 1,021 (20·1 per cent.). There were 484 revisits. Owing to certain changes in the classification of visits the figures for 1957 and those of 1956 and 1958 are not comparable.

Rehousing Schemes.—Details of the number of visits paid in each Division of the City and the conditions found are shown in Appendix Table XVI, page 401.

The figures are analysed in more detail as follows :—

(a) *Condition as to Cleanliness.*

During 1958 the nurse-inspectresses made 108,309 visits, the condition of the houses being recorded at the time of the visits as " Clean " 62,615, " Fair " 44,740, and " Dirty " 954. Further visits numbering 3,006 were made to the less satisfactory tenants compared with 6,991 in 1957. The decrease in these visits is due to the diversion of staff to the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign.

The number of houses in the various rehousing schemes reported on is 14,925.

No. of tenants under supervision at 1st January, 1958	14,910
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1958	45
Of which left voluntarily during 1958	485
	<hr/> 530
Of which remaining as at 31st December, 1958 ...	14,380
No. of tenants obtaining entry during 1958 ...	528
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1958	2
Of which left voluntarily during 1958	2
	<hr/> 4
	<hr/> 524
Total number of tenants remaining as at 31st December, 1958	<hr/> <u>14,904</u>

At the beginning of the year 14,910 households were under supervision, and at the end of the year 14,904. The number of new tenants was 524. There were 530 removals or 3·6 per cent. of the total occupancies.

The changes in the condition of the 14,380 households under supervision throughout the whole year were as follows :—

				Condition at end of Year				Group Percentages
Condition at beginning of year—				Clean	Fair	Dirty	Total	
Clean	...	...	...	9,407	335	2	9,744	67·8
Fair	...	...	...	475	4,030	47	4,552	31·6
Dirty	...	...	...	1	43	40	84	0·6
Total	...	...	...	<hr/>9,883	<hr/> 4,408	<hr/> 89	<hr/> 14,380	<hr/> 100·0
Group Percentages	...	...	...	68·7	30·7	0·6	100·0	

A similar table is given for the 524 tenants who obtained entry during the year and were still resident in the schemes at the close :—

Condition at date of entry—				Condition at end of Year				Group Percentages
				Clean	Fair	Dirty	Total	
Clean	...	...	...	159	93	Nil	252	48.1
Fair	...	...	...	19	248	3	270	51.5
Dirty	...	...	...	—	2	—	2	0.4
Total				178	343	3	524	100.0
Group Percentages				34.0	65.4	0.6	100.0	

The condition, prior to removal, of the houses occupied by families who were evicted or left owing rent and by tenants removing voluntarily during the year is compared in the following table :—

Condition at date of removal—				Tenants Evicted during 1958		Tenants Removing voluntarily during 1958	
				Number	Group Percentages	Number	Group Percentages
Clean	...	...	...	10	21.3	346	71.1
Fair	...	...	...	36	76.6	134	27.5
Dirty	...	...	...	1	2.1	7	1.4
Total				47	100.0	487	100.0

(b) *Bug Infestation.*

The total number of houses in which evidence of bed bugs was found was 27 or 0.18 per cent. From the table following it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the degree of "serious" infestation from 0.14 per cent. in 1957 to 0.06 per cent. this year, while the degree of "mild" infestation has risen from 0.03 per cent. to 0.09 per cent. Of the houses inspected 0.03 per cent. showed only a "trace" of infestation as against 0.01 per cent. last year.

The use by the Disinfestation Unit of D.D.T. and Gammexane ("B.H.C.") continues to give every satisfaction in the eradication of this pest. This method of treatment has now been in use for nine years and coupled with the work of the nurse-inspectresses in the early detection of infestation has proved efficient and speedy and causes the minimum upset in the house.

The following table shows how the incidence of "serious" infestations has fallen since 1934, the first year for which records are available. In that year the percentages were "trace" 1.2, "medium" 2.4, "serious" 7.1 and total 10.7. The total number of houses involved was 8,670.

PROGRESS OF BUG INFESTATION PREVENTION IN REHOUSING SCHEMES.

Year	Number of Houses Inspected	Number of Houses in which Bed Bugs were Found				Percentage of Total Number of Houses			
		Trace	M.I.	S.I.	Total	Trace	M.I.	S.I.	Total
1934-38 ...	60,141	933	1,108	1,829	3,870	1.55	1.84	3.04	6.43
1939-43 ...	73,529	244	314	688	1,246	0.33	0.43	0.93	1.69
1944-48 ...	73,845	150	119	537	806	0.20	0.16	0.73	1.09
1949-53 ...	74,001	68	164	335	567	0.09	0.22	0.45	0.77
1954 ...	14,925	14	28	24	66	0.09	0.19	0.16	0.44
1955 ...	14,925	12	16	38	66	0.08	0.11	0.25	0.44
1956 ...	14,925	5	30	12	47	0.03	0.20	0.08	0.31
1957 ...	14,925	2	5	20	27	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.18
1958 ...	14,925	4	14	9	27	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.18

Trace—Old hatched eggs or bug casts only.

Medium Infestation (M.I.)—Live bugs or eggs on furnishings only.

Serious Infestation (S.I.)—Living bugs or eggs on furnishings and in structure of buildings.

DISINFESTATION UNIT.

The Unit has again had a full year, although the total number of apartments treated shows a slight decrease on the previous year.

The following table shows the work carried out in each Division :—

TABLE I.

Division		Number of Apartments Treated for				Total Apartments Treated
		Bug Infestation	Tenants being Rehoused	Cockroach Infestations	Other Insects	
Eastern ...	...	343	441	157	247	1,188
Northern ...	...	301	869	177	153	1,500
South-Eastern ...	...	210	398	105	98	811
South-Western ...	...	328	404	143	75	950
Central ...	...	197	651	211	203	1,262
Total	...	<u>1,379</u>	<u>2,763</u>	<u>793</u>	<u>776</u>	<u>5,711</u>

Rehousing.—As can be seen from the above table, the treatment of tenants' furniture prior to their removal to Corporation Housing Schemes has again been a major activity of the Unit. With the large amount of slum clearance still to be carried out in the city, this will continue to be a very busy aspect of the Unit's work for many years to come.

Other Insects.—As in previous years, the Unit dealt with numerous kinds of complaints varying from the more common household pests to infestations of food products, etc. On two occasions complaints were received of tenants in Corporation houses being annoyed by wasps from nests in their gardens. These were successfully dealt with and the occupiers saved from further fear and worry. A complaint of wood-worm in a house during November was investigated and found to be an infestation of *Stegobium Paniceum* (Drug Store Beetle). These beetles belong to the same family (Anobiidae) as the wood boring beetles but are purely pests of foodstuffs and do not breed in wood-work.

During the summer months a close watch was kept on the area where mosquitoes had been troublesome for several years. No serious infestation developed although during September in one section of the adjacent housing estate, several closes and staircases were found to be harbouring adult mosquitoes. These were quickly dealt with by spraying the affected close walls with a 5 per cent. D.D.T. water emulsion.

The following table shows the amount of work carried out in each Division in respect of other insect infestations.

TABLE II.

Division	Number of Apartments Treated for				Total
	Vermineous Bedding	Flea Infestation	Fly Infestation	Other Insects	
Eastern ...	52	124	47	24	241
Northern ...	48	69	18	18	153
South-Eastern ...	13	61	7	17	98
South-Western ...	32	25	5	13	75
Central ...	86	78	16	23	203
Total ...	231	357	93	95	776

Insect Identification.—This aspect of the Unit's work takes up a considerable amount of time and, as can be seen from previous reports, it is increasing each year. This is an important function as the majority of requests come from occupiers of dwelling houses who are naturally very disturbed at the discovery of insects in their homes. It is gratifying to see the reaction of these people when they can be assured that the insects are entirely harmless to persons, furniture, and woodwork. For several years now the Unit has answered all requests for help even for such things as complaints of wasps nests. Although some of the complaints would appear to be outwith the work of the Section, it is felt that by dealing with them a real contribution is made to the comfort of the citizens.

Other Premises.—In addition to the work shown in the previous tables, 294 treatments of other premises (restaurants, shops, bakehouses, lodging-houses, police cells, etc.) were carried out for numerous kinds of insect pests. This side of the work also shows a considerable increase over previous years and will probably increase still further in the future as the Unit now receives all requests for disinfestations required at School Meals' Kitchens, dining halls, and other school buildings.

The table below shows the number of visits made during the year for different types of infestation.

TABLE III.

Bug Infestation and Rehousing	...	...	...	...	5,125
Cockroach Infestation	...	...	...	...	1,454
Verminous Bedding, etc.	...	...	...	...	194
Flea Infestation	...	...	...	...	246
Fly Infestation	...	...	...	...	132
Other Insect Infestation	...	...	...	...	234
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>7,385</u>

Insecticides.—The two insecticides D.D.T. and Gammexane still continue to give excellent results although some of the leading authorities on insect resistance believe that in about another 5 years' time most of the insects in Great Britain will show resistance to both of these chemicals. No apparent resistance to chlorinated hydro-carbon insecticides has been noticed in this area. One of the new organo-phosphorous compounds "Malathion" is now being extensively used where resistance to D.D.T., Gammexane Dieldrin, etc., is being experienced. Malathion has been proved to be the safest in use of all the very toxic organo-phosphorous compounds and is now being used in America and other countries for the treatment of insect infestations in grain and other foodstuffs. The Unit carried out experiments with Malathion last summer against the Clover Mite (*Bryobia*) which has been giving considerable trouble in the new housing areas but as the mite is also affected by changes in the weather, it was found impossible to get a true picture of the action of this insecticide. It is hoped to carry out further experiments this summer.

SECTION XI.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Nature is not sympathetic towards human beings as old beliefs aver: she is indifferent to human tragedy and neutral in human affairs. Consequently man has to maintain eternal vigilance to survive, and not least against the parasites, bacteria and viruses that can infect and destroy him. Sensibly he practises preventive medicine of which discipline the laboratory is the workshop where scientific detection and identification indicate the precautions to be taken.

The description of a year's work in the Public Health Laboratory chiefly provides a picture of the incidence and varieties of bacterial infections in the area controlled by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff. It places the scene, provides a view of the precautions taken to guard the health of the people, and shows some results of practical preventive medicine. It gives exact information on various points and forms a useful companion to the enquirer interested in public health activities.

The ingredients of which the account is composed are records of the diagnosis and control of infectious disease (including venereal disease); epidemiology; various procedures, haematological, cytological and others, designed to detect the earliest signs of disease, or the possibility of such; the examination of suspected foods of all kinds; the protection of the milk and water supplies, and much else within the wide scope of the laboratory practice which is in the interest of the prevention of disease and of the hygienic needs of the City. The report on the laboratory work illustrates an important part of the efforts of the Public Health Administration to detect and exclude factors harmful to health.

The laboratory caters for the requirements of the general practitioners of the city who ask for its service, for the needs of the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, for clinics and, to some extent, infectious disease hospitals and others. It adapts itself to carry out the multifarious examinations and investigations required by the comprehensive but intricate and complex pattern of public health and welfare work of the day, and provides a continuous service.

The total number of examinations completed during the year is smaller than that of 1957 by 6.3 per cent., of which two-thirds is accounted for by the loss of work from outside authorities. There

were more than 4,400 fewer specimens from Stirlingshire, and the Southern Counties (Dumfries, Wigtown and Kirkcudbright) sent only 24 samples of milk compared with 134 last year. The remainder of the loss is much more than covered by the smaller number of specimens of sputum sent routinely for examination for tubercle, owing to the more rigorous control of the disease set up after the Mass X-ray Campaign of 1957. The small diminution in the total number of specimens handled makes no difference to the net volume of the work done, for as last year, a very large number of samples of foodstuffs, which entail multiple examinations, was dealt with.

Features of the report are as follows :

There was a large increase in the work done on Staphylococcal Infections, chiefly due to an epidemic in a maternity hospital.

There was a small increase of about 1,600 in the number of specimens examined for bacillary dysentery, although the number of isolations of dysentery bacilli was smaller by about 200.

The incidence of dysentery in the city, measured by the experience of the laboratory was slightly less than in the previous year. The decrease was in Sonne dysentery: Flexner dysentery showed a small increase.

The number of samples of sputum examined for tubercle bacilli was considerably smaller, 2,844 against 7,911. The large fall simply marks the changed arrangements made for the control of pulmonary tuberculosis, and in no way measures the reduction in incidence of the disease. The number of positive specimens was relatively greater by 1.2 per cent. than in 1957.

The total number of tests performed to investigate Venereal Disease was slightly greater by 125 (the increase is about a half of one per cent.). Examinations required for Trichomoniasis increased by about 50 per cent.

Suspected food poisoning provided about 180 more specimens than last year, but the number of Salmonellae isolated primarily was less than half of last year's total (51 against 108). More foodstuffs were examined because of suspected staphylococcal or *Cl. welchii* food poisoning. The number of specimens from patients examined because of suspected salmonellosis was practically unchanged (3,432 against 3,438 last year).

Although there was a decrease in the number of foods examined as to fitness for consumption, the large number of 2,497 passed through the laboratory. Many of these consisted of imported egg products.

The work on blood grouping and the determination of the Rh factor remained practically unchanged with 20,372 tests done, but there was a sharp increase in the general haematological work of about 20 per cent.

Staining and screening of gynaecological smears (exfoliative cytology) increased by about 40 per cent. (682 specimens against 481 last year).

The examination of itinerant ice-cream vans was continued during most of the year.

An investigation into the hygienic conditions in hairdressers' shops, with bacteriological control, was started in May and is still proceeding.

The number of specimens from Stirlingshire for various tests fell heavily from 5,260 in 1957 to 820, upon the Area Laboratory assuming more responsibility for the work.

There were fewer specimens of milk tested for tubercle consequent upon D.H.S. Circular No. 4/1958 suggesting that biological testing be confined to milk from herds not yet declared free from tuberculosis under the Attested Herds Scheme.

The total number of examinations made in the course of investigation of specimens and samples received during 1958 was 91,494, which is about 6 per cent. smaller than the figure for last year for the reasons already stated. The total this year includes only 905 examinations made on behalf of outside authorities compared with 5,464 last year and 3,353 in 1956.

The table printed at the end of the report provides the relevant figures in some detail and indicates the nature of the specimens examined.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Diphtheria.—The total number of swabs from noses and throats examined during the year for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus was 988 which is 234 fewer than last year. The absence of the disease Diphtheria among the community accounts for the yearly fall in swabs

from suspicious throats. Absence of the disease for a period naturally begets suspicion less frequently, though it is hoped does not cause less watchfulness. As Diphtheria has been almost banished by mass immunisation there will be little sub-clinical infection and natural antitoxin levels in the community will not be at a high level. The fleeting protection an infant receives from its mother will also be less, so that the barrier must be maintained by ensuring a high state of immunisation by prophylactic inoculation. Parents should be kept well informed about the necessity for protecting their children, and expectant mothers should not be forgotten.

The number of swabs from suspicious throats in 1958 was 947 (191 fewer than last year). For purposes of control 41 swabs were received and examined.

The number of positive specimens was 5, the same as last year. In 1956 there were 3, and in 1955 there were 15. Typing identified the 5 strains as 2 of *mitis* type, 2 *atypical* (*Type VI*) and one as *atypical* (*Type I'*) which is a *gravis*-like type but non-virulent.

The epidemic virulent *gravis* type has now been absent for four years and the *intermedius* type for three years.

One of the *mitis* strains proved to be virulent by animal inoculation but apparently did not cause clinical diphtheria in the man from whose throat it was isolated. The other *mitis* strain, the two *Type VI* strains and the *atypical Type V* strain (extremely rare in Glasgow) were proved to be non-virulent by inoculation experiments and by test for toxin formation.

The following table of types isolated for some years is amended to include these findings.

Year	Total No. of Strains	Gravis		Intermedius		Mitis		Atypical	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1948 ...	397	122	30.7	54	13.6	142	35.7	79	19.8
1949 ...	220	46	20.9	41	18.6	86	39.1	47	21.4
1950 ...	118	40	33.9	12	10.2	32	27.1	34	28.8
1951 ...	165	88	53.3	14	8.5	21	12.7	42	25.4
1952 ...	136	60	44.1	20	14.7	19	14.0	37	27.2
1953 ...	66	9	13.6	11	16.6	33	50.0	13	19.7
1954 ...	29	2	6.9	8	27.6	1	3.4	18	62.1
1955 ...	15	—	—	1	6.6	3	20.0	11	73.6
1956 ...	3	—	—	—	—	2	66.0	1	33.0
1957 ...	5	—	—	—	—	2	40.0	3	60.0
1958 ...	5	—	—	—	—	2	40.0	3	60.0

In the past Diphtheria has been widely disseminated among the human population, and has never been controllable by isolation of carriers (where these have been found) and only in a limited way by hospitalisation of cases. The modern control of Diphtheria is entirely a matter of immunisation and if a sufficiently large population can be rendered immune, the prevalence of clinical diphtheria will decrease and ultimately the disease will be banished. In Glasgow we maintain a highly immunised community of children and young people and the barrier thus set up must be maintained, because occasional recrudescences of diphtheria in other places seem likely to be attributable to some degree of breakdown in the application of artificial immunisation. The possible emergence of unusually virulent strains of *C. diphtheriae* has sometimes been suggested as a reason for cracks in the barrier, but there has been no bacteriological evidence to support the suggestion. Immunisation should be effected early in life and maintained by re-enforcement at appropriate times among all susceptible people. Susceptibility is normally low in the first six months of life, but then it increases progressively reaching a maximum in children under four or five years old, when it gradually decreases. It is essential not only that 60 per cent. or more of children of school age (5 to 14) be immunised, but that as many as possible of pre-school age children should be protected, if the disease is to be fully controlled.

The following table of case rates includes the latest figures.

Cases of Diphtheria per 100,000 of population and deaths per 1,000 cases.

			Case rate per 100,000	Case fatality rate per 1,000 cases	Number of deaths
1943	...	...	279	28	81
1944	...	...	226	26	62
1945	...	...	187	17	33
1946	...	...	135	25	37
1947	...	...	45.6	25.8	13
1948	...	...	25.8	28	8
1949	...	...	13.9	33	5
1950	...	...	7.8	—	—
1951	...	...	11.1	31	4
1952	...	...	7.3	80	7
1953	...	...	4.4	—	—
1954	...	...	0.9	100	1
1955	...	...	0.18	—	—
1956	...	...	0.092	—	—
1957	...	...	—	—	—
1958	...	...	—	—	—

Streptococcal Infections.—The streptococci form a large group of pyogenic cocci responsible for a variety of diseases in man, though some are to be found as saprophytes in milk and milk products. Some are relatively harmless and exist as parasites in the human throat and intestine, though even some of these can assume a pathogenic role under conditions of diminished resistance. For all that, many of them are practically a part of the normal flora of the body.

The haemolytic streptococci are the most virulent and are responsible for such illnesses as scarlet fever, erysipelas and puerperal fever. They may cause sore throats, abscesses and other suppurative conditions. When present in the upper respiratory tract, they are easily transferred from the noses and throats of infected persons and consequently, in the presence of certain diseases, must be sought for in healthy carriers who may be unwitting sources of danger. The haemolytic streptococci are among the commonest and most virulent micro-organisms that attack mankind.

For diagnostic and control purposes 705 swabs from various lesions were examined for haemolytic streptococci during the year. The percentage of positive findings was 40·14 against 33·6 last year.

Non-haemolytic streptococci and *Streptococcus viridans*, sometimes associated with disease though of lower virulence than *Streptococcus haemolyticus*, were isolated 312 times, chiefly from throat swabs.

Staphylococcal Infections.—Infections by staphylococci assume a large variety of clinical and pathological forms, often characterised by suppuration. Their effects range from mild localised pustules to fulminating diseases like septicaemia and staphylococcal pneumonia. They may be the cause of carbuncles, osteomyelitis, or necrotic disease of the bowel. They are liable to infect wounds of all sorts, whether due to accident or surgery. Man fortunately enjoys a high natural resistance to the virulent staphylococci, usually *Staphylococcus pyogenes (aureus)*, as might be inferred from the widespread incidence of these staphylococci in the nose and in the faeces. They are so ubiquitous that the chance of infection is common and conditions must be favourable for their rapid multiplication before infection occurs. When they can grow freely and produce their toxins unhampered by the various defence mechanisms of the body, they invade, infect and cause disease.

Staphylococcus pyogenes was isolated 506 times from 806 swabs examined. About 190 of these isolations were made in collaboration with an investigation of staphylococcal infection in a maternity

hospital. Among them are a few from swabs of furniture and utensils, but most are from patients and other persons connected with the outbreak. This outbreak was found to be due to a particular strain of *Staphylococcus pyogenes* (*aureus*) known as phage type 80 which has during the last few years become an epidemic strain, highly infective and resistant to antibiotics. It is readily communicated and liable to produce severe lesions. Staphylococci can be classified nowadays (as can some other micro-organisms) by their reaction to treatment with bacteriophages, and various types can so be associated with various manifestations of staphylococcal illness. Outbreaks of infection due to phage-type 80 staphylococci have been reported from several parts of the world. A paper has been published recently on this outbreak, in which the Health and Welfare Department is associated.

Certain strains of *Staphylococcus pyogenes* are capable of forming toxins which cause the symptoms of food-poisoning. The toxins are formed during the rapid multiplication under favourable conditions of the micro-organisms in food, and when swallowed with the food cause sudden, sharp gastro-intestinal illness in, as a rule, three to six hours (see later under food poisoning). Most of these enterotoxic strains fall into a particular bacteriophage group.

During 1958 the laboratory examined 576 swabs from infected ears and neighbouring parts, 159 more than last year. *Staphylococcus pyogenes* (*aureus*) was the predominant single micro-organism found. It was isolated 165 times alone and 43 times associated with other organisms. Haemolytic streptococci were found alone 11 times and twice associated with other bacteria. The pneumococcus was isolated in pure culture 6 times and with other organisms 9 times. *Coliforms*, *Proteus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, one or the other, alone or with other bacteria, were found 195 times. *Haemophilus* was recovered only 5 times, and the mould *Aspergillus* 5 times. Diphtheroids were frequently found.

Of the 208 strains of *Staphylococcus Aureus* 107 (that is slightly over 50 per cent.) were found to be resistant to penicillin. The percentage is a trifle higher than in 1957 and 1956.

The problem of resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus* was commented upon in last year's report. Hospital staphylococci are now found which are not only resistant to penicillin but to certain other common antibiotics as well, so that it is important to find out which of these chemotherapeutic agents is effective in dealing with the particular

strains of staphylococci concerned in various infections. Many outbreaks of staphylococcal disease have been reported from maternity hospitals and surgical units. Apart from antibiotic therapy applied with knowledgeable discretion, it is obvious that all possible refinements of hygiene should be applied to avoid invasion by these dangerously virulent members of the staphylococcal group.

Of all the 512 strains of *Staphylococcus Aureus* isolated in the laboratory from patients during the year, 47 per cent. proved resistant to penicillin.

Vincent's Infections.—Vincent's angina is an inflammatory condition of the mouth, pharynx or throat. The tonsils are usually affected and there is often formed a pseudo-membrane, the appearance of which may suggest Diphtheria. The bacteriologist finds Vincent's organisms at times on swabs from throats suspected of diphtheritic infection: but Vincent's disease is generally mild. The fusiform bacilli and spirilla found associated in Vincent's infections can also give rise to lesions elsewhere in the body.

Swabs from the mouth and throat examined during the year for Vincent's organisms numbered 82, of which 6 were positive.

Sensitivity Tests.—Sensitivity tests of various bacteria to the antibiotics have been more frequently requested of late. The emergence of antibiotic resistant strains of pathogenic micro-organisms (e.g., penicillin resistant staphylococci) make it very necessary to know to which antibiotic the causative organism is sensitive. In the year under review, 2,521 of these tests were made compared with 1,487 in 1957.

Glandular Fever.—Glandular fever or infectious mononucleosis is a disease probably caused by a filterable virus. The diagnosis can be established by blood and serological examinations. The Paul Bunnell reaction is a test which depends on the ability of the blood serum of people suffering from Glandular Fever to agglutinate sheep's corpuscles. This test was performed 21 times (against 49 in 1957). Blood films were also examined for abnormal mononuclear cells characteristic of the disease.

Enteric Fever.—There was a fall in the number of specimens sent from persons suspected of suffering from one of the enteric fevers, 296 against 399 in 1957. The number of repeat specimens examined for purposes of control was 59. Of the suspects, one only proved positive (for *S. typhi*). This was classified by the Enteric Reference

Laboratory as belonging to phage type O. From old cases, previously recorded, typhoid bacilli were isolated twice and *S. paratyphi-B* twice. No new case of paratyphoid infection came to the notice of the laboratory. Of all the specimens examined only 5 proved positive for these organisms.

As usual a number of specimens of faeces, urine and blood from workmen employed on and around water-works were examined to exclude the possibility of accidental contamination of the water supply, 119 samples in all. All tests proved negative, for evidence of enteric infection.

Neither *S. typhi* nor *S. paratyphi-B* was isolated from any specimen sent by outside authorities.

Dysentery.—The fall in the incidence of dysentery in the City which began in 1956 continued. The fall was wholly in Sonne dysentery. A few more Flexner infections were detected, 268 against 190 in 1957, but the figure for 1958 is below that for 1956. The total number of isolations of dysentery bacilli from new cases was 1,829 against 2,020 in 1957, a fall of about 9.5 per cent. The figures compare very favourably with those for the years 1954-55 when over 4,000 isolations were made each year in the laboratory. We have to go back to 1953 for a return as low as in the year under review.

Of the total number of 1,829, Sonne infections accounted for 1,556 (85 per cent.) and Flexner infections for 268 (14.6 per cent.). The percentage of Sonne strains isolated was rather lower than last year, when it was 90.6 per cent. There was a numerical fall in Sonne isolations of 274 and an increase in Flexner isolations of 78.

The largest number of new cases occurred in the first quarter of the year with 525, and the highest monthly number in March. The lowest number of cases was recorded in the third quarter. There were 1,036 in the first six months of the year and 793 in the second six months. In the last quarter the numbers were rising again.

A large number of specimens were as usual examined for purposes of control. From these, dysentery bacilli were isolated 1,094 times from 9,449 specimens. Altogether, 12,405 specimens were tested from suspected cases, which with the 9,449 repeats and contacts, resulted in a grand total of 21,854 which is 1,573 more than in 1957. From all these, dysentery bacilli were found 2,923 times against 3,164 times last year.

More specimens from patients were examined than last year with a smaller return of positives probably because of some small hospital outbreaks which naturally received intensive treatment.

Dysentery is endemic in Britain and becomes the more obvious the more it is looked for. It is, in general, such a mild disease that its recorded incidence varies with the amount of attention that is devoted to detecting it. Preventive medicine demands that all methods should be used to stamp it out, but the problem is rendered very difficult by the presence in the community of infected people who are not ill and almost or entirely symptomless. To throw the net widely enough to detect and cure symptomless excretors and especially intermittent excretors is virtually impossible. Nevertheless the high incidence of dysentery remains a challenge to communal hygiene which cannot be ignored and demands continual watchfulness and vigorous action. Strict personal and domestic cleanliness should be aimed at.

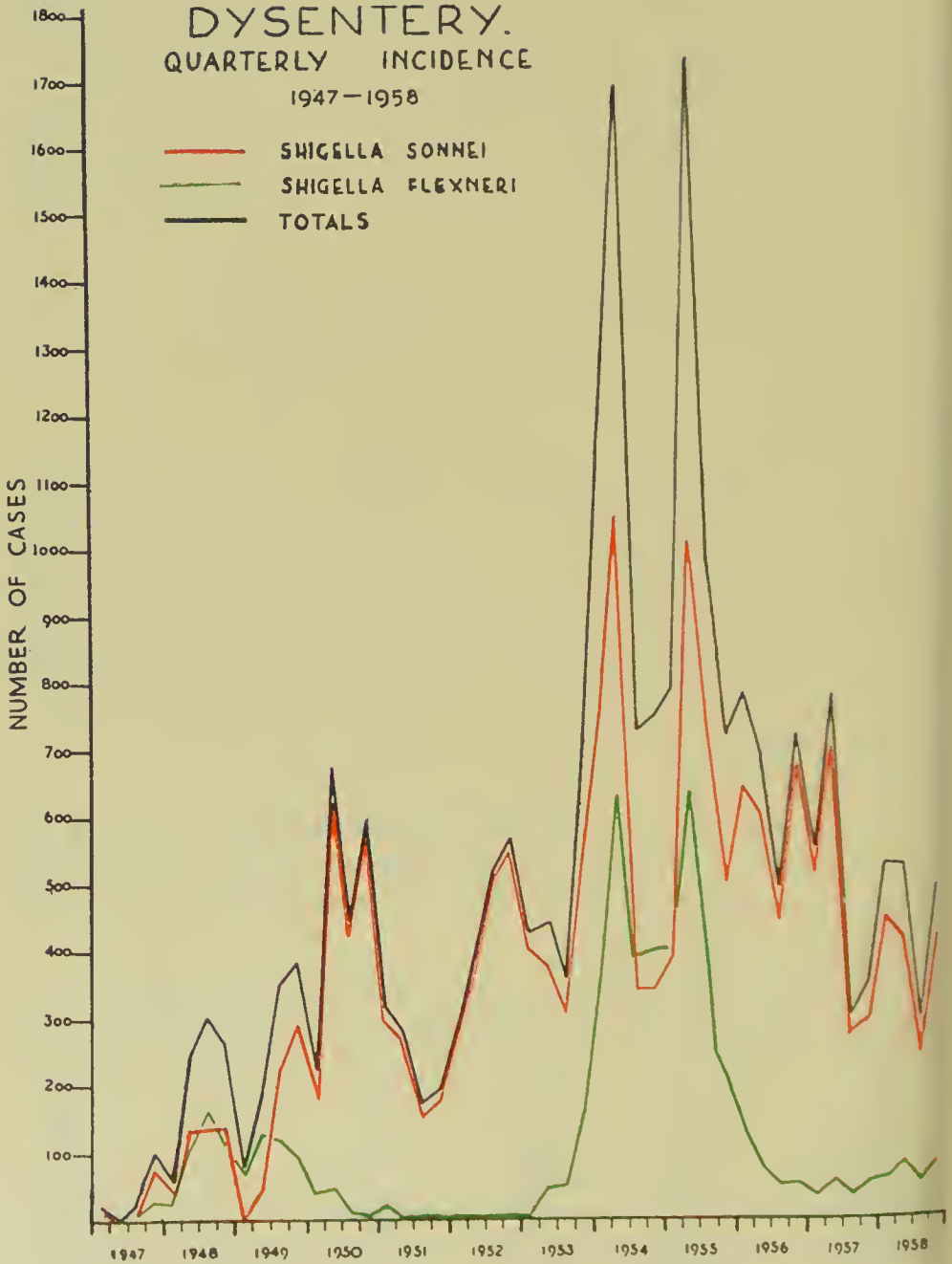
Late in 1958 from 5 persons, Newcastle (Manchester) strains of dysentery bacilli were recovered. This type, known as Flexner Type VI, was often isolated in the years 1944 to 1947 but it had not been found by the laboratory since 1952. These are not included in the Flexner total in the text, but are shown separately in the table. None of the other rarer dysentery bacilli such as *Shigella boydii* which is known to occur to some extent in Scotland and has been found in Glasgow, came to the notice of the laboratory although they are constantly looked for.

The graph overleaf shows the quarterly incidence of Flexner and Sonne dysentery measured by laboratory isolations since 1947. The fall in both types since 1955 is well seen. The graph is an extension of the one printed in the 1955 report.

The table which follows here shows the yearly numbers of isolations of dysentery bacilli from new cases since 1946.

Year	Sonne	Flexner	Newcastle	Schmitz	Total
1946 ...	111	109	49	—	269
1947 ...	66	18	21	—	105
1948 ...	434	383	3	—	820
1949 ...	501	373	1	1	826
1950 ...	1,865	105	—	—	1,970
1951 ...	949	40	—	—	989
1952 ...	1,779	11	3	—	1,793
1953 ...	1,694	272	—	—	1,966
1954 ...	2,524	1,754	—	—	4,278
1955 ...	2,763	1,484	—	—	4,247
1956 ...	2,388	309	—	—	2,697
1957 ...	1,830	190	—	—	2,020
1958 ...	1,556	268	5	—	1,829

DYSENTERY. QUARTERLY INCIDENCE 1947-1958



From Stirlingshire 325 specimens were examined for bacillary dysentery. Of these 32 yielded *Shigella sonnei* and 7 *Shigella flexneri*.

Dysentery (amoebic).—Twenty-four specimens of faeces were examined for *Entamoeba histolytica*, all with negative results.

From Stirlingshire 7 specimens were examined. *E. histolytica* was not found in any one of them.

Giardia dysentery.—The flagellate *Giardia intestinalis*—a not very uncommon inhabitant of the bowel—is thought by some authorities to be associated on occasion with diarrhoea. Five specimens were sent specifically for examination and *Giardia* found twice.

There was one specimen from Stirlingshire also. It proved negative.

Food-Poisoning and Foodstuffs.—There were 3,432 samples of excreta received from persons suspected of suffering from Salmonella food-poisoning, from contacts or suspected carriers, and including repeat specimens for clearance in the interests of control. This figure is only 6 below that of last year but fewer Salmonellae were isolated, 97 against 229, and only 51 were from new cases compared with 108 last year. This is the smallest number of Salmonella food-poisoning bacteria isolated from specimens during a year since 1948 and marks a sudden considerable recession. By laboratory records there was less Salmonella food-poisoning in the City than at any time for 10 years. A partial explanation probably lies in the tighter control of imported egg products which are frequent carriers of Salmonellae, and of imported canned meats. Improved methods employed in preparation at the source of origin of these foods may also have contributed.

There were 44 samples of suspected food brought for examination. As usual this was a miscellaneous collection, containing many samples where the attributability was somewhat remote because of the many difficulties, including delay in reporting the sickness, encountered in investigating incidents. The collection included corned beef, sausages, meat pies, gammon, turkey, steak, chicken, black pudding, mince, ham, crab meat, cream sponge, dried milk, fruit pie, tinned peas and other foods, but Salmonellae were never isolated, and none of these samples of food could be definitely associated with cases of Salmonella food-poisoning.

Two samples of milk from Stirlingshire were examined for Salmonellae with negative results.

Staphylococcus aureus.—Most of these foods together with cheese (53 samples examined which came from the same source as cheese alleged to have caused illness in England), tinned salmon, dried apples, chicken soup, skimmed milk and bread were also examined for *Staphylococcus pyogenes (aureus)*, some types of which are capable of producing an enterotoxin which may cause a sharp, though usually short, gastro-intestinal disturbance. Staphylococci were isolated from 50 specimens (including many of the cheese samples), soups, ham, chicken, gammon, and corned mutton. Some of these foods were contaminated by their handlers under conditions which allowed the staphylococci to multiply and produce their toxin. One outbreak affecting about 20 persons was traced to infected corned mutton contaminated in a grocery shop. Staphylococci were recovered from 4 samples of the meat, from the container and also from an assistant's finger. Two other smaller incidents were caused by infected soup. Several of these staphylococci, including those from the cheese samples, were classified by phage typing in the Laboratory of the Western Infirmary and found to belong to Group III, a group which contains strains capable of causing food-poinsoning. The staphylococci isolated from the corned mutton and from the food-handler's finger were of phage type 53, a member of Group III.

Clostridium welchii, some strains of which cause symptoms of food-poisoning and give rise to a sharp illness, were also frequently sought for in food samples thought to be implicated and in the excreta of affected persons. Meat dishes are the usual vehicles and *Cl. welchii* was recovered from sausage rolls, stewed steak and steak pie. It was also isolated 20 times from the faeces of persons involved. Thirteen samples of food were examined.

Of the 51 people from whose excreta Salmonellae of food-poisoning type were isolated, 40 yielded *S. typhi-murium*, the commonest of this group of micro-organisms causing food poisoning in Britain, 2 *S. thompson* (frequently found in imported egg products), 3 *S. enteritidis*, 4 *S. panama*, 1 *S. san diego* and 1 *S. cholerae suis*. *S. panama* has not been isolated from a patient by the laboratory before, though it has been recovered from imported egg. The strain of *S. cholerae suis* was of the American type and also new.

From Stirlingshire, 190 samples of excreta were examined for suspected Salmonella infection. *S. typhi-murium* was isolated 7 times primarily and *S. thompson* 3 times. The total number of isolations was 24, the excess being from repeat specimens examined for clearance.

The Glasgow findings for 1958 are added to the subjoined table.

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
<i>S. typhi-murium</i> ...	40	92	123	122	87	209	139	97	80	73	16
<i>S. enteritidis</i> ...	3	1	2	10	4	13	7	53	12	—	4
<i>S. newport</i> ...	—	4	—	8	—	—	2	9	—	1	2
<i>S. thompson</i> ...	2	—	—	25	—	3	6	4	5	1	—
<i>S. potsdam</i> ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
<i>S. saint-paul</i> ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
<i>S. montevideo</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
<i>S. bovis morbificans</i>	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
<i>S. georgia</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S. oregon</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S. minnesota</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
<i>S. newington</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>S. san-diego</i> ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>S. senftenberg</i> ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>S. bredeney</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. stanleyville</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. virchow</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. anatum</i> ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. stanley</i> ...	—	2	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. waycross</i> ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. brancaster</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. johannesburg</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. cholerae suis</i> (var Kunzendorf)	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. cholerae suis</i> (American type)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. derby</i> ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. muenchen</i> ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. heidelberg</i> ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. oranienburg</i> ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. litchfield</i> ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. unidentifiable</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. (new salmonella</i> —unnamed)	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. give</i> ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. panama</i> ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	51	108	132	170	96	247	160	174	100	77	23

Shellfish.—Nine batches of shellfish were examined, comprising one batch of scallops, 3 of mussels, 4 of whelks and 1 of oysters. One batch of mussels was cooked. The shellfish came from different gathering grounds. Altogether 64 of these shellfish were examined.

All the batches were bacteriologically clean and were classified as Grade I, except one batch of mussels from Grangemouth which

were much polluted and were placed in Grade III. These mussels contained more than 15 faecal *B. coli* per ml. of flesh (the estimated average being 35 per ml. of tissue).

Venereal Diseases.—The routine tests employed in the laboratory for the diagnosis of syphilis are unchanged: Laughlen, Wassermann and Kahn. The Laughlen test is a screening test used to eliminate quickly all negative samples of blood. Any sample showing the slightest deviation from a completely negative result is re-examined by the Wassermann or Kahn test or very often by both. During the year, 20,416 of these tests were performed. In addition 2,602 tests were made to investigate gonococcal infection, 242 more than in 1957. The total of these tests for Syphilis and Gonorrhoea numbered 23,018 carried out on 20,928 specimens.

Of the 7,744 Wassermann tests 6,121 were for diagnostic purposes and 1,450 were made to examine results of treatment of known infections, and 173 to elucidate anomalous findings by the Laughlen test. To supplement the Wassermann test, 1,917 specimens were also examined by Kahn's precipitation test.

The Laughlen test was also used as a routine procedure to exclude the possibility of syphilitic infection in 8,189 women as an antenatal precaution, and to investigate 2,566 patients attending V.D. clinics for conditions presumed clinically to be non-syphilitic.

To provide additional information when syphilis of the central nervous system was suspected, and to examine progress under treatment, 97 samples of cerebro-spinal fluid were tested by Lange's Colloidal Gold method and in 21 of these specimens the total protein content was estimated.

For an outside authority, the County of Stirling, 255 tests were made; 136 Wassermann tests, 95 Kahn tests and 24 complement fixation tests for gonorrhoeal infection. There is a large reduction here, for last year a total of 3,370 tests for venereal infection was done for the Stirling authority.

Tests for infection by *N. gonorrhoea* include microscopical examination of exudates, culture and the complement fixation test on the patient's blood serum.

Cultures are made from swabs bearing suspected morbid material sent into the laboratory in the transport medium routinely used which

preserves the gonococcus alive for several days. Specimens come chiefly from the city V.D. clinics for women. The number of swabs examined by the method of culture in 1958 was 1,848 from 574 persons (nearly 200 more than last year). From these the gonococcus was isolated 226 times from 156 persons.

Smears from exudates examined microscopically numbered 459 of which 57 were reported positive. In addition the gonococcal complement fixation test was carried out on 295 samples of blood which yielded 71 positive. This test was also performed on 24 samples from Stirlingshire with 6 positive findings.

Trichomoniasis.—*Trichomonas vaginitis* has continued to receive attention and more material from the clinics for women was received. The number of examinations made in search of the parasite *Trichomonas vaginalis* was 2,546 (745 more than last year). Results were positive 572 times, which indicates a rather higher percentage than in 1957. Partly, the increased number of positives is due to employment of the cultural method. During the year we have examined 306 specially sent specimens of morbid material from women when trichomonal infection was suspected. These were examined microscopically and by culture, and 175 were reported negative by both cultural and microscopical methods. The cultural method revealed 48 positives which had been reported negative by microscopy only. So that by the employment of cultural methods, 48 more positive findings occurred in the examination of the 306 specimens than would have been found by microscopy only. Cultural methods in searching for this flagellate are evidently helpful. The parasite is more likely to be detected if both methods are used together.

Ophthalmia neonatorum.—During the year 244 specimens of exudate from inflamed eyes in 84 children were examined for gonococci. Thirty-four of these from 25 babies were examined by cultural methods, but only 5 babies proved to be suffering from gonococcal ophthalmia.

For diagnosis and clearance under treatment 45 films and cultures were examined from these 5 children.

From the eyes of 5 of the other children *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated and from 2 others the pneumococcus. Meningococcal infection of the eye was not discovered this year.

PUBLIC HEALTH—GENERAL CONTROL.

Antenatal—Rh tests and Blood Grouping.—The number of examinations of blood for the determination of the Rhesus classification of pregnant women, and of their blood groups, was almost the same as in the previous year. Blood samples from 10,186 women were tested for the Rh factor (10 less than in 1957). Of these, 1,971 were sent by 161 practitioners, (14 more general practitioners than last year availed themselves of the service), and the rest came chiefly from antenatal clinics though there were a few from other sources. Out of the total 1,740 (17.1 per cent.) proved to be Rh negative (1,732 and 17.2 per cent. in 1957).

Further investigation of the blood of these Rh negative women was undertaken as usual by the Blood Transfusion Service and 105 of the women concerned were found to be sensitised to the Rh antigen, including 15 who were already known to be sensitised in previous pregnancies.

Blood grouping was carried out on 10,186 samples of blood.

Tuberculosis.—The number of specimens of sputum received for examination microscopically for *M. tuberculosis* was only 2,844 of which 166 proved to be positive. The positive specimens comprised 89 from new cases and 77 from old cases, according to such information as was available to the laboratory. The number of specimens received by the laboratory was much smaller than last year by as many as 5,067, a falling away explained by the recent intensive drive against pulmonary tuberculosis and re-organisation of the bacteriological work, much of which is nowadays done elsewhere.

As previously many samples of urine, cerebro-spinal fluid, pleural exudates, pus and other morbid material were received for examination for tubercle. Microscopic examinations numbered 46, biological investigation by animal inoculation 113 and cultural tests 64 making a total of 223 (68 fewer than last year).

There was little of this work from Stirlingshire this year, only 9 specimens in all, whereas last year the laboratory handled 1,172 from this authority.

The laboratory routinely examined a number of specimens as part of the control of B.C.G. vaccination. No virulent tubercle bacilli were isolated from these specimens.

Milk Supply. Tuberculosis.—The total number of samples of milk examined biologically (*i.e.*, by animal inoculation) for tubercle in 1958 was 228, which is 349 fewer than in 1957 for the reason given earlier in this report. For the City of Glasgow were examined 70 designated milks, 63 samples of milk supplied to schools, and 6 supplied to hospitals. In addition to these some were examined for outside authorities: 61 from Clydebank, 4 from Stirlingshire and 24 from Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire.

None of the milk examined was found to be infected with *M. tuberculosis*.

Milk Supply. Bacterial Content.—Bacteriological examination of the City's milk supply demonstrates its continued high standard, but the results are not quite so satisfactory as last year, when they were exceptionally good. A total of 2,049 samples were sent for investigation, 2,017 for compliance with the regulations governing the sale of designated milk, 7 for compliance with the standard set by the department for milk produced in the City or coming into the City for processing, and 25 miscellaneous samples about which information was required. The following table summarizes the results of examinations.

		Number of samples	No. complying with standards	Per cent. complying in 1958	in 1957
<i>Hospital Supplies—</i>					
Raw (Certified; T.T.)	...	126	99	78·6	90·6
T.T. (Past.); Pasteurised	...	246	225	91·5	93·7
<i>Public Supplies—</i>					
Raw (Certified; T.T.)	...	404	348	86·1	88·2
T.T. (Past.); Pasteurised	...	1,061	1,021	96·2	97·7
<i>School Supplies—</i>					
Pasteurised	... ..	180	173	96·1	97·3
<i>Undesignated milk produced or processed in city</i>					
	... ..	7	7	100	100
<i>Miscellaneous</i>					
	... ..	25	18	72	91·3

It should be understood that where rigid standards are laid down, a milk fails under the slightest deviation. There is little margin of grace and some milks which fall are not necessarily very bad milks. Failures act as warnings that investigation is necessary.

Bottles, cans, closures.—The condition of washed milk bottles showed some general improvement. Of the 209 examined, 181 (86·6 per cent.) conformed to the standard adopted. The percentage of satisfactorily washed miscellaneous containers—bottles for beer,

aerated waters, etc., and of cans for cream—was lower; only 66 (72.5 per cent.) out of 93 examined conformed to the requirements, compared with 77 per cent. last year.

Of two samples of bottle closures, one was satisfactory.

Milk cans, mostly of 10 gallon capacity, to the number of 102 were examined with the result that 64 (62.7 per cent.) were classed as being in a satisfactory condition, 7 (6.9 per cent.) as only fairly satisfactory and 31 (30.4 per cent.) as unsatisfactory. Last year there were 29.9 per cent. unsatisfactorily cleansed. These percentages are too high: all vessels designed to contain milk should be as bacteriologically clean as possible. A high standard is required, for milk is an excellent medium for the growth of bacteria.

Ice Cream.—There were 200 samples of ice cream examined during the year, 124 being routine samples, 47 from ice-cream cars operating on Sunday afternoons and 29 from restaurants selling ices as sweets. The routine samples as a whole fell below the quality (bacteriological) of those of 1957, and the Sunday samples on the whole showed little change, but the restaurant samples were better than in the year before. These results are set out in the following table.

	Number of Samples	Number containing coliforms in 1/100ml.	Bacterial counts				
			0 to 30,000	30,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 200,000	200,000 to 1 million	over one million
Routine 1958 ...	124	22 (17.7%)	104 (83.9%)	15 (12.1%)	2 (1.6%)	1 (0.8%)	2 (1.6%)
Routine 1957 ...	120	6 (5%)	111 (92.5%)	7 (5.8%)	1 (0.83%)	1 (0.83%)	—
Vehicles on Sundays 1958	47	22 (46.8%)	27 (57.4%)	6 (12.8%)	2 (4.3%)	9 (19.1%)	3 (6.4%)
Vehicles on Sundays 1957	69	31 (44.9%)	40 (58%)	9 (13%)	5 (7.2%)	7 (10.1%)	8 (11.6%)
Restaurants 1958	29	1 (3.4%)	24 (89.7%)	2 (6.9%)	1 (3.4%)	—	—
Restaurants 1957	30	5 (16.7%)	21 (70%)	3 (10%)	1 (3.3%)	5 (16.7%)	—

Imitation Cream.—Ten samples from a factory manufacturing imitation cream and five samples from bakers' premises were all satisfactory, and conformed to the standard for T.T. milk.

Cream.—Two samples were examined for advisory purposes. One was unsatisfactory.

Swabs and Rinscs from milk-processing equipment.—Thirty-six were examined in the course of investigation into unsatisfactory milk supplies.

City Water Supply.—Seven hundred and five samples of water were examined, from inlets, reservoirs, supply mains and other sources including 55 samples through the Port Health Authority from ships' tanks, and a few other sources. They were examined for bacterial count and for micro-organisms such as typical *B. coli*, enterococci, *Cl. welchii* which act as pointers to possible contamination by pathogens. A few samples were examined because of unusual deposits.

The samples of drinking water supplied to the public showed no falling off from their usual high standard of bacteriological purity, and the supply continues to be of first rate quality. Typical *B. coli* was rarely encountered.

Supply	No. of Samples	Average bacterial count per ml. at 37°C.	Average bacterial count per ml. at 22°C.	Typical <i>B. coli</i> Present in 100 ml. Absent from 50 ml.	Present in 50 ml. Absent from 10 ml.	Faecal streptococci Present in 100 ml. Absent from 50 ml.
Loch Katrine	204	2	16	5	1	1
Gorbals ...	48	17	13	4	0	0

Swimming Baths.—Three hundred and fifty-eight samples of water from swimming ponds were examined, 272 from public ponds, 64 from school swimming baths and 22 from private ponds. The bacterial count was less than 10 per ml. in 250 of the samples from public ponds, in 58 from the school baths and in 19 from private ponds.

Typical *B. coli* was found on only one occasion, in the public pools water.

The hygienic condition of the swimming pond water was properly maintained during the year.

Foodstuffs.—Many samples of food were sent to the laboratory during the year for examination as to their fitness for consumption. As of late years, the total was swollen by the inclusion of a large number of imported egg products—dried egg albumen, frozen egg yolks and white, frozen whole egg, etc., although there were not as many of these as in 1957. Most of the samples came through the Port Health administration but there were some hundreds from the food inspectorate. The total reported upon was 2,998 of which 2,851 were egg products, against 3,374 last year.

The remaining 147 included canned foods of various kinds and other foods. Some were examined because of possible water damage

to ships' cargoes. Canned pork, corned beef, chicken, lambs' tongues, ham, soup, sausages, prawns, salmon, tuna fish, ravioli, tomatoes, jam, pineapple, were among the tinned processed products and there were also samples of lard, tea, cocoa butter, cheese, mushroom sauce, crab meat, figs, oranges, walnuts, prunes, cherries and other items, including popcorn and chocolate. Most of the canned products were, as usual, bacteriologically sound, as these foods from reliable manufacturers are nowadays. One sample of canned ham yielded a very high count of enterococci, which sometimes cause souring of the meat; and some canned tomatoes had been fermented with much gas production which caused badly blown tins. Moulds were found in some samples of loose tea from India. Some soft cheese—cottage cheese, cheese curds, yielded high bacterial counts and in some samples of Croudie cheese many enterococci were found. Enterococci have been indicted in gastro-intestinal upsets, but are not commonly food-poisoning organisms.

The bacteriological examination of consignments of egg products shipped chiefly from the East began in 1955 and reached high proportions last year. This year there were samples from America, Poland, Holland and Northern Ireland also, but the total examined was about 500 less than in 1957. These egg products for distribution to the bakers and cake makers chiefly enter the Port as frozen whites, yolks or whole eggs and especially as dried egg albumen. They have been found to harbour various different members of the *Salmonella* food-poisoning group of micro-organisms capable, if not killed by cooking, of causing illness in persons eating the food in the preparation of which the egg products are used. These food-poisoning organisms are now kept at bay by preliminary heat treatment or pasteurisation of the eggs or egg fractions, but *Salmonellae* are still occasionally isolated. In 1958 *Salmonellae* were isolated only 21 times out of all the samples tested. Fewer samples of dried egg albumen were examined this year, for it is a product which is now regularly submitted to a standard heat treatment, but among a total of 300 samples investigated, *Salm. thompson* was isolated 5 times and *Salm. anatum* once. No *Salmonellae* were isolated from those that had been heat treated. From 1,710 samples of frozen whole egg, *Salm. derby* was isolated 11 times, *Salm. cholerae suis* (American type) 3 times, and *Salm. typhi-murium* once. *Salm. derby* has not been isolated before in this laboratory from egg products though it has been recovered once from a patient. Egg products such as glycerinated hen egg yolk, dried egg spray and frozen egg albumen yielded no *Salmonellae*.

There is general all-round improvement, for Salmonellae have been recovered only 21 times out of all the 2,851 samples examined for their presence, that is, in a little over 0.75 per cent.

Dried egg albumen crystals yielded Salmonellae from 6 (4.2 per cent.) samples among 142 examined before treatment by heat.

Frozen whole egg contained Salmonellae in 15 samples (0.88 per cent.) of 1,710. Last year the figure was 2.2 per cent. of 2,429 samples of this product.

Anthrax.—Six samples of animal hides, 2 pigskins, 1 goatskin, 1 deerskin, 1 sheepskin and 1 unnamed, were examined biologically and by culture for *B. anthracis*. Anthrax bacilli were isolated twice from the goatskin and the unnamed hide.

Plague.—Routine examinations were made of 88 rats collected from around the docks and harbour for evidence of infection by *B. pestis*. Results were all negative.

Yellow Fever.—The demand for yellow fever vaccine, used for the prophylactic inoculation of prospective travellers who might in the course of their journeys be exposed to infection, was rather less than last year. But 3,810 doses were issued (4,420 in 1957), and as in previous years many of these were used for the protection of ships' crews.

Insect Pests.—A few of these are submitted to the laboratory every year for identification. Three samples of corn were examined for mites suspected of causing skin irritation in the handlers. Some moth larvae were sent for identification and a specimen of the common wood-boring furniture beetle (*Anobium domesticum*).

Worms.—The laboratory was asked to examine 21 samples of faeces specifically for worms. The common roundworm *Ascaris* was found twice; *Oxyuris*, the thread-worm, once; *Strongyloides*, another roundworm, twice; *T. saginata*, a tapeworm, once, and *Trichuris*, the whipworm, once.

Haematology.—More haematology was done in 1958. Estimations of blood haemoglobin were carried out on 1,229 samples of blood from women attending antenatal clinics (253 more than last year). These examinations are done so that any anaemia arising during pregnancy, when it is not uncommon, can be detected and treated.

As in previous years, full blood examinations were made of certain X-ray technicians in order that any anaemia arising from exposure to radiation may be detected early, precautions taken, and remedies applied.

There were a few blood examinations made for practitioners in the city.

The full total of haematological examinations was 1,244.

Morbid Histology.—The examination of tissue smears from gynaecological sources continued in association with the Western Infirmary. The object of this service is to detect as early as possible changes in the cells of certain tissues of the reproductive organs which indicates the presence, probability or possibility of malignancy, so that appropriate treatment may be undertaken before serious development occurs. The earlier a diagnosis can be made the greater the chance of complete cure.

During the year 682 smears were stained by the special method used for this work and searched by a medical officer experienced in exfoliative cytology, 201 more than in 1957. The total of examinations made since the service was set up in 1956 is 1,617.

Of the 682 women examined in 1958, 6 were found cytologically and proved histologically, to have early cancer which had not been suspected clinically. This enabled treatment to be applied at a very early stage.

Brucellosis.—In the course of investigation of a patient suspected of suffering from undulant fever, the milk of 21 cows from which the household milk supply originated was examined for *Brucella abortus*. Some of the milks gave positive reactions with the Abortus-Bang Ring Test. Fifteen of these A.B.R. precipitation tests were done. Direct cultivation was attempted from 5 pooled milk samples with negative results. Biological tests were undertaken and although cultures from the guinea-pigs' spleens proved negative, the blood serum of the guinea-pig which had been inoculated with A.B.R. positive milk from an unvaccinated cow was found to contain specific antibodies to *Br. abortus*.

There was a note in last year's report with reference to our collaboration with the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh, by sending them samples of milk and the blood and spleens of guinea-pigs, which had been inoculated with milk (in the search for tuberculosis) to help in their investigation into bovine brucellosis. Up to the end of 1957, 457 samples of milk and 423 spleens and samples of blood were sent. Our part ended with the transmission early in 1958 of 16 more milk samples and 47 more spleens and blood samples. Altogether 473 samples of milk

and 470 spleens and blood samples were sent to Edinburgh. Figures denoting this service do not appear in the tabular summary of work done in the laboratory.

Miscellaneous.—A public health laboratory may be expected to carry out investigations which cannot be classed under bacteriology, pure or applied, and as in previous years a good many examinations of this sort were made, which can be grouped under the headings of clinical pathology, parasitology, entomology, protozoology, etc. Sometimes these little additional examinations are carried out along with the necessary bacteriology: for instance, faeces examined for blood, urine for albumen and sugar; sometimes the biology of water supplies needs consideration; or milk sediments must be examined, or damage due to insect pests investigated. The bulk of these supplementary examinations is not great compared with the whole volume of work, but it entails an acquaintance with many biological byways.

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The investigations into the hygienic conditions of itinerant ice-cream vans mentioned in last year's report was proceeded with.

Thirty-six ice-cream carts were examined on their itineraries in the evening. They were somewhat arbitrarily divided into 20 large vans and 16 small or medium sized. The general appearance of the vehicles as regards cleanliness, etc., will be commented upon by the food inspectorate in another part of the report, but about two-thirds of them were assessed as clean. The bacteriological part of the investigation consisted in the taking of swabs from server or scoop, slide, spade or spade-handle—these comprising the utensils used—and samples of the ice-cream on sale. Also the swabbing cloth used was examined, the water available for washing utensils or hands tested and also the palm and palmar surfaces of the thumb and fingers of the hand used by the attendant for serving ice-cream were swabbed. These swabs and samples were taken to the laboratory and the bacteriological examination started at once. In all 188 items were examined.

Of the 36 samples of ice-cream examined the bacterial counts varied from 0 (one sample apparently being sterile) to approximately 12 millions per ml. Five samples yielded counts of over a million, but 19 gave counts below 30,000 (the certified milk standard) and 14 below 10,000.

Staphylococcus aureus was isolated from 4 samples. Faecal *B. coli* were found in only 3 samples, although coliforms were detected in 14, and 5 times in as little as 1/1,000 ml. Altogether 28 samples might be considered fairly good in that they yielded counts below 200,000, though 2 of these contained faecal *B. coli*.

Only 29 swabbing cloths were available for examination. These are sometimes used rather indiscriminately of course and wipe hands as well as utensils or anything else about the van. Five of these yielded bacterial counts of over a million per square inch, and one as high as 8 millions. Seven cloths gave counts between 100,000 and a million. Faecal *B. coli* were isolated from 11 cloths and in 3 of these they were present to the number of more than 1,000 per square inch. Seventeen cloths yielded coliforms of one sort or another. *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated from 6 cloths.

From 32 attendants' hands, the highest count obtained from the area swabbed was 198,000 and there were 2 around 100,000, but from 18 the counts were under 5,000. Coliforms were recovered from 8 hands and faecal *B. coli* from 3. *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated from 7 hands, *Streptococcus viridans* or non-haemolytic streptococci from 11 and faecal streptococci from 3.

As regards water, of the samples tested (often for some reason water was not available) some yielded no growth from 1 ml. but 18 samples yielded appreciable growth, one as high as 229,000 per ml. and one of 160,000. There were 13 with counts lower than 1,000. Coliforms were found in only one sample which yielded a count of 4,100. This water contained faecal *B. coli* also in 1/10 ml. Obviously the water sampled often had not been used.

The bacteriological examinations of the utensils yielded results which march with those for the ice-cream, swabbing cloth and hands and are not listed here.

No frank pathogen was isolated on any occasion from any item, but the presence of faecal *B. coli* and faecal streptococci here and there demonstrate the possibility of the passage of enteric pathogens if the attendant should happen to be harbouring them. Some of the staphylococci were phage typed and a few fell into Group III which is the group that contains, among others, those strains capable of forming enterotoxin and causing food-poisoning.

Bacteriologically the tentative conclusion is that the hygienic state of these travelling ice-cream vans should be constantly checked and a high standard demanded in the interests of public health. The size of the van, at any rate among those investigated, appeared to have little bearing on the bacteriological cleanliness. The highest bacterial counts and the presence of faecal contamination, etc., appeared to be about equally dispersed among large and small, although for obvious reasons, very small vans with inadequate room for easy manipulation or for the attendant to move around are to be deprecated.

Since early in 1958, another investigation has been in progress : an enquiry into the hygienic condition of hairdressers' salons and shops. This work is continuing.

PUBLICATIONS.

Richard Mead. H. S. Carter (1958) Scottish Med. J. 3 320.

HARTLEY S. CARTER,

Bacteriologist.

TOTAL OF EXAMINATIONS FOR YEAR 1958.

CITY OF GLASGOW. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

					Positive	Total
<i>Diphtheria and General Throat Infections—</i>						
Diphtheria	...	...	Suspects	...	1	947
			Control, etc.	...	5	41
			Typing	...	—	5
			Virulence Tests (biological)	...	—	5
			Toxigenicity Tests	...	—	4
Streptococcal						
Infections	...	...	Suspects and control	...	293	705
Vincent's Infections			Suspects	...	6	82
Staphylococcal						
Infections	...	...	Suspects and control	...	506	806
<i>Gastro-intestinal Infections—</i>						
<i>Enteric Fever—</i>						
(Typhoid, ...	...	...	Suspects	...	1	296
paratyphoid)	...	...	Control, etc.	...	4	59
			Water Works employees	...	—	119
			Sewage	...	—	2
<i>Food Poisoning—</i>						
(Salmonellosis)	...	...	Suspects and control	...	97	3,432
			Foodstuffs	...	—	44
			Swabs from table tops, etc.	...	—	3
(Staphylococcal)	...	...	Suspects and control	...	6	73
			Foodstuffs	...	50	82
(Cl. welchii)	...	...	Suspects and control	...	20	36
			Foodstuffs	...	3	13
<i>Dysentery—</i>						
Bacillary	...	...	Suspects	...	1,829	12,405
			Control	...	1,094	9,449
Amoebic	...	...	...	...	—	24
Other forms—giardia, etc.	...	...	...	...	2	5
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>						
			Sputa	...	166	2,844
			Various specimens			
			(micros. exams.)	...	—	46
			Various specimens			
			(biological exams.)	...	—	113
			Various specimens (culture)	...	—	64
<i>Venereal Disease—</i>						
<i>Syphilis</i>						
	...	...	Wassermann Test	...	—	7,744
			Kahn Test	...	—	1,917
			Laughlen Test	...	—	10,755
			Lange's Colloidal Gold Test	...	—	97
			Protein estimations	...	—	21
Gonorrhoea	...	...	Smears, cultures and complement fixation tests	...	—	2,602
			Ophthalmia neonatorum			
			(smears and cultures)	...	—	244
			Carry forward	...	...	55,084

	<i>Brought forward</i>	...	...	...	55,084
OTHER EXAMINATIONS—					
Blood—Rh factor	...	...	...	...	10,186
Blood—A.B.O. grouping	...	...	...	...	10,186
Blood—haematology, cell counts, haemoglobin, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,244
Blood—cultures, Paul Bunnell tests, etc.	...	...	...	...	25
Body fluids (urine, etc.)	...	...	...	...	437
Exudates—various	...	...	...	...	549
Faeces for worms	...	...	...	...	21
Faeces for occult blood	...	...	...	...	20
Swabs for <i>Trichomonas</i>	...	...	...	...	2,546
Insects (identification)	...	...	...	...	5
Antibiotic sensitivity tests	...	...	...	...	2,521
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	13
Morbid Histology—gynaecological smears	...	...	...	...	682
GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH—					
City Milk Supplies (bacterial counts)	...	...	...	...	1,677
Hospital Milk Supplies (bacterial counts)	...	...	...	...	372
Milk (biological tests)	...	...	...	...	139
Milk (<i>Br. abortus</i>)	...	...	...	...	33
Swabs and rinses from apparatus	...	...	...	...	36
Swabs from milk cans	...	...	...	...	102
Bottle closures	...	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	200
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption :—					
Imitation cream, etc.	...	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous foods—dried egg, etc.	...	...	...	...	453
Shellfish—mussels, whelks, oysters	...	...	...	...	64
Beer and mineral water bottles	...	...	...	...	93
Water supplies—routine	...	...	...	...	648
Water from swimming ponds	...	...	...	...	358
Food utensils—ice cream vans	...	...	...	...	188
Swabs from utensils—shop hygiene	...	...	...	...	284
Milk bottles (bacterial counts)	...	...	...	...	209
PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY—					
Anthrax (hides, skins, hair, etc.)	...	...	...	...	6
Plague (examination of rats)	...	...	...	...	38
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption	...	...	...	...	2,044
Water—from ships and docks	...	...	...	...	57
OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES—					
<i>Stirlingshire—</i>					
Tuberculosis (sputum, etc.—micros.)	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis (various specimens—biological)	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis (milk—biological examinations)	...	...	...	...	4
Gastro-intestinal infections	...	...	...	...	517
Throat infections	...	...	...	...	9
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	255
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption	...	...	...	...	1
Other infections	...	...	...	...	16
Sensitivity Tests	...	...	...	...	13
					820
<i>Clydebank—</i>					
Milk (biological test for tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	61
SOUTHERN TOWNS AND COUNTIES—					
<i>Dumfries, Wigtown and Kirkcudbright</i>					
Milk (biological test for tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	24

SECTION XII

FOOD.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956 ; THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ALLIED ACTS, ORDERS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1958.

The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.—This Act has been in operation since 1st August, 1956. The comments passed on three changes which the Act made in previous Food and Drugs Acts can be repeated, namely, the advantage of extending the time limit in which proceedings may be instituted from the time of purchasing the formal sampling ; the doubtful improvement introduced in Section 45, where a person charged with an offence under the Act shows that the default was due to some other person, then the second person may be charged and convicted ; and the disadvantage contained in Section 30 (4) in which a manufacturer or packer of pre-packed food must be notified within three days when a formal sample has been procured. Again this year well over 1,000 such notices were sent by this Section—a very considerable waste of time which could be put to a much more useful purpose.

The Food Hygiene Regulations to be made under the Act were hopefully expected by the end of the year but failed to reach the Statute Book. Despite the lack of regulations the number of visits to food premises was increased and advice given with regard to improvements, cleanliness and more satisfactory food handling methods. These discussions were always well received.

New Legislation which became operative during the year.—The Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1957, revoked Part II of the First Schedule of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) (Scotland) Regulations, 1925-27, and introduced a list of permitted colouring matters. This year the part relating to the use of colouring matter in food for retail sale comes into force.

The Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958, require that milk sold under these names must contain 4 per cent. butter fat and conform to the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951.

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958, revoke Part V of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. Part V specified the special requirements as to the labelling of certain liquors.

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1958, prescribe the limits within which diphenyl and orthophenylphenol or mixtures of these substances will be allowed on sale or importation in citrus fruits.

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958, prescribe the limits within which orthophenylphenol is permitted in apples, pears, pineapples, peaches and melons on sale and importation.

The Antioxidants in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1958, prohibit the sale of food containing antioxidant other than as specified.

The following reports by Food Standards Committees and other bodies were issued during the year.

Draft Report on Soft Drinks.
 Memorandum on Sampling Arrangements of Milk with the object of keeping a constant check on the possible presence of Strontium 90.
 Milk for Ice Cream Rebate Scheme.
 Composition of Milk.
 Proposals for Amended Ice Cream Regulations.
 Chemical Substances used in Agriculture and Food Storage.
 Bread containing Milk Solids.
 Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations (Scotland), 1931-53.
 Control of Insect Infestation.
 Model Dairy Byelaws—Need for New Byelaws.
 Proposals for Regulations for Skimmed Milk with Added Fat.
 Recommended Limits for Copper in Foods.
 Sale of Milk Bill.

Food Sampling.—The Public Analyst examined 5,137 samples of 161 varieties of foodstuffs of which 1,330 were formal and 3,807 informal. Fifty-eight (4·36 per cent.) of the former and 110 (2·88 per cent.) of the latter were found to be adulterated. The corresponding figures of adulterated samples last year were 49 (3·65 per cent.) formal and 118 (3·14 per cent.) informal. The number of cases in which proceedings were taken again rose this year from 37 to 44. Convictions were obtained in every case (44) and penalties amounting to £232, compared with £161 in 1957, were imposed.

The preponderance of the court proceedings during the year was again against butchers. There were 43 cases relating to mince and sausages containing preservative in amounts contrary to the provisions of the Regulations.

The other case involved the seller of milk by retail. The sample was found to contain added water, but although there is no warranty for milk the suppliers took full responsibility and were fined £10.

It will be noted from the list of foodstuffs sampled that there were two Indian foodstuffs sampled. It is intended to examine more of these foods in future because of the increasing number of Moslem shopkeepers who cater for the large number of Indians and Pakistanis now resident in the city.

A drink which was introduced in Scotland was flavoured milk. Now under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act it is an offence to add colouring matter to milk intended for sale for human consumption, but after very careful consideration of this matter the opinion reached was that no serious offence, if any, had been committed. The question of flavoured milk is at present being studied by the Department of Health and by the members of the New Dairy Byelaws Committee. The sample when analysed was found to contain milk of the presumptive standard as laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, plus sucrose, flavouring and colouring matter. City dairymen manufacturing this product were advised, as long as this standard was maintained and as there was no intention to deceive intending purchasers, this Department did not intend to take any legal action until the question had been resolved by the Department of Health. They were also advised that when prepacked, as it is at present, they could, if they wished, inscribe the list of ingredients on the carton to bring it into line with the Labelling of Food Order.

ABSTRACT OF TOTAL SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1958.

Article.	Informal.		Statutory.		Percentage adulterated.		Percentage of Samples taken in each Group to Total ¹	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Gen.	No. Taken	No. Non-Gen.	Infor. %	Stat. %	Infor. %	Stat. %
Milk	2,615	21	869	5	0.80	0.57	68.45	65.38
Milk Products (Butter, Cheese, etc.).	93	4	52	—	4.30	—	2.47	3.90
Meats and Meat Products	255	46	184	51	18.04	27.72	6.73	13.82
Cereals	70	1	31	—	1.43	—	1.88	2.32
Spirituuous Liquors ...	6	—	54	—	—	—	0.18	4.05
Drugs	116	4	10	2	3.45	20.00	3.09	0.75
Flavourings and Condiments	205	7	21	—	3.41	—	5.38	1.58
Ice Cream	123	21	—	—	17.08	—	3.26	—
Miscellaneous	324	6	109	—	1.85	—	8.56	8.20
	3,807	110	1,330	58	2.88	4.36	100.00	100.0

ABSTRACT OF INFORMAL AND STATUTORY SAMPLES OF SWEET MILK EXAMINED DURING YEAR 1958.

Informal.

Statutory.

No. Exam- ined.	No. Non- Genuine.	Average per- centage Composition.		1958 Month.	No. Exam- ined.	No. Non- Genuine.	Average per- centage Composition.	
		Fat. %	Non- Fat. %				Fat. %	Non- Fat. %
205	1	3.81	8.79	January	80	—	3.74	8.79
230	1	3.73	8.80	February	80	—	3.65	8.80
230	2	3.81	8.84	March	79	—	3.68	8.83
213	5	3.70	8.76	April	88	1	3.66	8.77
227	2	3.72	8.94	May	83	—	3.63	8.91
205	—	3.65	8.97	June	75	—	3.56	9.00
239	—	3.71	8.87	July	53	2	3.66	8.86
187	2	3.82	8.87	August	37	—	3.69	8.86
217	5	3.88	8.84	September	65	—	3.81	8.85
241	2	4.00	8.90	October	66	—	3.94	8.90
215	—	3.95	8.88	November	71	1	3.90	8.88
206	1	3.82	8.88	December	92	1	3.78	8.88
2,615	21	3.80	8.86		869	5	3.73	8.86

Percentage Adulterated : Informal—0.80

Statutory—0.57

1957 Percentage Adulterated : Informal—0.96

Statutory—0.58

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925-58.

A great many samples of a large variety of foodstuffs were examined by the City Analyst for the presence of preservative. No prohibited preservative was found in any foodstuff, although a rather large number of samples of mince and sausages were found to contain preservative in excess of the permitted amounts.

Some butchers recently have been using a prepared seasoning which contains preservative for seasoning sausages. In some instances the recommended quantity was found to be insufficient to season the sausage to suit the tastes of the particular businesses, and in an endeavour to rectify this the amount of seasoning was increased, in consequence of which the amount of preservative was also increased. In so doing, the amount of preservative was raised beyond the permitted limit.

The number of cases in which proceedings were instituted where sulphur dioxide beyond the permitted limit had been added to butchers' mince and sausages rose from 36 to 43 this year. During the period of October to May inclusive, when the use of preservative is prohibited in mince, 20 samples, the same number as last year, were found to contain preservative, while four samples, two more than last year, contained an excess amount during the permitted period. Nineteen samples of sausages contained an excess amount—seven more than in 1957. Convictions were obtained in every case. One respondent was convicted of a fourth offence, four of a third offence, and five of a second offence. The sellers of samples of mince and sausages found to contain minor quantities of preservative in contravention of the Regulations were given warnings.

It will be noted from the list of foodstuffs given below that the greatest amount found in mince was 2,784 parts of SO_2 per million and in sausages 2,954 parts. These quantities are quite absurd when one considers that 450 parts per million is the maximum permitted quantity. Of all the foodstuffs examined which did contain preservative, the lowest was 8 parts and many other samples contained no preservative whatever.

Under these Regulations four samples of preservatives were submitted to the City Analyst. The wording on labels affixed to containers supplied to butchers was found in two instances not to conform to the terms of the Regulations. The suppliers were consequently informed and the inaccuracy was subsequently rectified.

In addition, five samples of seasoning containing preservative of the type previously mentioned were examined. Two of these according to the claim on the label were deficient in sulphur dioxide and one was useless as a preservative. The other two were genuine.

Attention was also paid to the possible presence of boron compounds in 80 samples of a variety of foodstuffs. In no instance was this type of prohibited preservative found.

Again this year a number of samples were examined for the presence of prohibited colouring matter, but none was found. One sample, however, of colouring matter described as cochineal was in fact a synthetic colouring called carmoisine. It transpired that this sample was obtained from a stock which was three years old. The remainder of the stock was withdrawn.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN WHICH PRESERVATIVES, ETC.,
WERE FOUND AND THE NATURE AND AMOUNT DURING THE YEAR
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1958.

Nature of Article.	Number examined.	Number in which Preservatives, etc., were found.	Nature of Preservative, etc.	Parts per Million.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Cornflour ...	14	4	Sulphur Dioxide	32	12
Custard Powder ...	9	4	"	51	32
Flavouring ...	11	4	Benzoic Acid	548	356
Fruit Cordials }	4	4	"	476	272
Fruit Cordials }			Sulphur Dioxide	292	224
Fruit, Dried ...	50	7	"	698	45
Fruit, Glace ...	11	3	"	96	38
Fruit Juice ...	5	3	"	230	13
Jams ...	40	3	"	70	32
Mince ...	123	68	"	2,784	32
Sausages ...	221	213	"	2,954	8
Soft Drinks ...	41	3	"	51	13
Soup, Dried ...	6	3	"	42	13
Table Jellies and Jelly Crystals ...	30	8	"	64	26
Vegetables, Dried	6	4	"	166	82

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.

Table showing Nature and Number of Total Samples Procured and Examined during 1958.

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine
Ale ...	9	—	—	—
Alum, Powdered ...	2	—	—	—
Apples ...	2	—	—	—
Arrowroot ...	1	—	1	—
Aspirin ...	14	—	2	1
*Baking and Raising Powder ...	4	—	2	—
Barley ...	1	—	—	—
Beer, Bottled and Canned ...	4	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	8	—	2	—
Black Pudding ...	5	—	—	—
Boracic Powder ...	1	—	—	—
Borax ...	—	—	1	—
Borax and Honey ...	3	—	—	—
Brandy ...	—	—	3	—
Brose Meal ...	2	—	3	—
*Butter ...	19	—	27	—
Butter, Peanut ...	—	—	1	—
Cake Mixture ...	1	—	—	—
Cascara Sagrada ...	3	—	—	—
Cheese ...	3	—	19	—
Cheese, Processed ...	—	—	3	—
Cheese Spread ...	19	4	—	—
Chewing Gum ...	1	—	—	—
Chemical Food ...	2	—	—	—

* Subject to Food Standard.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956—*Contd.*

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine
Chocolate Spread	1	—	—	—
Chutney	2	—	—	—
Cinnamon	5	—	—	—
Cocoa	1	—	5	—
Coconut, Desiccated	3	—	2	—
Cochineal	2	1	—	—
Codeine Tablets	3	—	—	—
Coffee	—	—	4	—
*Coffee and Chicory	13	1	1	—
Colourings	6	—	—	—
Condiments Non-Brewed	3	—	—	—
Confections	11	1	—	—
Cooking Fat and Shortening	2	—	12	—
Cornflour	9	—	5	—
*Cream, Double	14	—	—	—
Cream, Canned	6	—	—	—
Cream, Sterilised	7	—	—	—
Cream, Imitation	8	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	3	—	1	—
Currants	5	—	3	—
*Curry Powder	15	—	3	—
Custard Powder	7	—	2	—
Dates	5	—	3	—
Dripping	1	—	2	—
Egg Mardles	1	1	—	—
Essence of Rennet	2	—	—	—
Essences	2	—	—	—
Farola	2	—	6	—
Figs	3	—	3	—
Fish Dressing	2	—	—	—
*Fish Cakes	2	—	—	—
*Fish Paste	11	—	—	—
Fish, Potted	2	—	—	—
Flake Meal	3	—	—	—
Flavourings	11	—	—	—
*Flour, Ordinary	6	1	1	—
*Flour, Self-Raising	16	—	1	—
*Flour, Wheaten	1	—	—	—
Foam Crystals	1	—	1	—
Food Drink	2	—	2	—
Friar's Balsam	1	—	—	—
Fruit Juices	5	—	—	—
Fruit, Glace	3	—	4	—
Fruits, Mixed Dried	1	—	2	—
Fruit Pudding	2	—	—	—
*Gelatine	1	—	—	—
Gin	1	—	1	—
Ginger, Ground, Crystallised and Preserved	10	—	1	—
Glucose D	1	—	2	—
Glycerine	1	—	—	—
Glycerine and Borax	1	—	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	1	—	—	—
Gregory's Powder	2	—	1	—
Herbs, Mixed	1	—	—	—
*Ice Cream	123	21	—	—
*Ice Cream Mix	1	—	—	—

* Subject to Food Standard.

FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956—*Contd.*

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine
Iodine, Tincture of	2	1	—	—
*Jams	40	—	—	—
Lard	3	—	4	—
*Lemon Curd	8	—	2	—
Liqueurs	5	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder Compound	2	—	1	—
Liquid Paraffin	4	—	—	—
Macaroni	1	—	1	—
*Margarine	11	—	15	—
†May Sou	1	—	—	—
*Meat Paste	48	—	—	—
Meat Extract	5	—	1	—
Medicinal Mixtures	5	1	—	—
Medicinal Powders	6	—	—	—
Medicinal Tablets	6	—	—	—
Milk, Condensed and Evaporated	14	—	—	—
Milk, Flavoured	1	—	—	—
Milk, Sweet	2,615	21	869	5
Mince	57	22	66	30
Mince Meat... ..	12	—	—	—
Mint, Garden	1	—	—	—
*Mustard	18	2	3	—
Nutmeg, Ground	3	—	—	—
Oatmeal	4	—	—	—
Oil, Almond	2	—	—	—
Oil, Camphorated	4	—	—	—
Oil, Castor	4	—	—	—
Oil, Coconut	2	—	—	—
Oil, Cod Liver	2	—	—	—
Oil, Eucalyptus	1	—	—	—
Oil, Olive	6	—	—	—
Ointment, Medicinal	7	—	—	—
Peas, Dried and Canned	5	—	—	—
Peel, Mixed	3	—	1	—
Peppers	23	—	10	—
Pickles	5	—	—	—
Potatoes	12	—	—	—
Potato Crisps	3	—	—	—
Prunes	2	—	6	—
Pudding, Mixed	3	—	2	—
Raisins	4	—	16	—
Rice	2	—	—	—
Rice, Canned	3	—	—	—
Rice Flour	2	—	—	—
Rice, Ground	—	—	3	—
Rum	—	—	4	—
*Saccharin	7	—	—	—
Sago	1	—	—	—
*Salad Cream and Mayonnaise	5	—	—	—
Salt, Table	4	—	—	—
Salt, Iodised	5	—	—	—
Salt, Garlic	—	—	1	—
Salts, Epsom	5	—	—	—
Salt, Celery... ..	1	—	1	—
Salts, Glauber	3	—	—	—
Salts, Medicinal	5	—	2	1
*Sauces	22	—	—	—

* Subject to Food Standard.

† Indian Food.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956—*Contd.*

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine
Sausages	127	24	94	21
Semolina	6	—	8	—
†Shakarpara	1	—	—	—
Sherry	2	—	—	—
*Soft Drinks... ..	40	2	1	—
Soup and Soup Powders	11	—	2	—
Spice	16	4	—	—
*Suet	2	—	5	—
Sugar, Demerara	4	—	2	—
Sugar, Icing	1	—	4	—
Syrup of Figs	4	2	—	—
*Table Jellies	16	—	—	—
and Jelly Crystals	14	—	—	—
Tapioca	3	—	—	—
Tea	4	—	27	—
Thyme	1	—	—	—
*Tomato Ketchup	27	—	—	—
Tomato Puree	6	—	—	—
*Tonic Water	3	—	—	—
Vegetables, Canned and Dried	8	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt	22	1	1	—
Whisky	—	—	46	—
Wines, Alcoholic	1	—	—	—
Wines, Non-Alcoholic	5	—	—	—
	<u>3,807</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>1,330</u>	<u>58</u>

* Subject to Food Standard.

† Indian Food.

The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 9—Suspected Food.—One hundred and thirty-two complaints were lodged with this Department concerning food alleged to be contaminated, unsound, or otherwise unfit for human consumption during the year. Although the number of complaints was somewhat smaller than in the past two years they were not without variety and interest.

Again this year a number of the complaints when investigated proved to be without foundation. In 12 such instances the food or drink complained of was sound, being normal in taste and smell. One of these referred to a bottle of aerated water in which the complainer thought there was a tadpole. It appeared to be very real, but on close examination it was found to be a flaw in the glass consisting of a cinder which had become dislodged from the inner surface of the furnace in which the glass is melted. The cinder had a thin covering of glass and therefore did not come into contact with the contents of the bottle.

Two complaints alluded to the poor quality of tinned salmon. It has been learned that quantities of salmon are being imported into the British Isles in a deep frozen condition and subsequently processed and

canned in Ireland. It may well be that the firms concerned just have not got the knack of producing a product as tasty as that our palates were formerly accustomed to. The contents were genuine salmon.

There was a third complaint concerning salmon in which there was said to be glass. This glass-like substance, magnesium ammonium phosphate, is produced by chemical action and although objectionable, is quite harmless. This condition has been a source of trouble to fish canners for some years.

Another suggested that whisky was below standard, but on analysis it was found to be genuine.

Fifteen complaints concerned the presence of insects in various foods. Four of these are worthy of comment. The first—a packet of dried vegetables was found to contain moth larvae, *aphomia gularis*. The second—a strawberry trifle contained several millipedes. These millipedes, the spotted variety (*Blanjulus guttulatus* Bosc.), attack the roots of most kinds of plants, and strawberries are among the garden crops that appear to be specially subject to injury by these pests. The third—a Jaffa orange was found to contain larvae of the fruit fly which was identified as *Ceratitis capitata*. The Israel Citrus Fruit Marketing Board in London was informed of this occurrence but was unable to offer a satisfactory explanation for oranges being exported in this condition. Lastly—a banana spider was brought to the office. This insect looks rather fearsome. Some of these are as large as three inches when the legs are outstretched. Banana spiders, although quite big, are perfectly harmless.

A type of complaint which has greatly increased in number is that of mineral oil in bakery goods. It usually appears in two forms, (1) that of small pellets which closely resemble mouse or rat excreta, and (2) streaks of discoloured dough in bread. The oil is used as a means of lubricating the dough-mixing machinery and drops find their way into the mix from the gland holding the rotating mixing device in position. There were seven such complaints. It should not be beyond the skill of the makers of these machines to devise some means whereby this fault could be completely eliminated. There is no doubt this must be stopped because of its nauseating effect on the consumer.

There were eighteen complaints of mould in pies, sausage rolls, bread, etc. Six of these related to bread. Most bread is wrapped these days and therefore it is most difficult to decide on whom to lay the blame—the baker or the shopkeeper. It should be noted that it has

been proved beyond all doubt after exhaustive tests that mould will not grow on bread in conditions most suitable to its growth in less than four days.

Another strange if not somewhat amusing complaint was that of a rubber glove of a well known British manufacture being found in a one-pound tin of imported pineapple chunks. The attention of the importers was brought to this complaint but no satisfactory explanation was obtained. It might be assumed that sabotage at the packing station was the cause.

Yet another baffling complaint was that of a woman who alleged she had been sold bleach in a bottle bearing a label marked non-brewed condiment (a substitute vinegar). The mystery was never conclusively cleared up. Enquiries at the factory revealed that although the firm manufactured both products, each department was entirely and completely separate. Every possible precaution had been taken to prevent such a probable mishap. The bottles for each product were of different colour, stoppers were of different material, and the labels were of different sizes and were printed by different stationery firms.

In addition there were the customary complaints of extraneous matter in foodstuffs—nails, wire, string, glass, a broken bread-slicing blade; dirty milk bottles and contaminated aerated water bottles.

Careful attention is given to all complaints which are thoroughly investigated, and generally the matter is amicably settled to the satisfaction of all interested parties.

Towards the end of August a telephone message was received from a provision merchant in the city that he had received a letter from one of his clients in the Midlands stating that an outbreak of food poisoning had occurred in that area, was attributed to cheese supplied by him, and was of staphylococcal origin. A most important point is worthy of note, namely, no notification of this outbreak was received by this Department from the local authority concerned.

From the firm's records it was learned that the cheese referred to was farm-made cheese from a farmer in the south of Scotland. A large number of cheeses were involved, about two-thirds of which had been supplied to a wide area around the alleged outbreak and from which no complaint had been received. Nevertheless the merchant was requested to detain all cheese from this farm. The cheese in store consisted of two months' supply which was held for maturing, and each day's supply consisted of several cheeses.

Sampling of the cheese commenced immediately; the Medical Officer for the area in which the farm was situated was notified, and the manufacture of cheese at that farm stopped.

A total of 42 samples was obtained, of which 35 yielded staphylococcus aureus (coagulase-positive).

Inspection of Food and Food Premises.—During the year 12,998 visits of inspection were made to markets, stores, wholesale and retail premises for the purpose of examining suspected food. This year 784 more visits were paid to food premises than last year, and 2,754 lots examined—97 fewer than in 1957—amounting to 98 tons, 1 cwt., 59½ lbs.—7 tons, 59¾ lbs. less than last year—and considered to be unsound were destroyed with the owners' consent; some was salvaged for animal feeding, and as in previous years certificates of condemnation were issued.

This service of issuing certificates of condemnation for foodstuffs considered to be unsound entailed the writing of some 23,000 such certificates. Samples, where it was considered necessary, were submitted to a chemical and/or a bacteriological examination before judgment was passed.

In course of inspection of these premises the necessity for repairs, cleansing and limewashing was disclosed in some instances. A very considerable amount of work in this connection is done verbally at the time of visit, but in 24 instances it was considered advisable to send written intimation. In all cases the work was satisfactorily carried out.

Recently a great many shops, particularly in the Gorbals area, have been opened by Indians and Pakistanis. Although immigrants to our country and perhaps unacquainted with our customs, little difficulty is experienced in having them do what is required of them and making them understand what they must do and what they may not do. The majority of these shops are exceedingly well conducted.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Act, 1949.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951-52.

This year an honour was bestowed on the Senior Food Inspector when he was invited by the Secretary of State for Scotland to serve on the New Dairy Byelaws Committee. Permission to accept was willingly given although it necessitated the using of the Department's time in order to attend the meetings in St. Andrew's House in Edinburgh.

The number of registered milk producers in the city is now 28, one fewer than last year. Two herds produce Certified milk, 25 produce Tuberculin Tested milk, and one attested herd produces milk which is not designated and is pasteurised at a local creamery, while two attested herds of the Western Regional Hospital Board produce Tuberculin Tested Milk for use in their own hospitals and institutions.

The number of pasteurising establishments on the register remains at 20. In one of these premises owned by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, the milk is not bottled but is pasteurised before being manufactured into butter, cheese, etc.

There are now 1,660 dairies registered in the city, including 28 producers and 17 dairymen holding supplementary licences.

There is again a marked increase in the number of retail dairymen. Several reasons may be offered for this increase—(a) more and more shop premises are being improved and being better equipped to allow the sale of milk; (b) more dairy premises in the new housing schemes as premises become available; and (c) small shopkeepers in order to improve business suitably equip their shops to enable them to stock milk hoping it will attract more custom.

Only one of the 20 creameries in the city holds a licence to deal in sterilised milk. One firm, however, obtained a licence to sell sterilised milk for each of the retail branches but only approximately one gallon per day is sold. There is no creamery in Glasgow carrying out the process of sterilising milk and all supplies come from Edinburgh.

The approximate daily consumption of milk, excluding school milk, rose this year to 87,422 from 84,161 gallons—an increase of 3,261 gallons. The percentage of failures in tests of Certified milk fell from 16·5 per cent. to 16·3 per cent. (There were no failures of the samples taken from the two Certified producers in the city.) Failures of Tuberculin Tested milk rose from 6·8 per cent. to 11·3 per cent.

Formal and informal samples of milk for analysis totalled 3,484. The average fat fell slightly this year from 3·80 to 3·77, while the solids not fat rose from 8·77 to 8·86 per cent. The number of designated milks sampled during the year was 1,465.

Visits of inspection made to dairy premises numbered 10,551, while 302 inspections were made to 35 byres of the 28 milk producers. These byres have a total accommodation for 975 cows but over the year the average number kept was approximately 846.

CERTIFIED—						1958	1957	1956
Producers	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	920	880	861
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons)						2,157	1,965	2,402
TUBERCULIN TESTED—								
Producers	...	...	...	...	...	25	26	27
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	727	692	673
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons)						760	846	917
PASTEURISED—								
Pasteurising Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	20
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	1,615	1,536	1,477
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons)						*84,505	‡81,350	†82,856
1958—* Includes 2,327 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).								
1957—‡ Includes 2,287 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).								
1956—† Includes 2,297 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).								
STERILISED—								
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...		1	12

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF DESIGNATED MILK (1).

	CERTIFIED (a) Not more than 30,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/10 ml.	TUBERCULIN TESTED (a) Not more than 200,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.
<i>Bacteriological Examinations—</i>		
Number examined ...	209	195
Number conforming to all requirements ...	175	173
Number exceeding count only	6	—
Number exceeding count and having coliforms present	8	1
Number conforming to count but having coliforms present	20	21
<i>Agar Count per ml.—</i>		
Highest ...	1,000,000	768,000
Lowest ...	300	Less than 1,000
Presence of Coliforms (—) ...	181	173
(+) ...	28	22
<i>Chemical Examination—</i>		
Fat Minimum 3%—		
Number (3% or over) ...	207	195
(below 3%) ...	2	—
Average butter-fat content	4.00	4.17

67 Examined Biologically with negative result.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF DESIGNATED MILK (2).

	*TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)		PASTEURISED	
	(a) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.		(a) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.	
	(b) Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units (Phosphatase Test)		(b) Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units (Phosphatase Test)	
Number examined	397		664	
Number passing each test ...	387		634	
Number failing in one or more of the tests	10		30	
Milk-Fat Test—				
No. Satisfactory	395		662	
No. Unsatisfactory	2		2	
Average Butter-Fat Content	3.72		3.73	

* Tests as for Pasteurised.

93.50 per cent. of the samples examined were in conformity with the terms of the Orders compared with 94.94 last year.

Chemical examination showed six samples to be deficient in fat, while five samples were found to be below 8.5 per cent. of solids not fat.

Milk Supply to the Hospitals of the Western Regional Board.—This service to the Board was continued. The results are shown as follows:—

	Examined	Failed
Certified	30	5
Tuberculin Tested	96	22
Pasteurised	187	17
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	59	4
	<hr/> 372	<hr/> 48

Last year 25 samples failed out of a total of 347 samples. In addition to the above examinations, five samples of Certified and Tuberculin Tested milk were examined for the presence of the tubercle bacillus with negative results.

Non-Designated Milk Produced in Premises within the City.—There is still one of these dairy farms left on the register at the end of the year but the herd, as already stated, is an Attested Herd and recorded with the Department of Agriculture. Six samples were taken at this farm during the year and one of these samples was submitted to biological examination with negative result. The following table shows the results of bacteriological examinations of the six samples. Although the bacteriological standard laid down is a bacterial count of not more than 200,000 pr. ml., none of these samples exceeded this. No coliform bacilli were present.

Number Taken	Bacterial Count under 200,000	Over 200,000	Coliforms
6	6	—	—

Milk for School Children.—Last year the supply of Pasteurised milk to the city schools was undertaken by 13 contractors. This year, however, their number was reduced to 9 and consequently the number of samples was also reduced. One hundred and eighty samples were examined during the year in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order. Eight failed in one or other of the two prescribed tests, compared with eight failures of 261 samples examined last year. Fifty-four samples were submitted to biological tests with negative results.

The following table is a summary of results of the sampling :—

SCHOOL MILK (PASTEURISED).

No. Examined	No. Passing both Phosphatase and Coliform Tests	No. Failing Phosphatase Test only	No. Failing Coliform Tests only	No. Failing Both Tests	No. Tuberculous	Average Fat Solids	Average Non-Fat Solids
180	172	1	7	—	—	3.70	8.80

The second table shows the average daily quantity supplied each month with the numbers of school days in each. The total consumption this year amounted to 1,493,868 gallons, an increase of 17,558 gallons from last year.

AVERAGE DAILY QUANTITIES SUPPLIED.

Month	Gallons	School Days	Month	Gallons	School Days
January ...	7,034	20	July ...	*16,817	†
February ...	7,310	20	August ...	*49,398	†
March ...	7,176	21	September ...	7,470	21
April ...	7,291	16	October ...	7,423	23
May ...	6,831	21	November ...	7,342	19
June ...	7,031	20	December ...	7,639	16

* Monthly totals.

† No school days, other than the transferred schools these months, but children are supplied with milk at the feeding centres and schools.

The quality standards of these milks are being maintained.

The Scottish Dairy Show, 1958—Kelvin Hall.—Five samples of milk were obtained from bulk milk produced by the show cattle and were examined chemically and bacteriologically. The following table shows the results of the examinations :—

	17th Feb.	17th Feb.	19th Feb.	19th Feb.	21st Feb.
Fatty Solids ...	3.95%	3.80%	4.10%	4.10%	4.40%
Non-Fatty Solids ...	8.80%	8.91%	8.85%	8.82%	8.89%
Number of Bacteria per Millilitre ...	1,000	10,000	9,500	16,000	115,000
Presence of Coliform Bacilli in 1/100 Millilitre (1) ...	Present	Present	—	—	Present
(2) ...	"	"	—	—	"
(3) ...	—	—	—	—	"

Some 11,800 gallons were produced during the period of the show. Although all the milk produced was from tuberculin tested cattle, it was all pasteurised at the Scottish Milk Marketing Board's Hogganfield Creamery.

Milk Vending Machines.—The advent of the milk vending machine in Scotland was at the Scottish Dairy Show in February of this year at the Kelvin Hall. This particular make of machine is manufactured in this country under licence and is of American origin. Needless to say it was of great interest to the "trade" and the novelty of milk being made available from a coin-operated machine tempted the public to try it out. There were two such machines operating at the show and by the end of the year 10 had been installed in the city.

The machine is simply a refrigerated cabinet thermostatically controlled, capable of holding $210 \times \frac{1}{2}$ -pint cartons of waxed paper type which are held at a temperature of between 38° and 40° F. The cartons are mechanically filled and heat-sealed in the creamery. At first some little difficulty was experienced by the creamery staff in effectively sealing the cartons, and consequently some cartons tended to leak, but after a short time this obstacle was overcome and it would appear that the sealing of cartons now presents no problem.

It is most interesting to note that from information received the sale of milk from these machines exceeded all expectations. While a great number of cartons are sold during the normal business hours it is reported that the greatest number is sold in the late part of the night, the machines being patronised by late-night workers, taxi-men and their fares, and dancers going home; in the sales during the day from machines sited at the retail dairy, it has been reported that shop sales have not been affected, and in fact intending purchasers often enter the shop in order to get "change" so that they can purchase milk from the machine.

On being made aware by the British agents that such machines were likely to be installed, this Department considered it would be advisable and necessary to have some form of control, and so the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Food Inspector sent out a joint letter, together with a printed set of conditions, to all the Glasgow wholesale dairymen, to Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors in adjoining local authorities, to the Scottish Milk Marketing Board and the Department of Health for Scotland, governing the installation of such machines. It can be assumed that these conditions were reasonable because there has been no dissenting voice.

The Milk Officer took in hand to keep a watchful eye on these machines. It was decided that a set number of samples should be taken every month from all these machines. Fifty-five were taken during the 11½ months they were in operation. Twelve samples were found to have coliforms present. It was obvious from the code mark on the carton that sufficient attention had not been paid to restocking the machines.

It is most essential that persons in charge of the replenishing of these machines see that the cartons of milk are used in strict rotation and that there is no "carry over" held in the shop refrigerator. By the end of the year this problem had been solved.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDERS, 1951-52.

CONDITIONS FOR REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF MILK VENDING MACHINES.

(1) This Department to be informed in every instance where and when it is proposed to install a milk vending machine.

(2) The owner of the machine to make formal application for registration and licence under the above Act and Orders.

(a) Where a person proposes to install such a machine in or at premises for which he holds an existing Certificate of Registration and an existing Licence to sell the particular designated milk to be sold, no further registration or licence would be necessary.

(b) Where a person proposes to install such a machine in or at premises for which he does not hold an existing Certificate of Registration and an existing Licence to sell a designated milk, he is required to make formal application.

(c) These conditions also apply to factories, canteens and all similar premises.

Note.—All such Certificates and Licences, if granted, would apply to the machine only, and would be endorsed "from an approved milk vending machine."

(3) Cartons to bear—

(a) The name and address of the producer's or pasteuriser's premises in which the cartons were filled.

(b) The designation of the milk sold.

(4) Cartons to bear the number of the day of the year in which the cartons were filled, e.g., 1st February "32", 2nd March "61".

(5) Where straws are provided for the consumption of such milk on the premises, the straws to be individually wrapped.

(6) A covered receptacle, made of an impervious material, to be provided for used cartons in premises where such milk is dispensed for immediate consumption.

Dairy and Canned Cream—Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951.—

Twenty-two samples of dairy and canned cream were obtained to ascertain their standard in relation to the above Order. It will be noted that although the Order prescribes a fat standard of 18 per cent. for single cream, the lowest fat content in the canned was 23·14 per cent. and the highest 29·31 per cent.; while the double cream standard is 48 per cent., the lowest was 48·04 per cent. and the highest 57·40 per cent., and these were dairy creams produced in our city creameries.

Cleansing of Milk Bottles.—During the year 209 washed milk bottles were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination. Twenty-eight of these bottles were reported as not complying with the accepted standard of less than 600 organisms per pint bottle. Reports of the examinations are sent in all instances to the dairyman and where necessary subsequent investigation is made and repeat samples taken. The action resulted in a satisfactory improvement. The results of bottles washed by the different methods are as follows :—

	No. of Bottles	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Percentage Satisfactory
Washed by Soaker Sprayer Machine	39	38	1	97·44
Washed by Jet Type Machine ...	157	124	23	78·98
Washed by Rotary Brushes ...	13	9	4	69·23
Washed by Hand	—	—	—	—

Ten bottles were reported to be sterile.

There are three city farmers bottling milk, two Certified producers and one Tuberculin Tested producer. Samples of bottles washed by the rotary brush method by these farmers were reasonably satisfactory.

In 16 instances complaints were received of milk having been delivered in dirty bottles, eight having been filled at creameries within the city and an equal number at farms and creameries outwith the city. The complaints originating from bottles filled in city creameries were fully investigated, while those from outwith the city were passed to the local authority concerned and an explanation received.

Cleansing of Milk Cans.—The fuller investigation into the thoroughness of can washing in city creameries commenced last year was continued. The cans were rinsed with sterile water in the accepted manner and the water so used, called rinse water, was subjected to examination.

During the year 102 cans, five more than last year, so treated were examined. The following table shows the accepted bacteriological standards for washed cans :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL STANDARDS.
(Coliforms should not be present.)

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	Under 50,000
Fairly Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	50,000-250,000
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	Over 250,000

		Number Examined	Number Satis- factory	Number Fairly Satis- factory	Number Unsatis- factory
1957	...	97	44	12	41
1958	...	102	65	5	32

It is gratifying to note when comparing the figures for the two years that can washing in the city creameries had greatly improved. the table shows that 65 or 63·7 per cent. of the cans were satisfactorily washed compared with 44 or 45·4 per cent. last year. The percentage of those not satisfactory was reduced from 42·3 per cent. last year to 31·4 per cent.

This overall improvement proves the success of this undertaking, and it is hoped that next year this improvement will be maintained and possibly bettered.

Copies of the reports of the examinations were sent in every instance to the dairyman concerned.

The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953.

There are 484 registered dealers in ice cream in the city in respect of premises, two fewer than last year, while 357 certificates of registration are held by owners in respect of vehicles for the sale only of ice cream, five more than last year. Inspections of these premises and vehicles totalled 3,224 during the year, and 87 notices of contraventions were issued.

The check, mentioned last year, made on ice cream vehicles operating on Sunday afternoons was continued but for various reasons on a modified scale and only during the months of June and July. As last year, six samples of two portions each of the ice cream sold were obtained each Sunday from ice cream vans—one portion was taken to the City Analyst and the other to the Bacteriologist,

Nearly all of the 87 notices mentioned above related to faults found in these vans. Again the owners were requested to rectify the faults and present their vehicles for inspection within seven days of receipt of the letter to the Food Inspector from whose area they operated.

In three instances court action was deemed necessary against the owners or operators of these vans. One concerned the owner of a vehicle which was considered unsuitable who had been found trading in ice cream without having first obtained a certificate of registration for the said vehicle as required by the Regulations. He pled guilty and was fined £3. The second involved the person in charge of an ice cream vehicle who failed to hold a street trading permit. He was convicted and fined under the Byelaws for Regulating Street Trading. The third charged the owner of an ice cream vehicle who had permitted his vehicle to be used for the sale of ice cream that he had failed to have the vehicle registered and had failed to have a street trading permit. He was found guilty on both charges but was admonished on the first charge and fined £1 on the second.

In addition, during the routine inspection of ice cream shops and vehicles, minor repairs and improvements were reported and received attention.

The following table gives the results of the examinations of ice cream compared with those of last year :—

	No. Examined	No. under 100,000 with Coliforms Absent	No. under 100,000 with Coliforms Present	No. over 100,000 with Coliforms Absent	No. over 100,000 with Coliforms Present
1958 ...	200	148	30	7	15
1957 ...	222	170	24	8	20

The table shows 148 satisfactory samples or 74 per cent. compared with 170 or 76·58 per cent. last year. This year 15 (7·5 per cent.) of the samples failed both in count and coliform compared with 20 of 222 or 9 per cent. last year. Defaulters were visited and their methods checked and advice given. One hundred and twenty-one of the 200 informal samples taken were subjected to both chemical and bacteriological examinations, while the remaining 79 samples were for bacteriological examination only, having been obtained from catering establishments or for repeat check purposes. Of the 121 informal samples, 20 failed to comply with the standard laid down in the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953. The failures were in respect of a deficiency in fat or milk solids other than fat or both. For the second year none was deficient in sugar. When considering the sugar content of the

samples taken over the past two years it was noted that in every sample it was in excess of the statutory minimum of 10 per cent. ; consequently it was decided, in order to expedite the results of analysis and ease the pressure of work in the laboratory, to discontinue testing for sugar. One hundred and fourteen of the 200 were examined for the presence of saccharin. None was found.

	No. Exam- ined	No. Adul- terated	No. Deficient in Fat	No. Deficient in Milk Solids Not Fat	No. Deficient in Sucrose	No. Deficient in Fat and Milk Solids Not Fat	No. Deficient in Fat and Sucrose	No. Deficient in all Three
1958	121	20	16	7	—	3	—	—
1957	161	37	32	10	—	5	—	—

AVERAGES

			Fat	Milk Solids	Not Fat	Sucrose
1958	...	...	7.29	10.35		13.96
1957	...	...	7.04	9.52		14.37

HIGHEST

1958	...	...	13.42	20.6		20.9
1957	...	...	15.17	15.5		27.7

Visits were paid to the makers' premises to check and discuss recipes where deficiencies were found, and the makers given advice, which is always welcomed. Copies of reports on all samples failing to conform to the recommended bacteriological standard of under 100,000 bacteria with coliforms absent were sent to the dealers concerned.

As in previous years, samples of ice cream as supplied to school children through the School Meals Service were obtained each week during the months of May, June and September. All of these samples, 11 in number, were well over the statutory requirements and showed an excellent bacteriological reading.

There is one ice cream vending machine in the city. Like the milk vending machine it consists of a thermostatically controlled refrigerated cabinet. It is also coin-operated and dispenses only pre-wrapped ice cream in a hard condition. Should the refrigerating mechanism become faulty and the ice cream become softer than is normally served in this type of ice cream, the machine is automatically immobilised, thus stopping further sale.

The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948 (Original Investigation).

It will be remembered that a spot check was made on ice cream vehicles under working conditions on Sunday afternoons during the summer months last year. This year the Sunday afternoon inspections

and sampling were continued on modified lines. The field of operation however, was extended to a more detailed inspection of ice cream vans on their evening journeys. This survey was confined to Friday nights when it was presumed that ice cream vans were more likely to be out and about, and commenced late in December, 1957, and continued to mid-October this year.

This investigation was undertaken by the Senior Food Inspector accompanied by one of the Department's laboratory technicians. The purpose—to assess the prevailing condition of the vans, the methods adopted, the general personal hygiene of attendants, but not the chemical composition of the ice cream. The bacterial part of the investigation will be commented upon in the Bacteriological Laboratory Section of the Report.

Samples of ice cream were taken from 36 vans, also swabs from hands and utensils—spade handle, blade of spade or scoop of server and slide ; samples of water and swabbing cloth, when available, were also taken for bacteriological examination. A total of 188 items.

The size (dimensions) of the van, its general appearance of cleanliness, the ventilation, the appearance of the hands of the seller, his overall, swabbing cloth, hand towel, the type (boiled mix or cold mix) and quantity of ice cream in the conservator, the means by which it was kept cold, the atmospheric temperature, etc., were all noted.

Size.—Of the 36 vans inspected, 20 were considered to be large. The total inside floor area, excluding the driver's cabin and space taken up by the conservator, etc., ranged from 45 square feet to 90 square feet, the floor area of the largest.

Vans with a floor area of between 35 square feet and 45 square feet were considered to be medium in size, and those under 35 square feet floor area were considered small. Sixteen, including a tricycle, were placed in these groups, the smallest having a floor area of only 23 square feet.

The highest inside measurement was 6 ft. 2 ins. : the lowest 4 ft. 7 ins. ; the average being 5 ft. 4½ ins. Only six vans had head room of 6 ft. or over, while in four the ice cream conservator was accommodated on a "paddle box" formation over the back axle while the attendant stood on the floor from 6 ins. to 1 ft. lower.

It was considered that head room of 6 feet is most desirable but head room of 5 ft. 8 ins. is acceptable, while those with less are quite unsuitable.

Condition.—Twenty-four were found to be clean, five were fair, six were dirty or grubby, and one was very dirty. Letters of warning were sent to the owners whose vans were found in other than a clean condition.

In only six instances did the attendant close the sliding glass panel or serving window on the side of the van between stops. It may be assumed that in the other cases the glass panel was closed when the van left its headquarters and closed again just before returning.

Goods Sold.—Certificates of registration under the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, are held by the owners of these vans for the sale of ice cream. When the Regulations came into force during that year it was considered reasonable, although the Regulations do not specify that other goods may be sold therefrom, that confectionery and mineral waters might also be offered for sale because these commodities go "hand in hand" with ice cream. Since then it would appear from this survey that during the colder months, of which there have been many in recent years, the sale of ice cream is of secondary importance. In 11 instances due to the variety and quantity of goods carried, the vans were found to be congested, seriously hampering the movements of the salesmen. In addition to ice cream, confectionery and aerated waters, small cakes, cake rounds and "slab cake," packets of biscuits, tinned fruit, potato crisps and cigarettes were all offered for sale.

Ice cream dealers found to be trading in these additional commodities were reminded of the conditions of their certificate of registration and strongly advised to discontinue this practice. The whole matter was discussed unofficially with a small informal committee of the Ice Cream Alliance. The atmosphere at that meeting was pleasant and harmonious. Each side put forward its point of view. This Department was asked to state the commodities which would be permitted, but refused to commit itself. The members of the "Alliance" agreed and admitted that the Glasgow inspectors had always been most helpful and reasonable and an assurance that this policy would continue was given.

One of the points of view put forward by the members was that the persons in charge of the vans had requests for biscuits, cakes, etc. and found that the sales of these commodities increased in no small measure the commission which accrued and that the owners of the vans had no objections. This Department remained firm, but agreed that stocks held of biscuits, etc., could be disposed of but were not to be replenished. The members of the Alliance appreciated the position and were now prepared to advise the members should this subject be raised.

This survey will be continued next year when note will be taken as to whether or not the ice cream vendors have fallen into line with these recommendations.

Ice Cream.—All ice cream offered for sale consisted of a mix which had been subjected to heat treatment or as is known in the trade as a boiled mix.

Inspections continued throughout the four seasons in all types of weather—hard frost, snow, drizzle, rain, downpour and sunshine. Atmospheric temperature varied from below freezing point to 80° F. It is interesting to note that on the one evening the atmospheric temperature was 80° F. the temperature registered inside the van was 90° F.

Quantities of ice cream at the time of sampling varied from 20 gallons to one gallon. It might be said that the quantity of ice cream carried has no bearing on the findings of the survey, but it would be true to assume that where the quantities were as little as 2 gallons, 1½ gallons and 1 gallon the carrying of ice cream was merely a side-line and not the principal commodity offered for sale.

Conservators.—Nine inspections had been made before it was considered worthwhile to note by what means the ice cream was kept cold. In 12 instances inserts were used; in 8, insulated or vacuum containers were employed; 4 traders used the old-fashioned method—ice; 2 used dri-cold, while only one of those inspected used the “plug-in” type of conservator.

In order to prevent the risk of contamination the lid should be replaced on the conservator after every sale or at the least between stops. Twenty-three attendants had taken this most essential precaution; 11 had not replaced the lid and two attendants had not bothered to bring one.

Washing Facilities.—Certificates of registration are granted subject to conditions that the van be fitted with facilities for hand washing, i.e., a wash-hand basin supplied with water from a tank, a clean hand towel and soap, and a clean net cloth for wiping up.

Only in half the number of the vehicles were all necessary hand-washing facilities provided; three had no washing facilities whatever; nine were without water, while in three instances the water was rusty; eight of the vans had no hand towel, but only in one van was the towel found to be dirty, while five could only be said to be fair; 21, however, appeared to be clean and one van was equipped with paper towels.

In all the vans the water was cold, although in 14 of them insulated pump-type water containers had been installed. Six of the water samples were found to be sterile, but of these only one was known to have a germicide added. Seven of the vans had no soap.

Net Cloth or Swabbing Cloth.—Swabbing cloths were uplifted when available and a clean one was given to replace those that had been taken. Here again only in half the number of the vehicles had a clean swabbing cloth been provided; three of the cloths were only fairly clean, while 11 were dirty and four had no swabbing cloth.

Attendants : Hands.—In a great many cases the persons on these vans take this job on a part-time basis. The hands of 23 of the attendants were clean; seven had fairly clean hands, while in six instances their hands were dirty.

Overalls.—Another condition of registration is that persons selling ice cream must wear a clean overall. Eighteen wore a clean overall, one was fairly clean, three were dirty, while 14 had none at all.

Utensils—

Spades.—Twenty-four operators used metal handled spades, the entire spade being made of stainless steel. There is no doubt whatever from the hygiene point of view this is the better type of spade. It can be easily washed and thoroughly sterilised. Ten operators used wooden-handled spades. The preference is that wood is non-slip but it cannot be easily sterilised. In the two other vans inspected the ball-measure type of server was used.

In 24 cases the spades were kept during the evening's run in the conservator and two made use of the drip-dish provided.

Slides.—Seventeen attendants used slides of various depths which facilitates the dispensing of a more or less standard quantity of ice cream for the price of wafer demanded. Nine, on the other hand, passed the ice cream from the spade on to a wafer biscuit "backed" by several more biscuits which acted as a support to prevent breaking the wafer to be passed to the consumer.

The survey was interrupted owing to pressure of work in the laboratory and to enable another survey which was being conducted in another section of the Department to be concluded, but will be resumed early in the New Year.

Imitation Cream.—*Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 18.* Samples of imitation cream were taken during the year and all were found to be satisfactory—the highest count was 4,500 per gram and the lowest 30 and no coliforms present.

Horseflesh.—*Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 19.*—Observations were again taken this year for contraventions of this Section, but none were found.

Shellfish.—*Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 20.*—Comparatively few shellfish are consumed in the city and consequently the number of purveyors of this type of sea-food is relatively small. Eight samples of uncooked scallops, mussels, oysters and whelks were submitted to a bacteriological examination. The sources of supply were the Clyde estuary, the East coast, Ireland and Cornwall, and the scallops were of Norwegian origin. All the samples were clean and were within the Grade 1 category.

One purveyor, however, sold whelks which, it was alleged, were of doubtful quality and unknown source. Frequent visits at times—Saturday and Sunday afternoon—when it was said he was carrying on business were made to his stance but proved unfruitful, and the absence of shells on the streets proved that he had not been there. It was learned later he had been traced by the Police who had compelled him to cease trading because of infringements of the Bye-laws for Regulating Street Trading.

Towards the end of the year it was considered advisable to take routine samples of foreign egg products, as with all other foodstuffs, reaching the city apart from the already known regular supplies transported by road from Leith and by ship through the Port of Glasgow. Consequently the following imported egg products were sampled.

Chinese Frozen Whole Egg.—Twelve samples of this product were submitted to a bacteriological examination. All were reported free from *Salmonella* organisms, while three of the samples subjected to a full examination showed counts of between 1,300 and 8,400; coliforms were present in all three but faecal *B. coli* was found in only one sample.

Frozen Whole Egg (Northern Ireland).—During the month of December, two consignments totalling 18 tons were landed at Glasgow from Ballymena off the S.S. "Royal Scotsman" and were in both instances immediately dispatched to a bakery in the city. At the bakery six samples were taken from the first parcel and four from the second. All were negative *Salmonella* group. Coliforms and faecal *B. coli* were found in a sample of the first lot. The bakery firm receiving this product on receipt of this information drew the attention of the suppliers to this fact.

Polish Pasteurised Liquid Frozen Whole Egg.—Two shipments of this product reached the city through the Port of Hull, having been loaded direct into insulated vans and delivered to a cold store. These arrived early in June and consisted of $3,391 \times 12$ kilo tins ex S.S. "Baltic Swift" and 848×12 kilo tins. Ninety samples were examined for the presence of Salmonellae and nine of these subjected to a full examination. All were reported "Negative Salmonella Group" and of those samples examined fully the lowest average bacterial count was 120 per c.c. and the highest 8,000. Five had a count of under 1,000 and four over that figure. No coliforms were isolated.

Dutch Frozen Whites.—This year 46 tons, 16 cwts., 75 lbs. of this product, Dutch frozen hen egg albumen, consisting of a varying number of 6, 12 and 18 kilo tins, were landed in Leith and transported in insulated containers by road to a cold store in the city. Samples were drawn as soon as practicable after arrival in order to prevent any unnecessary delay in its release. One hundred and fifty samples were taken and submitted to the Bacteriologist. No organism of the Salmonella group was isolated from any of the samples. Twenty-three of these were subjected to a bacterial count. Six samples were found to be sterile; three over 100,000; two over 10,000; six over 1,000; one of 230; one of 150; two of 30; and one of 20; faecal B. coli was found in five samples and B. coli in only two samples.

Liquid Whole Egg (Packed in Glasgow).—In the early part of the year when home eggs are plentiful two plants were operating in the city, breaking out shell eggs, tinning and freezing them. This continued for a short time during which 11 samples were taken and all were submitted to a "full" examination; two had a count of over 100,000; two of over 10,000; six of 1,000; and one of 800. No pathogens were isolated; faecal B. coli was found in two and B. coli in two of the samples.

Chinese Hen Egg Albumen Crystals.—The precaution of heat treating this product, which has been found to be suspect of Salmonella organisms, to render it safe for use in food manufacture continued throughout the year. Experience has shown that this practice, when carefully carried out as is done in Glasgow, is absolutely satisfactory; consequently it was decided to stop sampling the product after heat treatment except for a few check samples. Further proof of this, if further proof is necessary, is borne out by the fact that a London firm again deemed it worth while to send a quantity to Glasgow and have it returned after heat treatment. Two hundred and thirty-five tins were processed for this London firm.

Eight hundred and seventy tins (464 more than last year) weighing approximately 40 tons were heat treated. A total of 151 samples were taken. Of these, 74 were test or initial samples prior to heat treatment. In only one of these samples were *Salmonella* organisms found and later identified as *Salm. anatum*.

Towards the end of the year a consignment of this product which had been heat-treated in China reached the city. Some tins had been heat treated in Glasgow before this was discovered. Bakers found that there was a higher percentage of insoluble matter than normal. Importers verified that it had been heat treated in China, consequently it was considered unnecessary to heat treat again, but all tins were sampled and declared free from *Salmonellae* before being released. In addition, the importer gave an assurance that it would be sold to food manufacturers who would use it in a product which would be subjected to high temperature. Twenty tins were released this year and the remainder of the consignment held over to 1959.

Danish Hen Egg Albumen Crystals.—One importer received a trial package of this product. One sample was taken and was reported "negative *Salmonella* Group".

Cleansing of Beer, Soft Drinks and Mineral Water Bottles.—Twenty-five beer bottles were taken after washing at the bottlers' premises and bacteriologically tested. None was found to be unsatisfactorily cleansed. Twenty whisky bottles were also examined. In addition, 46 mineral water bottles were also examined. Of these, twenty-five were found to be unsatisfactory. The firms concerned were notified of the results and repeat samples were taken where it was considered necessary. The result of the examination of these bottles is based on the same standard as that for milk bottles.

Twelve complaints of contaminated mineral water bottles were received this year—very few considering the amount of soft drinks which is sold annually. Of these, five were without foundation, the contents being found to be normal in taste and smell and free from toxic metals and tar acids, the bottles and stoppers having been properly cleansed. The others were proved to be genuine complaints—two were found to have moulds present and the remainder were contaminated with tar acids which had found lodgment under the rubber ring of the stoppers.

Aerated water manufacturers are experimenting with various types of stoppers, both in design and material, in a keen determination to overcome this type of complaint which is caused by the bottles having been used to hold foreign liquids and then returned to the shopkeeper

It is understood that a small measure of success has attended these efforts.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953.—Inspectors have again this year reminded many shopkeepers of their obligations under the various Orders of the above Acts in regard to the marking of their products with the country of origin. In spite of the warnings given this year and in previous years it was found necessary to institute court proceedings against offenders under the following Acts and Orders :—

(1) *The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order, 1929 Raw Tomatoes.*—One Saturday morning it was decided to make a surprise invasion on a concentrated area in the Northern district of the city. All available food inspectors were mustered and divided into groups of two. There were three such groups. The area chosen was a busy shopping centre. Observations were taken on all shops displaying tomatoes, and where circumstances indicated that imported raw tomatoes were improperly labelled or not labelled, the shop was entered and purchases made. Five shops offering tomatoes for sale came within these categories and at a later date another case was taken. In all instances the shop manager or salesman was charged and subsequently the owner of the business. Convictions were obtained in all of the six cases and the fines imposed totalled £15.

Under Section 6 of the 1926 Act three firms took advantage of the provisions whereby it was proved to the satisfaction of the court that due diligence had been used to comply with the provisions of the Act. In these three cases the shop manager was found to have been responsible. Each pled guilty and was fined. In the other three cases the firm was responsible.

(2) *The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order, 1932 (Butter).*—For some considerable time bulk imported butter has been offered for sale without a show ticket to indicate the country of origin. One of the national newspapers also commented on this. Court proceedings were instituted under this Order against two offenders. A third case is commented upon in the following sub-section. Fines imposed amounted to £3.

Again one firm took advantage of Section 6 of the 1926 Act (as in previous sub-section of this report). The shop manager was found responsible and subsequently pled guilty and was fined

(3) *The Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953.*—Two court cases were taken under Section 2 of the 1887 Act against two offenders, one for exposing for sale Cyprus potatoes with a show ticket marked "Ayrshire." Some of these Cyprus potatoes were sold to the inspector when

he asked for Ayrshire potatoes. The other case took place in a self-service shop in which Polish butter had been pre-packed in a wrapper bearing the words "Empire Butter." Both were charged with applying a false trade description, the owner in the former case and the shop manager in the latter. Both pled guilty and were fined. Fines imposed in these two cases amounted to £10. A grand total of £28 was imposed on offenders under these Acts and Orders.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1955-56.

Twenty-nine samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs were taken from producers', merchants and farm premises during the year. Only two of these were reported as not being in accordance with the declared statement of analysis. The merchants concerned with the samples which did not conform were notified for correction. As required, all results were reported to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Early in 1957 the Fertiliser Manufacturers' Association, Limited, of London requested that the Glasgow Authority take part in a Statistical Investigation into Limits of Variation. The factory concerned was given a code number by the Association and the product to be sampled was potato fertiliser, which was also given a compound group code letter. The following instructions and table specified how the samples should be selected.

"When taking a 4-bag sample, 20 bags are taken from the packing plant and arranged in order 1 to 20. The four bags to be selected from the twenty bags in each of the eight samples are shown marked X in the following table."

"The single bag to be selected at the same time for the single bag sample is shown in the column on the right of the table."

SAMPLE SELECTION TABLE.

Compound Group Letter	No. of Sample	Bag Numbers (i.e., 20 Bags arranged in line) Select Bag marked x																				No. of Bag Selected for Single Sample
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
A	1	x					x							x						x		11th
	2	x									x		x				x					2nd
	3		x						x						x			x				13th
	4				x					x		x						x				10th
	5	x									x		x							x		20th
	6					x						x		x							x	2nd
	7		x				x							x							x	14th
	8	x									x				x			x				20th

Samples were taken over a period of three months—one sample during the first fortnight of February ; two samples during the second fortnight ; one sample during the first fortnight of March ; two samples during the second fortnight ; one sample each during the first and second fortnights of April. These periods were given in order that the day of the week could be varied. The time of day was also varied. This was done so that truly representative information was obtained for this statistical investigation.

In the case of the four-bag sample, the four bags were emptied together and thoroughly mixed, shaped into a cone, flattened, quartered, opposite quarters taken and thoroughly mixed, shaped into a cone again, flattened, quartered, opposite quarters taken and the process repeated until the amount left was about 3 lbs. This was again divided into clean glass jars with screw cap lids and made air-tight. The same process was adopted for the single bag sample.

Both samples were labelled, packed and dispatched the same day to London. Two similar samples were left with the manufacturer and unofficially a third sample was taken to the City Agricultural Analyst.

Quite some time was devoted to taking of these samples because an inspector had to be present to select the bags, see them mixed and take the samples.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Threshing and Dismantling of Stacks (Scotland) Regulations, 1949.

These Regulations were given attention during the year when inspections of premises were made under other statutes.

Infestation of Food Regulations, 1950.

During the general examination of foodstuffs by the City Analyst, over 50 samples of a variety of cereals in one form or another, dried fruit and sugars were examined for the presence of insects or insect debris. No insect contamination was found in any of the samples.

This section, however, had a rather intriguing problem set by a city bottle closure manufacturer. The firm was being troubled and indeed worried about one of their products being infested with a minute insect. The product affected was a "crown cork," a bottle closure consisting of a metal cap into which a thin layer of cork or a composition of granulated cork and adhesive is inserted. They had two types of the latter, one which was made up with fine granules of cork and the other with coarser granules. The former was unaffected, but the latter

was seriously affected with these little pests, a tiny beetle (Coleoptera) known as Lathridiidae which lives on fungi, particularly mould, but does not attack stored foods. It was surmised that the cap with the coarse granules was attacked because the adhesive used afforded a more suitable media and because the tiny spaces between the granules had a greater capacity for holding moisture, thus providing the ideal conditions for the growth of mould.

The solution to the problem was to get rid of the mould. The Disinfestation Unit of this Department were informed and the cause of the trouble put to right.

The Labelling of Food Orders, 1953-58.

The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 6.

The careful and close check on pre-packed articles of food during the course of sampling and inspection of food premises with regard to inaccurate wording of labels, misleading statements and claims was continued. Advice was gladly given to a city importer who presented a specimen label for consideration and comment prior to accepting delivery of a consignment of a Dutch "Chocolate Flavoured Drink." The wording on the label appeared to be in conformity with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and Section 6 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, but final approval was withheld until a sample of the product had been analysed. The consignment duly arrived and the sample subsequently examined was reported genuine.

Ten other pre-packed foodstuffs bore labels, the wording on which was inaccurate and consequently necessitated the writing to the manufacturers concerned pointing out the inaccuracies. Two pharmaceutical products, Syrup of Figs and Bronchial Mixture, came within this range. The former was found to be very old stock and was therefore withdrawn, and the wording on the label of the latter was corrected for subsequent deliveries.

The other foodstuffs included iron brew—deficient in iron ; sausage seasoning and preservative (see section dealing with preservatives in foods), cheese and celery spread—insufficient celery to warrant the description as stated (should have been described as celery flavoured cheese spread) ; prepared mustard (an import from Sweden)—did not bear the list of ingredients ; a coffee product—did not bear an accurate description ; and egg mangles—list of ingredients not in proper sequence namely, the ingredients should be declared.

Bye-laws for Regulating Street Trading.—The number of the vehicles approved in accordance with the bye-laws as having suitable food storage accommodation again increased quite appreciably this year from 1,241 to 1,296, and 340 vehicles, 10 fewer than last year, engaged in the sale of food where undertakings had been given that all food would be "sold out" on the day of purchase and overnight storage, therefore, was not required, were also approved.

There are a number of exceedingly well constructed and well equipped mobile shops operating in the city; on the other hand there are a number of prospective street traders who seem to imagine that "anything" will do and attempt to start business on a "shoestring" basis. Some traders present their vehicles in a state of disrepair and others in a dirty condition. Approval of the vehicles is always refused to such traders until these matters have been put to right.

It was found necessary during the course of inspection of these vehicles to send four letters concerning various contraventions of the bye-laws. The matters in these letters were followed up and the various faults rectified.

In the course of inspecting ice cream vehicles on Sunday afternoons, two persons in charge of vehicles were operating without having a permit as required by the bye-laws. Both cases were reported to the Procurator-Fiscal. In one case the person in charge of the vehicle was charged with failing to have a permit. He pled guilty and was fined £1. In the other case, the owner was charged with permitting a person to be employed who did not have a permit. He also pled guilty and was fined £1.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, Section 15.

Fifteen certificates of registration were granted in respect of meat storage premises, one less than last year. Forty copies of certificates were provided for vehicles operating from these premises, three more than in 1957.

During the year the owners of these premises continued to improve the existing conditions by renewing plant and equipment, and two took over entirely new premises but before doing so had them completely overhauled. It can be said that these premises are well conducted but more care in some instances is required in the washing up and sterilising routine.

Metallic Contamination of Food.—Over one hundred and eighty samples of a variety of foodstuffs were examined for the presence of metallic contamination. This year, of 93 samples examined for the presence of arsenic, 12 were found to contain varying amounts from 1 to 0.03 p.p.m., considerably less than last year's figure of 2 to 0.2 p.p.m.; of 81 samples copper, 76 were found to contain varying amounts from 80 to 0.2 p.p.m.; of 115 samples lead, 86 were found to contain varying amounts from 55 to 0.2 p.p.m.; of 15 samples zinc, 9 were found to contain varying amounts from 0.9 to 0.3 p.p.m. In no sample was tin found and in 22 samples there was no metallic contamination. All of the samples were within the statutory limits or Food Standards Committee's recommendation and were below the amounts found in the samples last year.

It will be remembered that last year a spot check was carried out on potatoes for the possible contamination resulting from the use of lead arsenate spray for the destruction of potato haulms. Seventeen samples were examined at that time. In April of this year the Department of Health requested local authorities to carry out a similar check on potatoes. This Department was very happy to be in possession of information six months prior to the Department of Health's investigation. Twelve samples of potatoes were obtained following this request. The undernoted table gives the results of the examinations.

Description.		Peelings per cent.	Arsenic (As.) p.p.m. in		
			Peelings	Flesh	Soil*
Skerry Blues	...	11.2	Nil	Nil	2
Cyprus	...	11.3	Nil	Nil	†
Dutch Whites	...	10.0	0.04	Nil	2
Dutch Whites	...	9.5	0.001	Nil	2.6
N. Ireland...	...	12.6	Nil	Nil	0.6
N. Ireland...	...	10.7	Nil	Nil	0.9
N. Ireland...	...	7.7	0.003	Nil	0.6
N. Ireland...	...	9.7	0.002	Nil	1.7
N. Ireland...	...	8.2	0.003	Nil	0.4
N. Ireland...	...	10.0	0.009	Nil	8.8
N. Ireland...	...	10.4	0.06	Nil	2.5
N. Ireland...	...	7.5	0.04	Nil	3.0

* Brushed from surface using a mascara brush.

† This sample consisted of washed potatoes.

In February this year 200 boxes of Lebanese "Red Delicious" Apples reached the Glasgow Fruit Market via London. The Medical Officer of the London borough concerned advised this Department that samples which his Department had examined showed the presence of arsenic and lead in excess of the recommended upper limit of one part per million of arsenic and two parts per million of lead. Sale of these

apples was immediately stopped and samples were taken. The City Analyst's report on the examination is as follows (all results expressed in parts per million) :—

Arsenic	Lead	Arsenic	Lead
Nil	2	4.5	8
5.2	13	7.5	13
2.3	4	Nil	Nil
5.3	15	0.3	3
2.7	7	Nil	0.4
1.5	6	0.7	4
5.9	14	0.3	2
5.9	11	0.7	7
5.2	17	3.0	8
3.0	15	2.0	8

“ Only four of the twenty samples conform to the recommended upper limit of one part per million of arsenic and two parts per million of lead.”

“ I am of opinion that washing (or wiping with a damp cloth) and polishing would reduce the proportions of arsenic and lead to the recommended limit.”

This treatment was recommended to the firm concerned who agreed and proceeded to carry it out. Visits were paid to the premises where and during which time this was being done. Samples of the apples after treatment were taken and showed that the washing and polishing had reduced the amounts of arsenic and lead to harmless quantities.

Results of examinations of samples of other apples taken at the same time are as follows :—

<i>Canadian—</i>	Arsenic	...	...	Nil
	Lead	...	...	0.3 p.p.m.
<i>Italian—</i>	Arsenic	...	...	0.4 p.p.m.
	Lead	...	...	1.0 p.p.m.

In addition three samples of pears were examined with the following satisfactory results :—

PEAR SAMPLES.

		2391	2392	2393
Lead	...	0.5 p.p.m.	0.2 p.p.m.	0.4 p.p.m.
Copper	...	1.4 p.p.m.	1.0 p.p.m.	0.5 p.p.m.
Arsenic	...	0.03 p.p.m.	0.07 p.p.m.	0.04 p.p.m.
Zinc	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron	...	Minute traces — not estimated		
Mineral Oil	...	Absent	Absent	Absent

Mineral Oil in Food.—Thirty samples of fifteen varieties of foodstuffs were examined for the presence of mineral oil. This is the third year in which no sample was found to contain mineral oil, although a small amount is permissible in certain foods.

(See also the passage in this section of the report on Suspected Food).

Food Hygiene.—The Food Hygiene Regulations are still awaited. As already stated, advice and guidance were given to persons engaged in food handling with a view to improving the standard of cleanliness. It can be repeated this year that steady but slow progress in this sphere continued, but owners and managers of food businesses are a little impatient and somewhat disappointed with the failure of the Regulations to appear.

Letters and verbal complaints were received concerning the handling of foodstuffs. All such complaints were fully investigated.

Several talks on "Clean Food" have again been given to members of Associations and Guilds.

HARRY T. SMITH,
Senior Food Inspector.

SPECIAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

(a) Food and Drugs, etc.—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<i>I. Davies—</i>							
Registered during year	270	131	147	174	188	176	206
Removed from Register	250	107	115	141	174	119	128
On Register at 31st Dec.	1,421	1,445	1,477	1,510	1,519	1,565	1,643
No. of Inspections ...	12,699	12,428	10,962	11,473	10,733	10,066	13,999
Contraventions of Orders, Acts and Bye-laws ...	57	34	5	1	5	20	20
Prosecutions for same	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
Repairs or Improvements effected ...	31	51	56	78	36	17	4
<i>II. Dealers in Ice Cream—</i>							
Registered during year—							
Premises ...	47	39	31	39	30	24	31
Vehicles... ..	54	41	44	45	53	72	77
Removed from Register—							
Premises ...	34	38	26	47	38	23	33
Vehicles... ..	49	32	48	34	20	27	72
On Register at 31st Dec.—							
Premises ...	495	496	501	493	475	486	484
Vehicles... ..	258	267	263	274	307	352	357
No. of Inspections ...	4,478	4,160	3,386	3,462	3,429	3,254	3,224
Contraventions of Acts, Orders or Bye-laws ...	7	10	—	8	5	87	87
Prosecutions for same...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Repairs or Improvements effected ...	—	1	1	2	4	17	8
<i>III. Byres for Milch Cows—</i>							
No. of Dairy Byres as at 31st December ...	49	43	43	40	39	38	35
No. of Cows licensed for	1,287	1,137	1,137	1,053	1,055	1,027	975
Average number kept...	1,095	935	982	955	1,000	920	846
No. of inspections ...	365	365	328	306	306	266	302
<i>IV. Unwholesome Food—</i>							
No. of Inspections ...	10,604	10,943	11,142	11,144	11,106	12,214	12,998
No. of Lots dealt with ...	1,752	2,091	2,413	2,561	2,561	2,851	2,754
Nature of Food destroyed at Inspector's instance with Owner's consent	Tons 77	Tons 74	Tons 113	Tons 137	Tons 54	Tons 105	Tons 98
Assorted Foodstuffs ...	Cwts. 10	Cwts. 1	Cwts. 19	Cwts. 3	Cwts. 2	Cwts. 2	Cwts. 1
	Lbs. 8½	Lbs. 88	Lbs. 79½	Lbs. 23½	Lbs. 83½	Lbs. 7½	Lbs. 59½
<i>V. Food & Drugs (Scotland) Act—</i>							
Informal Samples analysed ...	3,932	3,809	3,646	3,700	3,819	3,759	3,807
Statutory Samples analysed ...	1,365	1,374	1,390	1,400	1,311	1,339	1,330
Statutory Samples found non-genuine ...	62	50	61	47	46	49	58
Proceedings instituted...	23	31	45	36	33	37	44
No. of Convictions ...	22	30	40	34	32	37	44
Amounts of Fines impos'd	£84	£116	£177	£159	£130	£161	£236
No. dismissed or found "Not Guilty" ...	1	1	3	1	—	—	—
No. deserted simpliciter	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
No. no action ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
No. Dismissed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. Admonished ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—

ABSTRACT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES AND CONTRAVENTIONS DURING 1958.
FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.

No. of Com- plaints	Nature of Sample and Alleged Offence	No. of Convic- tions	Amount of Fines Imposed	No. No Action	No. Admon- ished	No. Obstruc- tion
1	<i>Sweet Milk</i> — Added Water ...	1	£10	—	—	—
19	<i>Sausages</i> — Contained an excess of Preservatives ...	19	£118	—	—	—
20	<i>Mince</i> — Contained Preservatives during Proscribed Period ...	20	£94	—	—	—
4	<i>Mince</i> — Contained an excess of Preservatives during Permitted Period ...	4	£14	—	—	—
44		44	£236	—	—	—

OTHER THAN FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

No. of Com- plaints	Nature of Sample and Alleged Offence	No. of Convic- tions	Amount of Fines Imposed	No. Dis- missed or Found Not Guilty	No. Admon. ished	No. Deserted Simpli- citer
<i>The Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953.</i>						
2	Exposing for sale by retail Imported Butter with- out indication of origin	2	£3	—	—	1
1	Exposing for sale by retail Imported Butter with false and misleading de- scription ...	1	£5	—	—	1
1	Exposing for sale by retail Imported Potatoes with false and misleading de- scription ...	1	£5	—	1	—
6	Exposing for sale by retail Imported Raw Tomatoes without indication of origin ...	6	£15	—	2	2
<i>The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.</i>						
2	Permitting Ice Cream to be sold from a vehicle for which a Certificate of Registration was not held ...	2	£3	—	1	—
<i>The Bye-Laws for Regulating Street Trading, 1952 (As Amended).</i>						
1	Failing to have a Street Trading Permit ...	1	£1	—	—	—
1	Permitting a person to be employed who did not have a Street Trading Permit ...	1	£1	—	—	—
14		14	£33	—	4	4
58	Grand Totals	58	£265	—	4	4

SECTION XIII

AIR PURIFICATION.

In recent reports comment was made on the early results of the Clean Air Act of 1956 from the point of view of the official, the industrialist and the domestic user.

In administration, this is reflected in the prominence given to the subject in official deliberations, in the breadth of the relevant discussions currently appearing in the literature and in the technical detail of the questions raised. In so far as early experience indicates, no undue or quite insoluble problems are being encountered. All local authorities are well aware of the responsibilities involved in the administration of the Act and all larger centres have been and are devoting themselves to procedures and staff re-arrangements that will enable them to administer satisfactorily the requirements of the Act.

Industry is now fully aware of the requirements and implications of the Clean Air Act and is striving to set its house in order to meet such requirements. Experience during the past two years indicates that industries heretofore had considered the problems connected with certain processes as being almost insoluble or so intractable to the extent that little serious effort had been made to overcome long-standing defects.

In the more direct field of purely steam generation, the aspect of potential atmospheric pollution now receives primary consideration and auxiliaries and instrumentation to this end are now of major importance in the design and lay-out of such plants.

In all areas, and particularly in outside areas, industry is fortunate in being able to avail itself of the assistance of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service (N.I.F.E.S.) where necessary and that organisation offers and renders useful help. It is anticipated that this service will be drawn upon even more fully in the future.

In the strictly domestic field an ever encouraging feature has been the whole-hearted acceptance by the public of the principle of clean air and air purification and a readiness to act in accordance with the intent of the Act. Naturally the public are not aware of the details of the requirements but the majority of people are now conscious that in general areas, every effort must be made to keep smoke to a minimum and in the already formed and designated smoke control areas, that the alterations necessary to existing fire-grates and the use only of approved types of fuels must be adhered to.

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1958.

The past year has been an exceptionally busy one for the Clean Air and Smoke Abatement Section of this Department and the figures submitted below do not take into account the extensive time which has to be spent in connection with complaints, nor do the bare figures give an indication of the extra time which has had to be devoted to the fuller explanation to industrial executives of the many requirements of the Clean Air Act.

No. of observations of chimneys	26,464
No. of inspections of steam boilers and other furnaces	435
No. of verbal intimations of excess smoke given ...	296

The above figures are inclusive of both routine and special observations and take account of such work in the harbour and river areas. The observations made are either "single" or "double," i.e., the inspectors may proceed singly or be accompanied by a colleague. The majority are made singly but in cases where it is thought that dispute or doubt may arise in occurring emissions of smoke, etc.—as frequently does—or where legal action in such instances might follow, then corroboration is necessary.

PLANT IMPROVEMENTS NOTED DURING THE YEAR.

Each year throughout the city, many alterations, additions and installations of entirely new plants are carried out. Prior to the inception of the Clean Air Act with its Prior Approval Clause, not all of the improvements given effect to actually came within the knowledge of the Smoke Inspectorate. The introduction of the prior approval requirements of the Act will now ensure that the available records are complete. During the year 1958, many such improvements were noted, approved and recorded. Some of the examples occurring in the list submitted are of considerable magnitude while others are less extensive. It should be noted that routine repair work effected on all types of furnaces and chimneys is not included in the figures given.

No. of new steam boilers installed to give increased capacity	26
No. of mechanical stokers fitted to steam boilers and other furnaces	22
No. of new chimneys erected or existing chimneys heightened	31
No. of steam boilers or process furnaces converted to gas or oil	25
No. of mechanical grit and dust arresters fitted ...	5
No. of improvements not included under the above headings	10

As will be seen from the above list the nature of the improvements known is varied both in scope and magnitude. Many are of minor character and a lesser number are of much greater extent involving large capital expenditure. All are directly conducive to the reduction of pollutants escaping into the atmosphere. Some examples of the more extensive alterations, conversions, and additions are cited herewith.

At the factory of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society in the Shieldhall area on the South-western fringe of the city, two large Super Economic type steam boilers have been installed replacing two Water Tube types fired with chain grate mechanical stokers. The new units are oil fuel fired and are fully instrumented. This last installation completes the present replacement scheme.

A well-known firm of clothing manufacturers in the Pollokshaws area to the south of the city have erected a new power house. The steam plant consists of two package type boilers fitted for oil firing. This installation replaces a Water Tube type unit which was hand-stoked. The new plant is fully instrumented and is automatically controlled.

A firm of metal refiners in the Govan area have had fitted a fume and grit arresting plant of the scrubber cum filter type, in addition to extensive ducting and cowling over and from the melting furnaces. The difficulties of high temperature spent gases had to be provided for in the design. Many complaints had been received from the neighbourhood. While the problem has not yet been completely solved, much improvement has resulted from the additions.

A large paper firm in the Pollokshaws district has installed a new Economic type boiler oil fired to give increased capacity. In addition, a new water sealed incinerator plant has been added and all chimneys fitted with adequate screening meshes. Trouble had been experienced with escaping burnt paper debris. This has now ceased.

A well-known match factory in the Maryhill area has replaced a Cochran type vertical steam boiler with an Economic type unit of large capacity. The former boiler was hand-stoked. The new plant is equipped with chain grate mechanical stoker.

At the Bible Training Institute in the centre of the city one oil fired package type steam boiler has been installed replacing a hand-stoked Cornish type. A new chimney of ample height for the area has been erected. This alteration has effected a considerable saving in fuel and labour costs.

At Stobhill Hospital in the Springburn area a large capacity Economic type steam boiler fitted with chain grate stoker has been installed. This replaces a large Lancashire type boiler in the battery that was operating with a moving grate type coking stoker. Further additions are contemplated at this very large institution where the power requirements are exacting.

Foresthall Hospital, also in the Springburn district, has fitted two sets of chain grate stokers to the existing Lancashire type boilers. Full instrumentation has been provided. The plant was previously hand-stoked.

A large bakery concern in the Tollcross area to the east of the City has added a large Lancashire type boiler to the existing battery. The new unit is equipped with Low Ram type coking stokers. A new modern incinerator plant has also been installed at this factory. This replaces an older plant. Efficient incineration is very important as much waste debris has to be disposed of.

At the Royal College of Science and Technology in the centre of the city, the main power and test boiler room has been equipped with one large Water Tube type and two large Super Economic type steam boilers all fitted with Chain Grate mechanical stokers. Very complete instrumentation for test and research purposes has been provided. The original plant of two Water Tube type boilers has been replaced by the new units. Three new chimneys serving the above plant have also been erected. This is a very extensive installation and will operate at high efficiency.

A large business block owned by the Corporation in the centre of the city has had installed three units of Vapour Steam Generator type replacing two sectional type heating boilers. The new plant is oil fired. This form of steam generation is a departure from orthodox practice.

Prosecutions.—Legal action has never been resorted to by this Department except in the case of persistent offenders and then only after repeated warnings have been given and obviously ignored. A plant user who makes some effort to comply with the regulations by either altering his methods of management or by making such plant changes as will permit of smoke, etc., emissions being reduced to a minimum gives positive support to the efforts of the Department. In a relatively small number of instances this is not forthcoming and it is then that enforcement is deemed necessary. During 1958, a total of four prosecutions was instigated by complaint to the Police Procurator. Three were in respect of first offences, when the average

penalty imposed was £2. One concerned a second offence and the penalty was £2. In one instance a case was admonished. Three cases were in respect of vessels in the River Clyde and dock areas. As a final directive regarding prosecutions under the terms of the Clean Air Act, 1956, had not been received as yet, the above cases were taken under the provisions of the Glasgow Police (Further Powers) Act, 1892. At time of preparing this report no legal enforcement has occurred under the new Act.

Complaints Investigated.—This aspect of work continues to loom large in the daily duties of the Clean Air Section, and in fact is on the increase. As many as eight complaints have had to be investigated in a single day and as these invariably necessitate follow-on action it can be appreciated that much time has to be spent to this end. The growing intolerance of the public to atmospheric pollution in general and local nuisance in particular largely accounts for the ever increasing number of complaints received. These are intimated by letter, personal calls or telephone. Most are couched in "no uncertain terms"—sometimes exaggerated—but mostly very clearly stated. All receive immediate attention as far as possible and are pursued—either short or long term, until a solution or drastic reduction of the cause of nuisance, be it either smoke, grit or fume, is arrived at. In the abatement of such nuisances it can be said that plant managements and executives are very co-operative—but a few recalcitrants do occur. The advice and recommendations of the Smoke Inspectors are accepted and acted upon. All complainers are communicated with either by personal call or letter. It is to be hoped that this public intolerance will increase—albeit the "complaints" work of the section will also increase *pro rata*.

Clean Air Act, 1956. Section 3. Prior Approval.

The advent of the Clean Air Act and its administration has brought to all local authorities many added responsibilities in the sphere of atmospheric pollution. One such responsibility is the operation of Section 3 which is popularly designated as "Prior Approval Section." Under this section plans and/or specifications for all new furnaces may be submitted to and approved by a local authority. Special attention had to be given to the operation of this section as the submissions of such plans or specifications are of almost daily occurrence. Much additional time is spent in visiting sites and examining plans submitted to ensure that the proposed plants will be, in our opinion, capable of being "operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which they are designed" and also that the location and especially chimney heights will not be a cause of local nuisance.

If as a result of the inspection and enquiries made with the responsible executives or consultants, it is considered that the new plant will be satisfactory, then a recommendation is made for prior approval to be given for the installation of the plant. The requirements under the terms of the Act are now well-known and it is anticipated that this aspect of the Department's work will increase.

Shipping on the River Clyde and in the Dock Areas.—The dock and river areas lying within the city boundaries are regarded as part of the observation areas in which they are situated and during the year under review were subject to constant routine and special observation. As is to be expected in a port of the magnitude of Glasgow a large number of vessels and craft of all sizes make use of the port facilities and much traffic is the result. It can be said that on the whole, having regard to this volume of traffic, conditions are reasonably satisfactory. It is the case, however, that occasional heavy emissions of smoke do take place and when these are noted, either by direct observation or by intimation of complaints, sometimes by the police, then immediate attention is directed to the source. Ships' staffs are interviewed, the nature and cause of the emissions determined, and, if necessary, warning letters sent to the owners or authorities concerned.

The great bulk of shipping has for long operated under oil-fuel burning conditions and it is found that lapses in such operations are responsible for most of the smoke emitted. In one of the dock areas where extensive repairs, installations, and testing are carried out, more frequent smoke emission is noted and this area receives special attention.

During the year several prosecutions were taken against recurring offences by river craft operating in the upper and central reaches of the river in proximity to main thoroughfares.

Some Special Aspects of Administrative Work—Dust and Grit Emissions.

A dust and grit nuisance is often more intolerable than smoke and is a source of danger to eyesight and respiration not to mention the possibility of fire hazard in connection with certain plants and processes. In the case of large process plants where the gases are not confined as closely as in normal flues the elimination or reduction of dust and grit presents a more complex problem and, unfortunately, many plants are not equipped with any form of arrestation at all. In metallurgical plants this problem of concentrating the plant gases, together with the design and erection of connecting trunking, creates special difficulties. During the past year a number of special problems was encountered and much ingenuity and expenditure were involved in the effort to achieve

a solution. In several instances the position was very complicated because of high temperatures prevailing. Where such special cases occur in metal refining processes, the dust nuisance is often accompanied by chemical fumes and the problem becomes more aggravated.

Many complaints regarding dust and grit nuisance were received and the investigation and tracing of the source, especially in a closely involved industrial area, takes time and considerable work was spent on this. A proportion of the complaints received involved direct process dust and not grit emission as the result of a combustion process. In the case of straight steam boiler practice, on the recommendation of the Inspectorate, a number of mechanical grit arrestors of the multicell type were installed and in other cases baffling arrangements were made use of.

In larger plants being fired with solid fuel, the use of "smalls" does not appear to be so prevalent as it was a few years ago. Almost all such plants are mechanically stoked and graded fuels are more generally used. It is a fact, however, that plants of this description, working under higher draught conditions, do on occasion have perforce to use smaller and mixed fuels and it is during these periods that grit emission occurs to such an extent that definite nuisance results. Smaller solid fuel units of lesser capacity, mostly hand-stoked, do make use of "smalls" and in such cases where a plant is located in a built-up area complaints of dust result.

Chemical and Fume Emissions.—Many types and categories of mechanical processes involving heat application have for long come within the scope and administration of the Alkali Inspectorate. At the same time a number of such operations was controlled, in so far as atmospheric pollution was concerned, under either the Public Health Act or the various smoke Regulations in force. Since the inception of the Clean Air Act, the administrative control of these effluents is now directly under the Chief Alkali Inspector and it is to him that all local complaints are ultimately referred. In any instances the complaints are made direct to this Department. The procedure adopted is that an initial inspection of the area is made to confirm that it is actually a chemical or fume complaint and not simply a complaint of fumes from a straight combustion process, involving either, say, solid fuel or oil burning. In the former case the complaint is passed to the Alkali Inspector.

Under the terms of the Act a specified range of operations is known as "Scheduled Processes," coming within the scope of the Alkali Inspector, and these may or may not involve steam-raising plant. If

steam-raising plant is involved, then a working arrangement has been formulated whereby the immediate control work is done by the Smoke Inspectors. In such cases where further action is necessary the Alkali Inspectorate takes such steps as are deemed appropriate. There is now complete collaboration between the Central Alkali Inspectorate and this Department in all matters affecting such heat treatment processes and in borderline cases his advice and assistance is readily given. During the year under review a number of such cases was dealt with, some of them of a recurring nature, and joint visits were made by the Alkali Inspector for the area and the Smoke Inspectors of this Department.

Incinerators.—During 1958 an increasing number of such plants was complained of and in consequence visits were paid to the loci of the complaints. In all cases the nuisances were confirmed. The cause of the trouble was invariably the forced firing of the appliances, largely due to the plants being now too small in capacity of "through-put," and also due to defective screening arrangements. Most of these units work under high temperature conditions, the screens are readily burned out, and unless immediately renewed, excessive dust and burning debris escapes. Another cause was the continued use of older and obsolete types of appliances. The modern incinerator furnace is adequately fitted with firebrick linings, baffle ridges, water troughs, screens and water seals, and in all cases where changes were necessary or where additions were contemplated, it was this type in the main which was suggested to the managements concerned. A number of such types was installed during the year and further installations are nearing completion. The burning of large quantities of paper and wood refuse may cause trouble and wherever possible steps are taken to ensure that these materials are disposed of via the public destructors. As already stated, prevailing high temperature conditions are a problem in the sphere of incineration.

Oil Fuel Installations and Conversions.—In recent reports the changing pattern of fuel usage was stressed and the general turning over to oil was commented on. In this connection much has been noted in the public press during the past year. The change-over to such equipment is now taking place very rapidly indeed. All sizes of plants from the smallest to the largest now come within the scope of oil-burning and the past year has again indicated the accelerating impetus of the change-over. This changing pattern may not be altogether desirable from a national standpoint in this country, but that aspect is outwith the scope of this report.

The direct reasons for the new installations and conversions of so many older plants are convenience, adaptability of installation, cleanliness and economy in costs and maintenance. This order appears to reflect the attitude of users, present and prospective. The prevailing high cost of solid fuel, the present uncertainty of its sustained quality as compared with the new economic price structure of oil and stability of quality, have been the really determining factors and are likely to be so. In general, less trouble from smoke is now experienced with oil-fuel installations because of the advancement which has been made in the design of the modern equipment—notably in the provision of temperature control arrangements and automatic shut-off.

Under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, oil fuel has now been accepted in practice as an approved fuel although such recognition naturally does not preclude infringement of accepted smoke standards. Under normal working conditions where skill is exercised in the manipulation of the plant and where due care and attention is had with regard to maintenance then the amount of smoke from such plant is small indeed. On the other hand where maladjustment occurs or where rapidly fluctuating loads are experienced, then the smoke emissions can be heavy and obnoxious. This is very noticeably so in marine work where much "flashing up" of burners is done, especially when raising steam from cold. It is during such as these that heavy smoke, which is on occasion seen in these areas, occurs.

Road Transport.—During the year a number of cases of excessively prolonged dense exhausts were noted. The control of this form of nuisance comes under the Road Traffic Regulations as administered by the police. The offending vehicles are mostly diesel-engined and the attention of the users is quite emphatically drawn to the necessity for immediate rectification and continued maintenance. Most vehicle operators are well aware of their obligations in this connection and while the problem of road exhaust will continue to be in evidence, especially in busy central roadways, the total number of flagrant occurrences is really small considering the astronomical number of 'buses and heavy transport trucks operating in all directions within the city boundaries.

Railway Operation.—During 1958 a lesser number of railway locomotives was involved in complaint than had been previously. For a number of years the railway authorities have been devoting special attention to fuel usage and control of smoke emission, and apart from fewer steam locomotives actually at work, it is felt that the closer scrutiny now exercised by the executive, and the greater knowledge being gained by the operating personnel, has led to the decrease in

duration and density of smoke now being experienced. This observation does not suggest, however, that the smoke from such sources is rapidly disappearing. It is a problem which will always exist while steam locomotives are made use of. As is well known steam railway traction is on the way out and within a few years there will be a complete change-over to both electrification and dieselisation. The problem will then no longer arise in its present form.

Complaints are received month by month of nuisance being caused, usually adjacent to shunting and marshalling yards, main stopping signals and individual stations. These have all been investigated, and most have been confirmed and complaints and information passed on to the railway authorities. It can be said they receive immediate attention and in most areas speedy improvement has resulted. Recurrence, of course, does take place and these as they arise are similarly dealt with.

SOOT AND DUST DEPOSIT—INSTRUMENTATION AND RECORDING.

Each year the recordings made from the monthly analyses of the collected rainwater are estimated by the Corporation Chemist and are tabulated. The following table is a summary of the results for the years 1958 and 1957.

DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR 1958 and 1957.

						Tons per Square Mile per Annum	
						1958	1957
Tar	...	...	...	...	...	3.51	3.40
Carbonaceous	other	than	Tar	...	...	46.05	44.06
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	93.66	94.98
Total Insoluble Matter	...	...	...	...	...	143.22	142.44
Total Soluble Matter	...	...	...	...	...	67.73	64.42
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	210.95	206.86
Rainfall in Millimetres	...	...	...	...	...	876.00	914.00

During the past year the average weight in tons per square mile of solid deposit was 0.241 per millimetre of rainfall, while for the preceding year of 1957 this figure was 0.226. There was an increase in precipitation of 4.09 tons per square mile for 1958. For the year 1957 the total deposit was 206.86 tons per square mile while for 1958 this figure was 210.95. The average yearly figure for the six year period was 219.37 tons per square mile. During the October to March period ("winter") the average monthly rainfall amounted to 62 millimetres with a corresponding deposit of 19.08 tons per square mile. The April to September period ("summer") gave an average figure of 84 millimetres of rainfall

and an accompanying deposit of 16.08 tons per square mile. The average rainfall (as indicated by the gauges) for 1958 was 876.00 millimetres, while the figure for 1957 was 914.00 millimetres.

It is known from past records that the total deposit of solids and total rainfall can be in inverse ratio. Frequent incidence of lighter rain does cause a higher deposit owing to the more thorough scavenging effect of the showery weather ; whereas the longer and heavier rainfall does not evidently have the same scrubbing effect on the solids in suspension in the atmosphere.

An extensive table is submitted with this report giving in greater detail the results obtained from the precipitation gauges over successive years.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION MEASUREMENT AND RECORDING.

In the sphere of recording and estimation of atmospheric impurities the department has been a co-operating body with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for a long number of years—in fact since 1914, when at that time such co-operation was invited. During this long period a varying number of recording stations involving the precipitation of solid impurities, automatic smoke filters, volumetric and lead peroxide methods of sulphur determination and radiation determinations have been in operation. The number of standard precipitation gauges also has varied between five and fifteen—the other types of instruments being less in number. That work was continued during the past year without interruption. Under the terms of Section 25 of the Clean Air Act which states “ a local authority may (a) undertake investigations and research relevant to the problem of the pollution of the air and (b) arrange for the publication within their area of information on that problem.” This sphere of the work is being greatly extended and increased and will include the following—6 Volumetric Apparatus and smoke filters for determining the total acidity and the smoke content and 25 Lead Peroxide apparatus for determining the sulphur dioxide content of the atmosphere. These various instruments are being dispersed throughout the entire area of the city according to the requirements and industrial and housing concentration and the results to be obtained should be representative of the atmospheric condition prevailing in such areas month by month. At later stages this work will be extended. The services of a Technical Assistant will be available in the near future whose duties will consist mainly in analytical work and the tabulation and recording connected with this sphere of investigation.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES—TRAINING OF OPERATIVES.

Annual Winter Courses in Boiler House Practice and Smoke Abatement.—In the report for 1957 particular reference was made to the activities in this field of the Health and Welfare Department of the Corporation. Comment was also made on the courses offered by Education Authorities in other industrial areas, including the correspondence cum demonstration course under the control of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service.

The educational field has always been considered as a necessary supplement to the technical advice given in the normal field work associated with practical smoke abatement duties. Glasgow was one of the pioneers in this field, having been continuously engaged in it since 1910 during the winter periods—the First War years excepted. Another such session, the 43rd, was carried through in the period 1958-1959. These courses have been under the joint aegis of the Scottish Division of the Society for Clean Air and this Department. Ordinary and advanced classes are held on successive evenings each week during the months October to January. The total enrolment in the past session was large and numbered 80. Of this number 55 men took the ordinary course and 25 the advanced or subsequent year's course. The class attendances over the session were 77 per cent. ordinary and 78 per cent. advanced, a combined average of 77 per cent. The personnel of the courses are boiler and furnace attendants, stokers, engineers, chemists, and a smaller number of officials, connected or engaged in the field of Public Health. Each year a number of the successful students go forward to the various examinations held under the City and Guilds of London Institute.

A total of 25 lectures and demonstrations was given and in addition two further advanced refresher lectures of 2½ hours each were given to the prospective City and Guilds' candidates. Local class examinations were held at the end of January, 1959, to which 52 men came forward, 29 taking the ordinary and 23 the advanced papers. Of the number of entrants 26 men of the ordinary and 21 of the advanced gained merit certificates. The certificates and book prizes allocated to each class are presented each year at a meeting convened during the month of May. Members of the Health and Welfare Committee of the Corporation discuss with the students many problems connected with the subject.

THOMAS M. ASHFORD,

Senior Smoke Inspector.

AVERAGE DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR EACH MONTH OF 1958.

ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

Mean of 13 Stations	Month	Rainfall in millimetres	INSOLUBLE MATTER					Included in Soluble		TOTAL SOLIDS									
			Tar	Carbonaceous less Tar	Ash	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Soluble Matter	Total Solids, 1958.	Sulphate as SO ₄	Chlorine as Cl.	1957.	1956.	1955.	1954.	1953.	1952.			
...	January	72	·36	4·34	9·05	13·75	8·31	22·06	2·39	2·49	22·49	18·88	19·91	31·23	21·68	33·82			
"	February	57	·27	5·46	10·98	16·71	4·53	21·24	1·64	0·69	23·49	21·85	20·67	20·57	17·02	27·86			
"	March	27	·30	2·19	5·20	7·69	4·39	12·08	1·79	0·71	18·91	13·60	21·12	23·14	20·87	19·84			
"	April	30	·21	3·10	6·30	9·61	3·62	13·23	1·48	0·54	16·12	16·33	12·16	13·84	13·16	19·78			
"	May	70	33	4·07	9·03	13·43	4·72	18·15	1·55	0·98	14·72	13·71	21·09	19·44	15·64	16·41			
"	June	66	33	5·12	8·99	14·44	4·91	19·35	2·16	0·36	15·81	16·65	18·22	12·20	16·17	17·66			
"	July	122	·25	4·11	5·92	10·28	4·22	14·50	2·46	0·32	15·19	13·65	9·13	14·37	13·83	11·08			
"	August	129	·25	2·90	4·99	8·14	4·93	13·07	3·88	0·30	17·30	17·93	17·00	16·95	15·45	16·03			
"	September	86	·22	4·65	7·50	12·37	5·81	18·18	1·75	1·06	13·77	16·36	12·81	17·91	13·61	18·43			
"	October	78	·24	2·83	5·10	8·17	6·44	14·61	1·83	1·29	15·36	16·17	15·09	20·12	16·48	19·07			
"	November...	42	·33	3·07	9·55	12·95	6·12	19·07	3·16	0·43	14·32	14·19	14·42	24·81	19·83	18·03			
"	December	97	·42	4·21	11·05	15·68	9·73	25·41	2·99	1·97	19·38	21·86	36·94	22·00	20·74	30·48			
Yearly Deposit in tons per square mile			876	3·51	46·05	93·66	143·22	67·73	210·95	27·08	11·14	206·86	201·18	218·56	236·68	204·48	248·49		
Monthly mean of all Gauges			73	·29	3·84	7·81	11·94	5·64	17·58	2·26	0·93	17·24	16·76	18·21	19·72	17·04	20·71		

SECTION XIV.

GENERAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

The city is divided into 37 wards which, for convenience, are administered in five Public Health Divisions, shown as follows :—

EAST.		NORTH.		CENTRAL.	
Ward No.		Ward No.		Ward No.	
1.	Shettleston and Tollcross.	8.	Cowlairs.	11.	Exchange.
2.	Parkhead.	9.	Springburn.	12.	Anderston.
3.	Dalmarnock.	10.	Townhead.	13.	Park.
4.	Calton.	14.	Cowcaddens.	19.	Kelvinside.
5.	Mile End.	15.	Woodside.	20.	Partick (East).
6.	Dennistoun.	16.	Ruchill.	21.	Partick (West).
7.	Provan.	17.	North Kelvin.	22.	Whiteinch.
		18.	Maryhill.	23.	Yoker.
				24.	Knightswood.
SOUTH-EAST.		SOUTH-WEST.			
Ward No.		Ward No.			
25.	Hutchesontown.	27.	Kingston.		
26.	Gorbals.	28.	Kinning Park.		
33.	Camphill.	29.	Govan.		
34.	Pollokshaws.	30.	Fairfield.		
35.	Govanhill.	31.	Craigton.		
36.	Langside.	32.	Pollokshields.		
37.	Cathcart.				

The area, population and average density (persons per acre) of each Division in 1958 was as follows :—

				Area	Population	Density
East	...	...	...	8,855 acres	227,303	26
North	...	...	...	8,172 „	234,920	29
Central	...	...	...	7,050 „	216,169	31
South-East	...	...	...	8,246 „	218,791	26
South-West	...	...	...	7,402 „	181,217	24
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			City	39,725 „	1,078,400	27
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following table, which is based on information supplied by the City Assessor, shows the number of occupied and unoccupied houses in each Division as at Whitsunday, 1958 :—

				Number of Houses		
				Occupied	Empty	Total
East	...	...	...	69,430	507	69,937
North	...	...	...	68,587	681	69,268
Central	...	...	...	67,537	1,109	68,646
South-East	...	...	...	69,988	648	70,636
South-West	...	...	...	50,725	486	51,211
				<u>326,267</u>	<u>3,547</u>	<u>329,698</u>

A report on the sanitary operations carried out in each Division during 1958 will be found in the pages that follow and the work of this section is summarised in Appendix Table XVI—Operations of Sanitary Section.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

As the year was one in which little occurred worthy of lengthy comment the opportunity may be taken to cast a retrospective eye over the past two decades and note the impact of a rapidly changing world upon the field of sanitary administration. This is a luxury which the exigencies of day-to-day administration too seldom permit.

Especially to the inspector who can remember the conditions prevailing in 1938 the advances made and the shifts of emphasis within his field of operations must appear quite startling. The development of new insecticides and rodenticides has practically eliminated the bed-bug as a major pest and greatly reduced the incidence of other insect infestations : control over the rat and mice population has been gained and heavy infestations are now a thing of the past. The almost complete disappearance of certain of the major infectious diseases has reduced the demand for terminal disinfection of premises, bedding, etc., almost to vanishing point. The farmed-out house and the house let-in-lodgings as they existed before the war have practically ceased to exist. Their place, unfortunately, has been taken by a more uncontrolled form of letting—the “ sub-let ” or “ multiple-occupancy ” house.

In another field of sanitation the changes have been equally striking. New building and drainage materials and techniques have made substantial inroads on the hitherto unchallenged dominance of brick and mortar, cast-iron and fireclay. The coming of the multi-storey flat has posed new problems of drainage and plumbing. In the

latter field especially the new plastics are offering a strong challenge to more orthodox materials. The "one-pipe" and "single-stack" systems of plumbing, so long the subject of controversy, have now found general acceptance.

Concurrently with these technical advances and changes there has appeared to have developed since the war a new intolerance among the public of conditions which before were passively accepted. To this may be ascribed the increase in the number of complaints of noise nuisance and the undoubted demand for cleaner food handling and more hygienic catering establishments. The latter has without doubt been stimulated by the incessant propaganda carried on by public health workers.

There is, however, a less happy side to this picture. Since the war the sanitary administration of the city has become infinitely more complex. The wholesale abandonment of properties by owners, the sale of tenement houses, the continued deterioration of dwelling-house property and the impact of the Rent Acts have thrust new and formidable responsibilities and problems upon the sanitary inspectors and their staffs.

From the general to the particular—the administration of the division returned to normal lines after the tumult and the shouting of the X-ray campaign had died away. Slum clearance was maintained at about the rate of the previous year and a number of the worst properties closed or demolished. A very stubborn case of carbon monoxide fumes affecting a dwelling-house is reported on under the heading of nuisance abatement. The first Smoke Control Area in the city lies within the divisional area and a detailed survey of the dwelling-houses in the area was carried through. In connection with nuisance abatement a substantial fall in the number of statutory notices issued is recorded. It is too early to say whether or not this is a result of a greater readiness on the part of property owners to carry out repairs following the increased financial resources now available to them under the Rents Acts.

Reference must again be made to the administrative difficulties arising from owner occupancy of tenement flats. Where the property is not managed by a house-factor or where there is a proportion of tenanted houses endless delay can occur in having nuisances abated. One particularly bad case arose during the year concerning a rather poor-class tenement in which all of the houses are owner/occupied. On two occasions drainage defects gave rise to serious nuisance. No one would take the responsibility of instructing tradesmen and ultimately the work was carried out by the Housing and Works Department in

the interests of health. The account was in due course passed to the City Chamberlain for collection from the owner/occupiers but his department apparently took the view that the amount was too small to justify the cost of collection. This is a policy which must encourage such owner/occupiers in the shirking of their responsibilities. The alternatives are for the local authority to bear the cost of nuisance abatement or leave the owner/occupiers to "stew in their own juice."

There was a great deal of activity among catering interests in the city centre. Several large restaurants and tea-rooms closed down or changed hands and the services of the department were greatly in demand in advising on kitchen lay-outs and equipment. One weakness which requires remedying is the lack of powers to enforce sanitary accommodation for the customers of such places. Existing legislation covers only staff requirements. While the larger tearooms and restaurants present no problem it is often difficult and sometimes impossible to enforce such accommodation in smaller establishments.

The many other aspects of divisional administration followed a more or less normal course and are dealt with under the appropriate headings. Detailed figures are available in Table XVI.

Nuisance Abatement.—In degree and variety nuisances dealt with followed closely the pattern of recent years. One requiring some comment was the case of carbon monoxide fumes in a dwelling-house. This started as a complaint of back smoke which was justified and in due course abated. Following constant complaints from the tenants of fumes, which were never confirmed by the various inspectors who called, it was arranged to take an air sample for analysis. This showed an appreciable concentration of carbon monoxide. The Gas Board on request checked every gas fitting in the tenement with negative results. The investigation was then extended to a neighbouring restaurant from the kitchen of which an exhaust duct terminated at about the same level as the kitchen window of the affected house although not in close proximity. An analysis of the exhaust fumes from the duct showed a fairly heavy concentration of carbon monoxide. In the absence of any other likely source the restaurant owners were asked to carry their duct above roof level, which they did. Thereafter two further tests of the air in the dwelling-house proved negative although the tenant still complains.

An unusually heavy infestation of slugs affecting a house in the Anderston Ward presented some points of interest. The slug was identified as *Limax Maximus*—a particularly repulsive representative

of the tribe. The main source of harbourage proved to be the basement cellars of the property where hundreds of the slugs were found under old decaying woodwork and brick and mortar rubble. Another heavily infested harbourage was a stone-built boundary wall in the court. The mortar joints of the wall were badly perished. The pointing of the wall and the clearance of rubbish from the cellars coupled with poisoning ultimately cleared the infestation. The poison used was a contact dust (one part by volume of dehydrated copper sulphate to ten parts of hydrated lime). Many dead slugs were found covered with the dust but its general effectiveness is open to some doubt. Cyllin disinfectant spread by one of the tenants at the foot of the boundary wall also proved an effective "killer" until its effectiveness was destroyed by rain. The main remedy would appear to be the removal of all rubbish which affords harbourage, especially decayed wood which is one of this pest's main sources of food.

The administrative side of nuisance abatement continued to be the considerable burden it has become over the past few years. Of 176 statutory notices authorised by the Committee 27 were abated prior to service, 71 after service, 10 were cancelled, 16 outstanding and 52 submitted to the Town Clerk for court proceedings: of these latter 15 were abated after court action, two cancelled and 35 still outstanding. One hundred and two notices not finally disposed of and carried forward from the previous year were dealt with as follows: 1 abated prior to service, nine after service, 91 submitted to Town Clerk and one outstanding. Forty-four of those submitted for court action were abated, 12 cancelled and 35 left outstanding. From this rather complex jungle of figures there emerges the facts that 17 notices not submitted for court action remain to be carried forward to the following year and that of 143 cases being dealt with during the year by the Town Clerk 70 were still outstanding at the end of the year. Expenses awarded the Town Clerk during the year amounted to £161 14s. and decree was given for costs totalling £2,558 5s. 6d.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.—The continued allocation of a quota of new houses to tenants of unfit properties enabled more progress to be made in getting rid of slum property in the division. Altogether 435 houses were represented as unfit for habitation and demolition or closing orders against them obtained. These houses comprised 215 of one apartment, 183 of two apartments, 32 of three apartments, and five of four or more apartments. Seventy-four other houses were closed or demolished by other agencies—Dean of Guild orders or voluntary action by owners. Thus a total of 509 houses was dealt with. Complete details of the properties involved are given in tabular form.

The slum clearance programme of the past four years has made a quite appreciable inroad upon the " unfit " houses in the division as the undernoted table shows but there still remains much to be done.

			1 Apt.	2 Apt.	3 Apt.	4 + Apt.	Total
1954	...	...	147	57	6	1	211
1955	...	...	92	153	—	1	246
1956	...	...	203	179	16	—	398
1957	...	...	268	126	3	—	397
			<hr/> 710	<hr/> 515	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1,252
			<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Despite the best efforts of the City Factor the rehousing of some of the tenants presents considerable difficulty. A particularly stubborn problem is presented by elderly single persons generally occupying a single apartment house and not suitable for transference to outlying schemes to which in any case they seldom wish to go. Such cases can and do retard the final closure or demolition of the condemned tenements and involve the department in considerable outlays while they remain in occupancy.

Abandoned Properties.—Of the 45 abandoned properties in the division at the beginning of the year 16 were represented under the Housing Act, 1950, and two demolished by Dean of Guild action. A single house in another property was also closed under the Housing Act. The houses thus dealt with comprised 164 single, 132 of two and six of three apartments, a total of 302. As a partial offset to this relief a further seven properties were abandoned during the year. The total carried forward into 1959 was thus 34 properties containing 388 houses. The maintenance of even minimal standards of habitability in these properties represents a very heavy financial burden on the department.

During the year 42 properties and two sites were offered to the Corporation either free of charge or at a nominal price. Of these, 13 were accepted, 11 refused and 20 await final decision. Eighteen of the properties are the subjects of closing or demolition orders under the Housing Act, 1950.

New Housing.—By new building and conversion of large houses into flats 196 houses were added to the divisional total, all in the western area where the only available sites are situated. A beginning has been made with the additional 500 houses authorised for the Drumchapel Scheme.

PROPERTIES REPRESENTED, CLOSED OR DEMOLISHED DURING 1958.

Address	No. and Size of Apartments					How dealt with	Current Condition
	1	1	3	4	Total		
18 Richmond Street				1	1	Voluntary Demolition	Demolished, January,
20 Richmond Street				1	1	Do.	Do.
37 Smith Street	...	2	13		15	Dean of Guild	Demolished, October, 1958
188 Yorkhill Street	...	1			1	Closing Order	Closed, May 1958
3 James Watt Street	...	1	5	1	8	Voluntary Demolition Extension of Seamen's Home.	Demolished, August 1958
11 James Watt Street	...	—	3	6	9		Demolished, May 1958
21 Cleveland Street	...	—	20	—	20	Dean of Guild	Demolished, May, 1958
66 Merkland Street	...	22	7	—	29	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
3 Halkirk Street	...	7	4	—	11	Closing Order	Do.
7 Halkirk Street	...	9	5	—	14	Closing Order	Do.
9 Halkirk Street	...	11	5	—	16	Demolition Order	Do.
11/13 Halkirk Street	...	9	6	—	15	Demolition Order	Do.
100 Vine Street	...	11	5	—	16	Demolition Order	Do.
202 Howard Street	...	1	6	2	13	Closing Order	Closed, December, 1958
17 Beith Street	...	14	3	—	17	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
21 Beith Street	...	24	3	—	27	Closing Order	Do.
62 Merkland Street	...	22	6	—	28	Closing Order	Do.
15 Richard Street	...	Subject of Closing Order, 1957				Dean of Guild	Demolished, November.
92 William Street	...	Subject of Closing Order, 1955				Dean of Guild	Demolished, October, 1958
430 Argyle Street	...	20	—	1	21	Closing Order	Closed, December, 1958
17 Ferguson Street	...	—	9	—	9	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
11 Ferguson Street	...	2	4	—	6	Closing Order	Do.
7 Ferguson Street	...	4	5	—	9	Closing Order	Do.
92b Broomeclaw	...	—	1	5	6	Demolition Order	Demolished, November.
23/25 West Greenhill Place	...	2	11	—	13	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
27 West Greenhill Place	...	4	8	—	12	Demolition Order	Do.
29 West Greenhill Place	...	4	12	—	16	Demolition Order	Do.
48 Castlebank Street	...	—	1	—	1	Closing Order	Closed, M.D. House, November.
2 Crieff Court	...	2	4	—	8	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
4 Crieff Court	...	—	8	—	8	Demolition Order	Do.
7 Crieff Court	...	—	9	—	9	Demolition Order	Do.
9 Crieff Court	...	—	9	—	9	Demolition Order	Do.
700a Argyle Street	...	6	7	—	13	Demolition Order	Do.
700b Argyle Street	...	4	3	—	7	Demolition Order	Do.
700e Argyle Street	...	6	7	—	13	Demolition Order	Do.
700d Argyle Street	...	6	7	—	13	Demolition Order	Do.
106 Renfrew Street	...	—	—	7	7	Voluntary Demolition	Demolished, September.
116 Renfrew Street	...	—	—	6	6	Voluntary Demolition	Demolished, September.
118 George Street	...	1	8	3	12	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
13 Richmond Street	...	6	—	—	6	Demolition Order	Do.
17/19 Richmond Street	...	12	—	—	12	Demolition Order	Do.
25/27 Richmond Street	...	4	1	—	5	Demolition Order	Do.
16/20 Martha Street	...	1	4	10	15	Closing Order	Do.
6 Margaret Street	...	1	8	3	12	Closing Order	Do.
80a Ingram Street	...	—	3	3	6	Closing Order	Do.
15 Carriek Street	...	—	5	2	7	Closing Order	Do.
112 Renfrew Street	...	—	—	6	6	Voluntary Demolition	Demolished, October, 1958
Blairdardie Croft, Canal Bank	...	—	1	—	1	Voluntary Demolition	Demolished, 1958
	218	224	40	27	509		

Rents Acts, 1954, 1957.—The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under these Acts fell heavily from 263 in 1957 to 47; applications by owners for revocation of such Certificates totalled 43 as compared with 49 in the previous year. The bulk of the applications by tenants was made in the first six months of the year: towards the end the demand had levelled off to one or two applications per month. The 47 applications plus five brought forward from the previous year were dealt with as follows :—

38 granted, 10 refused, 3 cancelled and 1 outstanding; of the 43 applications for revocation plus one brought forward 40 were granted, 1 refused and 2 outstanding. Where roofs are concerned some delay in submitting applications for revocation to the Committee is unavoidable during spells of dry weather as the efficacy of the repairs must first be established.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Administration of this Act gave rise to nothing other than the normal types of contraventions. A special survey of the sanitary accommodation provided at the 54 registered building sites in the division was made. This showed a considerable diversity of standards. On two sites an interesting feature was the provision of w.c. accommodation in well-built wooden huts located on the tubular scaffolding erected round the buildings. The fittings in these eyries were efficiently connected to the drainage system in each case.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act.—Two premises registered under this Act were removed from the register. One sample of rag flock was taken and submitted for analysis. It was found to conform to the legal standard.

Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.—The number of applications for planning permission referred to the department by the Planning Officer continues to increase from year to year. Ninety-eight such were dealt with during the year. Fifty-two of these involved the conversion of dwelling-houses to business premises. In most cases the houses concerned are of such a size as to be not readily let in the normal way and are often unsaleable as housing accommodation. Many are situated in districts which during recent years have undergone a change from residential to mainly commercial use. The next largest group to be dealt with covered catering establishments of one form or another.

Rodent Control.—There was little calling for special mention during the year. The number of rats and mice known to be killed fell substantially from 830 and 315 respectively to 230 and 40 despite a decrease

of only 86 in the number of premises treated. The Anderston College of Medicine was provided with a number of dead rats and mice for purposes of research into the incidence of fungus infections among rodents.

The details of the work done are as under :—

Premises treated	...	...	...	...	782
Rodents killed—Rats	...	...	...	230	} 270
Mice	...	...	...	40	
Amount of accounts rendered	...	...	...	£1,973	7 7
Amount of accounts paid	...	...	...	£1,701	16 7
Houses treated free of charge	...	...	...	...	158
Cost of free treatment	...	...	...	£204	15 0

GLASGOW POLICE ACTS.

Limewashing, Painting, etc., of Closes and Staircases.—There were 807 notices issued to cleanse, limewash or paint the walls and ceilings of common closes and staircases. Of these 637 had been complied with by the end of the year. In addition, 326 properties were done voluntarily by the owners. A further 170 carried over from the previous year were also treated, making a grand total of 1,133. This represents quite a substantial advance on the previous year's total of 836. It is interesting to note the increase of 130 in the number done voluntarily by the owners. This may be an effect of the healthier financial condition of many properties following the operation of the Rents Act increases.

Miscellaneous Duties.—There was nothing calling for special comment in the administration of the other branches of the work which were all satisfactorily overtaken.

Nurse-Inspectresses.—Despite the diversion of the nurses to duty at poliomyelitis clinics the visitation of tenants due for rehousing and the supervision of the various schemes were kept well up to standard. The results show that it is still necessary to keep under supervision a number of the tenants in the Drumchapel area which is classified as an "ordinary" scheme.

Sanitary Conveniences used in Common.—Due to the various demolitions and closures of dwelling-houses during the year the number of water-closets used in common decreased by 124 and the figures at the end of the year stood as under :—

Serving 2 tenants	...	...	909	Decreased by	...	24
" 3 "	...	...	1,061	"	...	39
" 4 "	...	...	427	"	...	29
" 5+ "	...	...	80	"	...	32
Dry closets and privy middens	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	10
Houses without internal water supply	...	...	...	...	...	6
Houses with baths	...	...	...	...	...	43,633

G. D. LAUDER,

Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

The estimated population of the Division is 234,920 persons, a reduction of 5,449 persons in the total for the previous year, and is a continuance of the trend noted in past years. Since 1948 there has been a reduction in the estimated population of 11,866 persons. This is due primarily to the rehousing of families from uninhabitable houses to outwith the Division. Most of the large building sites in the outer edge of the Division have been built on and any recent house building is taking place on gap sites near the older built up areas. No early development under the Town Planning Acts is contemplated in the Division and any new housing will be dependent on large scale clearance areas. It is anticipated that building will be started on the clearance area, Royston Road, at an early date.

A considerable amount of demolition of slum property has taken place in areas planned for industrial development and in consequence sites are at present vacant. It is suggested that some of these areas be reviewed so that they might become available for housing.

An aspect of the sanitary condition of the Division that gives rise to concern is the dilapidation occurring in ancillary buildings of tenement property which have many years of use. Wash-houses, ashbin shelters and boundary fences in many areas are broken down and an eyesore. There is a general inadequacy of ashbins, with the result that the contents spill over into the courts before being removed. The paving of courts and passages is broken and holed, retaining water and other debris. The cost to restore these buildings to their original condition and usefulness is beyond the means of the owners of most properties. In any event, the common wash-house of the past is no longer attractive to the housewife of to-day, and serious consideration should be given to the demolition of all dilapidated structures including boundary fences, and the erection of simple ashbin shelters with bins in sufficient numbers to contain all refuse until collected. If tenants had a more attractive aspect at the rear of their dwellings it might encourage them to preserve the amenity of the area.

Nuisance abatement still occupies much of the staff's time, especially as the number of nuisances referred to the Sheriff Court continues to increase.

During the year a complete survey of the retail shops in the Division was carried out. This revealed that the requirements of the Shops Act, 1950, dealing with sanitary and other arrangements in shops for the health and comfort of the staff were being observed. In some shops

this was difficult because of the poor standard of structure. There is the problem of the slum shop as well as the slum dwelling, and the removal of the one does not always result in the removal of the other.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

Nuisances.—Complaints from various sources and regular inspection of districts resulted in the formal intimation of nuisance being sent to those responsible on 13,894 occasions. By the end of the year 13,907 nuisances had been abated, including the carry-over from the previous year. A wide variety of conditions were dealt with. These are classified in Table XVI in the Appendix. Structural defect in domestic property, especially drainage, is the greatest source of nuisance. Two coups, one for the disposal of domestic refuse by an outside Local Authority and the other for the disposal of trade spoil and waste, conducted privately, gave some trouble because of smoke from fires, dispersal of paper and rat infestation. A measure of co-operation was obtained from the operators of the first coup and conditions improved. However, it was necessary to report to the Committee and obtain sanction to serve statutory notice on the operators of the privately owned coup. After much trouble, fires, which caused smoke to pervade the area, were brought under control. Much indiscriminate and uncontrolled tipping is taking place, which the Local Authority have little or no power to prevent. There should be a strict code of practice for the conduct of coups enforceable by law.

Two serious complaints of noise arising from industrial activity were investigated. This involved visiting the areas at hours during the day and night and the taking of noise levels. Justification for the complaints was established and the management of the firms concerned were interviewed. Some improvement in the noise level was effected by adjustment of practice in one instance and of plant in the other.

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN TO HAVE NUISANCE ABATED.

Formal Intimation to Owners	13,894
Nuisances Abated, including carry-over from 1957	13,907
Service of Statutory Notices	79
Nuisances Abated after Service of Notice ...	68
Referred to Sheriff Court, including carry-over from 1957	58
Successfully dealt with in Court	51
Outstanding at End of Year	7
Cost of Work done by Department on Decree from Sheriff (to date)	£10,419 5 5
Decree for Recovery of Costs (to date) ...	£2,013 17 2
Decree for Recovery of Legal Costs	£170 2 0

Insect Infestations.—Two hundred and eighty-eight complaints of insect infestation were investigated, and 1,982 houses were visited in connection with bug-infestation prior to the rehousing of families from old property to Corporation houses. The Disinfestation Unit was requested to treat with insecticides (D.D.T.), 1,520 apartments found with bugs or other types of infestation. It is seldom houses with the heavy infestation of bugs of the past are discovered, but two such houses, occupied by old persons, had to be dealt with during the year.

Offensive Trades, etc.—Bye-laws and regulations made under the Public Health (Scotland) Act for the prevention of nuisance in the conduct of offensive trades, piggeries, common lodging houses and siting of dwelling-vans were enforced. Conditions generally were found to be good.

Police Acts—Cleansing of Passages and Stairs.—Three hundred and forty-two complaints were received from householders regarding the neglect of their neighbours to wash the common close or stair, and 421 cards regulating the rotation of cleansing had to be issued. Some 3,780 visits were made by the inspectors in connection with this duty.

Limewashing and Painting of Walls of Closes and Staircases.—During the year, 769 notices requiring the proprietor to limewash and/or paint the walls and ceilings of common passages and stairs were issued. By the end of the year 894 tenements had received attention, 720 as the result of notice, including a carry-over of 43 from the previous year, and 174 done voluntarily by the owners. Ninety-two notices had not been complied with at the end of the year.

Drainage.—In the course of the year, 1,310 visits were made to various building sites and tests applied to open drains and completed work on 132 occasions. Work completed included :—

Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Shops and Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Hospitals and Ancillary Buildings			...	...	...	...	3
Schools and Community Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Water Supplies.—The reservoirs at Milngavie were visited at weekly intervals throughout the year and 416 samples of water collected before and after chlorination for bacteriological analysis. The water entering the City's service mains was found to be of a consistently high quality.

Complaints from householders regarding quality or lack of supply or defective water fittings were investigated on 124 occasions, and in the course of visits to property 828 burst pipes or other defects were discovered. These were brought to the notice of the Water Engineer for his attention.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Factories registered in terms of the Acts include :—

Factories (Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	...	649
Factories (Non-Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	...	21
Bakehouses (Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	...	54
Bakehouses (Non-Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	...	22

In addition, 31 building sites and 34 outworkers are listed.

In the course of the year 1,947 inspections were made and 299 defects found were brought to the notice of the managements.

The homes of the 34 outworkers were visited to ensure satisfactory hygienic conditions.

Catering establishments including restaurants, fish restaurants and canteens, were visited on 2,014 occasions and conditions found were good although the standard of equipment and washing facilities in some instances could be improved. However, until the contents of the proposed Food Hygiene Regulations are known, it would be inadvisable to make specific demands on those conducting these establishments. Thirty-seven defects were brought to their notice.

SHOPS ACTS, 1950.

In terms of Section 38 of the Act, the occupiers of retail shops and warehouses are required to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient ventilation, temperature, lighting, sanitary conveniences, etc., for the comfort of their employees. Towards the end of the year a survey of all the shops in the Division was made to ascertain to what extent the provisions of the Act were being observed. The table opposite indicates the conditions found.

It will be noted that 3,977 males and 4,967 females—a total of 8,944 persons—are employed in the 3,396 shops operating in the Division. All shops with the exception of 75 had available water-closets for the use of their employees. Those without the use of a sanitary convenience were mostly occupied by self-employed persons. The standard of heating, ventilation and lighting found was satisfactory. It is interesting to note that 50·3 per cent. of the shops are situated within property that is of a very low standard. Three per cent. of the

TABLE I.
SHOPS ACT, 1950.
ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS FOUND DURING SURVEY.

Type of Shop	Standard of Property			Employees		Water-Closet Accommodation				Heating		Ventilation	
	Fit	Sub-Standard A	Sub-Standard B	Unfit	Total No. of Shops	Male	Female	Inside Shop	For Own use Outside Shop	Shared Outside	None	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Bakers...	12	30	42	—	84	58	226	34	8	42	—	84	—
Boot Repairs	3	19	45	2	69	118	12	11	4	52	—	69	4
Butchers	41	86	55	6	188	490	140	37	16	130	5	185	3
Confectioners	12	39	58	7	116	64	160	25	3	87	1	188	1
Dairies	32	113	109	4	258	120	454	23	12	218	5	115	2
Drapery	11	34	55	2	102	68	353	43	3	59	—	257	—
Fishmongers	5	16	32	—	53	35	129	15	—	—	1	102	—
Footwear	7	15	21	1	44	22	123	21	3	34	—	53	—
Fruiters	21	61	85	7	174	77	282	33	7	127	7	173	—
Furniture and Linoleum	5	9	18	—	32	122	109	16	—	16	—	44	—
Grocers	63	118	98	11	290	518	838	112	14	159	5	32	1
Hairdressers	6	45	63	3	117	139	169	19	6	86	6	289	—
Hardware and Drysalers	15	30	34	—	79	67	132	27	5	47	—	117	—
Laundrettes and Drycleaners	8	42	52	—	102	46	159	22	2	78	—	79	—
Newsagents and Tobacconists	41	68	116	5	230	146	322	63	9	153	5	102	—
Opticians	4	6	12	—	22	27	28	4	—	17	—	230	—
Pharmacists	15	23	19	—	58	72	127	29	4	23	1	22	—
Tailoring Outfitters	12	27	53	1	92	65	198	30	4	58	2	58	—
Motors, Cycles and Accessories	5	3	5	—	13	87	25	7	—	6	—	92	—
Radio and Electricians	1	27	39	—	69	105	52	17	2	50	—	13	—
Second Hand Dealers	3	7	32	—	42	37	28	8	5	26	3	69	—
Stationers, Printers and Book-sellers	3	12	21	—	36	25	46	3	3	30	—	42	—
Watchmakers and Jewellers	2	7	13	—	22	30	8	3	3	18	—	36	—
Catering Establishments	23	51	88	—	162	167	276	33	15	111	—	22	—
Wines and Spirits	30	81	130	11	252	615	100	230	7	14	3	162	2
General Stores	9	46	83	5	143	94	181	32	5	102	1	252	—
Miscellaneous	29	112	223	5	369	563	290	94	20	231	4	142	2
Unoccupied Shops	4	45	107	22	178	—	—	—	—	—	24	369	1
Totals	422 12.4%	1,172 34.5%	1,708 50.3%	94 2.8%	3,396	3,977	4,967	991	155	1,997	75	3,211	13

shops are situated in property listed as unfit for human habitation. Shops retailing food and to which the proposed Food Hygiene Regulations are likely to apply number 1,470 premises.

The majority of the shops are situated on the ground floor of tenement property and when first established little regard was given to the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences for staffs. It was found that 62 per cent. of the staffs shared water-closets and in many instances along with tenants of dwelling-houses. The convenience is usually situated in the common close or in the court of a tenement. In most cases it would be quite impracticable to have provided a water-closet within the shops. In the course of the survey 3,698 visits were made.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.—Operations under this Act were continuous throughout the year and much effective work was done as detailed in the following table.

TABLE II.

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1958.

Visits—

Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,293
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	828
Proofing	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Total Visits							<u>2,243</u>

Type of Premises Surveyed—

Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,681
Offices and Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Factories (General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Factories (Food)	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Shops (General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Shops (Food)	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Coups	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
							<u>2,243</u>

* Number of rats killed and carcasses recovered ... 778

* Number of mice killed and carcasses recovered ... 304

Warfarin used ... 845½ lbs.

* Does not take account of those destroyed by Warfarin or other poisons and where carcasses have not been recovered.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.—The number of occupied houses in the Division continues to decrease. The following table indicates the total number and size of houses at Whitsunday, 1958 :—

TABLE III.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN NORTHERN DIVISION AT WHITSUN, 1958.

Ward	Size of House					Total	Total at Whitsun, 1957
	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.		
8	1,225	4,353	1,706	247	38	7,569	7,595
9	609	2,258	2,910	3,096	344	9,217	9,173
10	1,141	4,873	2,407	688	147	9,256	9,466
14	1,162	4,055	1,359	175	60	6,811	7,062
15	1,497	4,033	1,212	405	296	7,443	7,637
16	643	2,823	6,080	2,741	360	12,647	12,662
17	1,303	4,154	1,821	551	597	8,426	8,434
18	613	3,353	2,852	797	284	7,899	7,895
	<u>8,193</u>	<u>29,902</u>	<u>20,347</u>	<u>8,700</u>	<u>2,126</u>	<u>69,268</u>	<u>69,924</u>

It will be noted that there is a decrease of 656 houses. These were mostly located in Wards 10, 14 and 15, and were of one and two apartments, represented as unfit for human habitation. In the ten-year period, 1948-1958, 3,768 one and two-apartment houses have been closed against habitation. However, 38,095 or 55 per cent. of the houses in the Division are still of that size. During the year 1958 only 44 houses were built within the Division, 32 houses of three apartments and eight houses of four apartments by the Corporation and three four-apartment and one three-apartment privately.

The following tables indicate the houses represented as unfit and those that called for action by the Master of Works because of danger to the inhabitants during the year 1958.

TABLE IV.

HOUSES REPRESENTED UNDER SECTION 9,
HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

Address	Houses in Apartments					Total	Represented
	1	2	3	4	5		
6/8/10 Lilac Place ...	9	1	—	—	—	10	10/2/58
12 Lilac Place ...	10	1	—	—	—	11	10/2/58
14 Lilac Place ...	12	—	—	—	—	12	10/2/58
16 Lilac Place ...	12	—	—	—	—	12	10/2/58
18 Lilac Place ...	12	—	—	—	—	12	10/2/58
20 Lilac Place ...	12	—	—	—	—	12	10/2/58
22 Lilac Place ...	12	—	—	—	—	12	10/2/58
3 Cedar Place ...	1	14	—	—	—	15	24/2/58
8 Cedar Place ...	—	16	—	—	—	16	24/2/58
13 Cedar Street ...	—	14	—	—	—	14	24/2/58
17 Cedar Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	24/2/58
128 Grovepark Street...	—	6	—	—	—	6	24/2/58
138 Grovepark Street...	3	9	—	—	—	12	24/2/58
8 Grovepark Place ...	5	7	—	—	—	12	24/3/58
12 Grovepark Place ...	5	7	—	—	—	12	24/3/58
16 Grovepark Place ...	—	12	—	—	—	12	24/3/58
8 Glenmavis Street ...	4	15	—	—	—	19	2/5/58
12 Glenmavis Street ...	8	6	—	—	—	14	2/5/58
20 Glenmavis Street ...	5	8	—	—	—	13	2/5/58
22 Glenmavis Street ...	6	9	—	—	—	15	2/5/58
28 Glenmavis Street ...	12	7	—	—	—	19	2/5/58
28 Milton Street ...	2	6	—	—	—	8	2/5/58
67 Abington Street ...	4	8	—	—	—	12	16/6/58
71 Abington Street ...	3	7	—	—	—	10	16/6/58
75 Abington Street ...	1	13	—	—	—	14	16/6/58
50 Hopehill Road ...	—	9	3	—	—	12	16/6/58
72 Balnain Street ...	—	10	2	—	—	12	11/8/58
82 Balnain Street ...	—	9	—	—	—	9	11/8/58
88 Balnain Street ...	—	9	—	—	—	9	11/8/58

138 204 5 — — 347

TABLE V.

HOUSES CLOSED EITHER BY MASTER OF WORKS OR
HOUSING DEPARTMENT OR OTHER AGENCY.

Ward	Address	Houses Apartments					Total	Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5		
9	17 Ranza Place ...	—	1	1	—	—	2	Tenants rehoused.
	1117/1127 Royston Road	5	8	—	—	1	14	Demolished by Housing Dept.
		5	9	1	—	1	16	
10	102 Millburn Street ...	8	13	—	—	—	21	Tenants rehoused. Demolished by Housing Dept.
	76 McAslin Street ...	1	15	—	—	—	16	Demolished by Master of Works.
	5 Tharsis Street ...	4	9	—	—	—	13	Demolished by Master of Works.
	115 St. James' Road ...	—	6	—	—	—	6	Tenants rehoused. Demolished by Housing Dept.
		13	43	—	—	—	56	
14	63 Stewart Street ...	1	15	—	—	—	16	Demolished by Master of Works.
	51 Tayport Street ...	—	4	2	—	—	6	Demolished by Master of Works.
	33 Braid Street ...	—	16	—	—	—	16	Demolished by Master of Works.
	69 Renton Street ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	Demolished by Owner.
	96/98 Mid Wharf ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	Demolished by Town Planning Department.
		2	35	4	—	—	41	
16	91 Carbeth Street ...	5	10	—	—	—	15	Demolished by Master of Works.
	4 Livingston Street ...	2	9	3	—	—	14	Demolished by Master of Works.
		7	19	3	—	—	29	
18	2049 Maryhill Road ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	Demolished by Owners.
Total ...		27	107	8	—	1	143	

Since 1945, 3,956 houses in the Division have been closed or demolished, as indicated in the following table :—

TABLE VI.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED DURING THE YEARS 1945-58.

Year	Houses Demolished									Houses Closed									Grand Total
	Ward								Total	Ward								Total	
	8	9	10	14	15	16	17	18		8	9	10	14	15	16	17	18		
1945/ 1956	463	26	366	558	426	66	1	96	2,002	148	1	37	155	160	10	6	1	518	2,520
1957	48	8	76	89	77	—	—	3	319	54	35	120	5	42	1	2	3	292	2,812
1958	74	16	220	242	104	29	—	1	686	11	—	61	43	53	1	—	—	169	3,001
	585	50	662	889	607	95	1	100	3,007	213	36	218	203	255	12	8	4	*949	3,956

* 648 houses subsequently demolished.

While it is gratifying to record that so many grossly unfit houses have been dealt with during the past ten years or so, there still remains the major slum clearance problem to be tackled. Until now it has been necessary to deal with the pockets of grossly unfit houses scattered throughout the Division on the principle of the worst houses first. This has meant the clearing of ground not always suitable for rebuilding because it was planned for industry or because of congestion. The task in the years ahead will be the clearing of areas large enough to permit development for housing.

Abandoned Properties.—Several additions were made to the list of properties abandoned by the owners. Since 1948, 151 properties containing 1,901 houses have been abandoned, the tenants of which paid no rent. Since abandonment, many of the properties rapidly became dilapidated and had to be dealt with either by Housing Act procedure or by Dean of Guild Court.

The following table indicates disposal of abandoned property during the years 1948-1958 :—

TABLE VII.

DISPOSAL OF ABANDONED PROPERTY DURING YEARS, 1948-1958.

Houses in Apartments						Total	No. of Properties	Disposal
1	2	3	4	5				
128	232	24	3	—	387	33	33	Acquired by Corporation.
17	43	9	—	—	69	7	7	Offered to Corporation. Negotiations proceeding.
211	283	2	—	—	496	35	35	Housing Act. Demolition Orders.
26	105	4	—	—	135	11	11	Housing Act. Closing Orders.
111	241	25	—	—	377	28	28	Master of Works. Demolitions.
—	8	—	—	—	8	1	1	New Owner.
493	912	64	3	—	1,472	115		

PROPERTIES LISTED WITHOUT OWNERS AT DECEMBER, 1958.

1	2	Houses in Apartments			5	Total	No. of Properties
		3	4				
80	292	48	4	5	429	36	

Nuisance abatement in abandoned properties cost the Department £780 18s. 5d. during 1958.

Properties Offered to the Corporation.—A further 54 properties containing 674 houses were offered to the Corporation either free or at a nominal price.

TABLE VIII.

PROPERTIES OFFERED TO CORPORATION DURING 1958.

Vard	Number of Prop- er- ties	Houses					Total	Accepted		Refused		Pending		Total
		Apartments						Properties	Houses	Properties	Houses	Properties	Houses	
		1	2	3	4	5								
8	1	4	8	—	—	—	12	1	12	—	—	—	—	12
9	2	11	16	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	2	27	27
10	14	19	73	25	17	—	134	2	29	9	73	3	32	134
14	19	102	163	22	3	—	290	1	10	5	63	13	217	290
15	6	16	49	—	—	—	65	—	—	4	47	2	18	65
16	1	2	9	3	—	—	14	—	—	1	14	—	—	14
17	8	56	31	—	—	—	87	8	87	—	—	—	—	87
18	3	10	35	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	3	45	45
	54	220	384	50	20	—	674	12	138	19	197	23	339	674
Properties offered in previous years and negotiated in 1958								32	357	7	98	—	—	455
Total number of properties accepted, refused or pending in 1958								44	495*	26	295	23	339	1,129

* 326 houses have been dealt with in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and acquired in terms of Section 3 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954.

Since 1948, 227 properties containing 2,560 houses have been acquired by the Corporation. Of these, 72 properties containing 786 houses have been closed or demolished.

Overcrowding.—Part IV of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, requires the Local Authority to provide houses for families living in overcrowded conditions. Most of the new houses built are used for this purpose. During the year 886 families, comprising 4,811 persons, have been rehoused in accommodation more suitable for their needs in the

various housing schemes. Since 1935, 18,888 families comprising 101,461 persons have been transferred to larger houses within the city. With the completion of the large scale building schemes on the periphery of the city, families will be faced with the prospect of having to go outwith the city boundaries if they are to obtain a house suitable for their needs. In the near future "Overspill," with its many complex problems, will be the "Order" of the day. What will be the reactions of a household presented with the choice of having a fuller and pleasanter life in a new house outside Glasgow or remaining in the single-apartment or room and kitchen house in a congested area of the city? I should imagine that it will not be any different from that of the family who had to decide to take a house in Castlemilk, Easterhouse or in some other outlying scheme within the city. Old associations will be abandoned in the hope of establishing much better ones in new surroundings. If, as has happened before, there are a few families who do not fit into the new conditions, they will find a way back to the city and its congestion.

Rent Acts.—The operation of the Rent Act, 1957, with its rigid conditions of application for Certificates of Disrepair, resulted in the number of such applications falling to about one-eighth of those in the previous year. It would appear that owners of property are satisfied with the limited increase of 25 per cent. on the rents of the lower rented houses until these become decontrolled with a change of tenancy. In the higher rented properties (£40 and over), landlord and tenant had to negotiate what was considered to be an equitable rent for the house. It would appear that these negotiations were concluded satisfactorily to both parties as little or no complaint has been voiced on the matter.

The undernoted table indicates applications made during the year ending December, 1958 :—

RENT ACT, 1957.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

	No.	Granted	Refused	With drawn	Pending
Applications	53	30	20	1	2
Applications for Revocation of Certificates	56	55	—	1	—

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947.—Reports on 48 applications to change the use of premises were prepared in collaboration with the Planning Officer for submission to the Planning Committee. The premises with which the reports were concerned were dwelling-houses or shops to be used for the extension of offices, public houses or small factories. Of the 48 applications, 27 were granted, 13 refused, three withdrawn and five pending.

General Sanitation.—A water supply is available at a fixed sink in all houses ; 43,219 houses (62·4 per cent.) are provided with an internal water-closet ; and 27,611 houses (40 per cent.) have a fixed bath. Refuse disposal is by individual or shared bins.

Apart from 38 small sewage disposal plants situated in the landward area of the Division, all sanitary fittings are connected by drain to the public sewer.

The following table indicates the number and to what extent water-closets are shared in common :—

TABLE IX.

WATER-CLOSETS USED IN COMMON, 1958.

Ward	Common to				Totals
	2 Tenants	3 Tenants	4 Tenants	5 Tenants	
8	387	851	150	12	1,400
9	194	465	104	15	778
10	412	600	330	73	1,415
14	330	840	244	77	1,491
15	177	711	207	101	1,196
16	125	115	125	5	370
17	87	902	171	18	1,178
18	141	530	108	8	787
	<hr/> 1,853 <hr/>	<hr/> 5,014 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,439 <hr/>	<hr/> 309 <hr/>	<hr/> 8,615 <hr/>

Supervision of Tenants in Rehousing Schemes.—There are 5,644 houses in the 33 schemes specially erected for the rehousing of families from uninhabitable properties. In the course of the year 28,650 visits were made to these houses by the housing nurses and 56·4 per cent. were found to be satisfactory, 43·2 per cent. were found to be fair and only 0·4 per cent. were found to be unsatisfactory. In addition, 1,850 visits were made to houses in Intermediate and Ordinary Schemes, when 435 unsatisfactory houses were dealt with. It will be noted that a little less than half of the houses visited were satisfactory, and a contributory factor for this is the number of housewives who are out at work. The nurses experience difficulty in gaining access to many of the houses visited.

To prepare families for rehousing, the nurses have been visiting the families in their old homes and advising them on satisfactory methods of housekeeping. These pre-rehousing visits are of value in assessing the capabilities of a family to maintain a satisfactory home and noting those that require to be followed up, whether they are allocated a house in an Ordinary Scheme or a Rehousing Scheme.

Inspection of School Children.—Another important duty performed by the nurse is the cleanliness inspection of school children at school. There are 34 schools with some 25,000 scholars which are visited twice in each year. During 1958, 16,316 boys and 13,991 girls were seen and the following conditions found :—

Boys found infested (pediculus capitis)	...	...	5
Boys found infected (nits only)	...	...	2,004
Girls found infested (pediculus capitis)	...	...	17
Girls found infected (nits only)	...	...	4,247
Boys with fleas	...	...	28
Girls with fleas	...	...	15
Boys dirty in body and clothing	...	...	213
Girls dirty in body and clothing	...	...	50

In a follow-up of the worst cases, 870 homes were visited and the parents appropriately dealt with.

In connection with the Polio Campaign the nurses have been required for periods of duty in clinics. This extra work has been undertaken willingly, although it does mean curtailment of their normal duties.

The nurses have kept in touch with the elderly people in need of care and attention and arranged for appropriate assistance and regular laundry. This has involved 208 visits.

JOHN D. ARTON,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

EASTERN DIVISION.

In the Eastern Division during 1958 the most effective activity has undoubtedly been the work in connection with housing. The provision of new houses in the scheme areas and demolition of old worn-out tenements have a definite effect in changing the environment of the Division and the final result is readily observed and appreciated by the general public. This contrasts with other branches of the work where routine inspections lead to the discovery of public health nuisances and their removal and, in many cases, to their prevention, much of this work being entirely unknown to the general public.

There were 377 houses represented to the Corporation as being unfit for human habitation and, in addition, 78 houses, considered by the Master of Works and City Engineer as being in a dangerous condition, were dealt with, making a total of 455 houses declared unfit. Some of the houses were dealt with by Closing Orders and the buildings not demolished. Altogether 53 tenement properties were demolished. Houses dealt with in terms of the Housing Acts, i.e., 377, show an increase of 31 over the number of houses represented during 1957.

The desire of property owners to offer property to the Corporation has not shown any great change—844 houses in 72 properties being offered to the Corporation, either free of for a nominal sum, compared with 860 houses offered during 1957. When such offers are made consultations take place between the Corporation Departments mainly concerned and a joint report is submitted to the Housing Committee. Each property is carefully considered with regard to condition, situation and future development plans for the area and recommendations are agreed upon for inclusion in the report. In accordance with this procedure, the houses offered were dealt with, as follows :—

	Retained by Corporation	Referred for views of other interested Depts.	Accepted with view to early demolition	No Action
No. of houses	516	25	73	230

Supervision of new tenants being rehoused into Corporation houses is a most important part of the work of the Division particularly the prevention of infested furniture being transferred from old properties to new housing schemes. There were 1,094 families rehoused from the Eastern Division and all old dwellings were thoroughly inspected and the household effects satisfactorily treated where necessary before they were allowed to move into their new homes.

Overcrowding was relieved in 977 families and of the houses vacated 79 were immediately again overcrowded by the families taking over the empty houses.

An unusual type of nuisance dealt with during the year concerned a large works canteen where over 100 starlings had taken up residence in the space between the false ceiling and the apex of the roof. When the canteen was visited the tables and chairs were found to be in an appalling state with bird droppings. Previous attempts by the management to remove the birds had been of no avail and the conditions were so bad that the management were notified that this Department would require an assurance that the service of food in the premises would be suspended until the birds were cleared out. Every assistance was offered from this Department and immediate steps were taken to decide the method of treatment for removal of the birds and measures to be adopted to prevent them getting back into the premises. The birds were forced out of the canteen by using gases in aerosol containers and by using loud-noised crackers. When the birds were driven out, workmen were at hand to start the work of "bird-proofing" the canteen and conditions were soon back to a satisfactory condition.

Sanitary Conveniences Used in Common.—The reduction in the number of sanitary conveniences used in common follows the pattern of former years and is closely bound up with the houses dealt with under the Housing Acts. Conveniences still in use by more than one family total 8,945, a reduction of 157 over the past year. There has been no change in the privies or dry closets in use and the number is still 22 privies and one privy midden.

Nuisances.—It is obvious that it is more important to prevent nuisances than to wait for the complaints to arise. This calls for routine and regular visits to all premises and all parts of the Division and during the year a total of 145,271 visits were made by the staff. Apart from advice given to owners and occupiers of premises concerning prevention of nuisances, action for the removal of 8,436 nuisances was taken. Most of these cases are dealt with by the factors or owners without undue delay and in only 17 cases was it necessary to institute legal proceedings. The results were as follows :—

Work completed after—

Legal proceedings started—No fines or expenses	1
Corporation authorised to do the work and recover expenses	7
Cases dealt with by owner after court proceedings started	5
Cases not yet completed	4

For recovery of costs of work carried out by the Corporation under Sheriff Warrant, decree was granted in respect of £6,249 16s. 8d. and the Corporation were awarded total expenses of £44 2s.

Certificates of Disrepair.—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair by tenants of dwelling-houses controlled in terms of the Rent Act, 1957, showed a very big drop during 1958. Only 45 applications were received of which 20 were granted and 25 were refused. There were 18 applications from factors and owners for revocation of Certificates of Disrepair and of these 17 were granted. The remaining application was refused as the repairs had not been satisfactorily completed.

Septic Tanks.—No changes have taken place in the numbers of septic tanks in use by dwelling-houses and business premises. Any defects brought to the notice of the owners are dealt with promptly and in no case was any nuisance allowed to continue.

Piggeries.—Two piggery owners have stopped keeping pigs although they have retained the premises. Applications for licences were not renewed and this reduced the number of piggeries in the Division to 17. Only five nuisances were reported and 56 routine visits of inspection were carried out.

Offensive Trades.—There was one addition to the number of offensive trades. A new business of hide and skin factor was established and sanction obtained from the Corporation bring the total on the register to 42 as at December, 1958. Details of the businesses are as follows :—

Blood Boiler	1	Manure Manufacturer ...	3
Bone Boiler	7	Soap Boiler	2
Glue and Size Maker ...	1	Tallow Melter	12
Gut Cleaner	3	Tanner	8
Hide and Skin Factor ...	3	Tripe Boiler	2

Close supervision of these businesses ensures that nuisances are kept to a minimum and only six cases of nuisance required action to have them removed. Undoubtedly, the regular inspection of offensive trades is the most important factor in keeping down complaints but the good relations that have been established between the Department and managements also play a very important part and in only one case was there necessity to institute legal proceedings.

This concerned a firm operating as gut cleaners and processing animal gut. The firm was established without sanction and when this matter was brought to the notice of the management no effort was made to end the situation. As a consequence, legal proceedings were started. At the pleading diet the management pled guilty. A fine of £20 was imposed and the firm ceased operations in the processing of animal gut.

When one considers how new housing areas have been built around most of the offensive trades, the absence of serious complaint is a silent tribute to the efficiency of recent improvements in the treatment of gases and steam issuing from hot processing plants.

Common Lodging Houses.—Extensive improvements and a consequent increase in charges have caused one common lodging house to be removed from the register. This home for male lodgers has been altered to such extent that the enactments no longer apply to its management and control. However, it is hoped that a new Bill, now in the process of being presented to Parliament, will bring the law more up to date with modern trends and, when put into force, will include some premises which have never before been the subject of common lodging house control.

Where lodging houses are operated at a low charge, which is attractive to members of the working classes, it is considered that such premises should be within the control of Local Authority Bye-laws as a matter of protecting the interests of the persons using them. Should premises of this type become outwith supervision of the inspectors, conditions will gradually deteriorate especially where there is little or no alternative accommodation at a similar cost for the lodgers.

At the present time a good deal of work is directed to treating lodgers for vermin infestation and unwholesome personal clothing and, of course, follow-up visits are made to the lodging houses concerned for the purpose of treating cubicles and furnishings that may be affected. Twenty-four persons were afforded bathing facilities at the Disinfecting Station and their personal clothing was taken away, disinfested and returned clean by the time bathing was completed.

Farmed-Out Houses.—With the representation of 40 farmed-out houses, which were unfit for habitation, the numbers registered on 15th March, 1958, were reduced to 58 houses. No nuisances were reported in relation to the houses. As these premises are kept under close supervision, unsatisfactory conditions can usually be brought to the attention of the persons responsible and appropriate action taken before public health nuisance arises.

Factories.—Quinquennial inspection of underground bakehouses was carried out in December, 1958. Only one such bakehouse is in operation in the Division and it is well conducted and clean.

There was a slight drop in the number of factories operating at December, 1958, the total figure being 1,022. There were 387 defects found, of which 33 required written notices and a total of 2,017 inspections were made.

Details of the factories on the register at the end of the year are as follows :—

			Mechanical Factories	Non- Mechanical Factories	Mechanical Bakehouses	Non- Mechanical Bakehouses
New	...	...	80	17	4	Nil
Total	...	...	854	99	65	4

Rat Infestation.—Details of inspections and treatment of premises in connection with rat control are noted in the following table :—

Premises Inspected—

Local Authority Property (excluding dwelling-houses and work places)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Dwelling-houses (Local Authority and Privately Owned)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,087
Business Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
Agricultural Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,633</u>

Infested Premises treated by the Rodent Control Section—

Local Authority Property (as above)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dwelling-houses (as above)	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
Business Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Agricultural Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sewer treatments	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Properties treated prior to Demolition	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>487</u>

Premises where rat-proofing was carried out under supervision of the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Properties treated prior to demolition	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

In making investigations following complaints of rat infestation, it is necessary to visit and inspect all adjoining premises in order to ascertain the extent of the infestation and, in this way, a total of 7,526 visits were made to all kinds of premises during the year.

Last year's report contained an item where action had to be taken against the owner of certain ground where rats had been present and no proper action was taken by the owner. It is interesting to note the result of the court proceedings. After order for recovery of expenses, the respondent was fined £8 or 30 days' imprisonment.

Such cases are the exception to the rule and it is worthy of note that in nearly every case where treatment and rat-proofing are necessary the Department is able to obtain willing co-operation from the owners.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—There has been no change in the management or operation of the four premises which have permission to allow vans for habitation to be parked thereon. The permanent site at Vinegarhill is still used mainly by travelling showmen. Consequently, the numbers of vans in occupation vary greatly from time to time but the average number is approximately 60 vans during the winter months. These sites are well looked after and in no case was there need for action to be taken for contravention of the Corporation Bye-laws.

Any irregularities that were found during inspections were speedily remedied when brought to the notice of the persons responsible.

Two carnivals were held in the Division during the summer months. One was at Flesher's Haugh, Glasgow Green, and with every co-operation from the Director of Parks and the Director of Cleansing, satisfactory arrangements were made and the carnival passed off without incident.

At the other site again, with co-operation from the Director of Cleansing, satisfactory arrangements were carried out.

Rag Flock.—There has been no change in the numbers of premises licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock, two manufacturers and one store. One set of premises engaged in the business of upholstery was added to the register of businesses using filling materials.

The premises are regularly inspected and there were no defects or contraventions requiring action in terms of the Rag Flock enactments.

Squatter Families.—One large self-contained house is still under occupation by squatter families. The five families concerned are regularly visited and where any condition is found that requires attention the persons responsible are immediately informed. In this way, every effort is made to keep a measure of control over the premises and the families and it has been found that a good response is obtained. The important factor here is to make the position quite clear to the inhabitants that the Department will not permit nuisances to exist and that the action to be taken must be prompt and effective. It is considered that any lessening of control will quickly lead to unsatisfactory conditions.

Elderly and Infirm Persons.—In this sphere of work, many cases are dealt with in close co-operation with the welfare officers and almoners of the various hospitals. When elderly or infirm persons are found living in unsatisfactory conditions and investigation shows that

they are unable to attend to normal household chores, assistance is given in order to clean their houses. Where such action is warranted a cleaner from this Department may be employed to put the house in order before a home help is engaged. In many cases, follow-up assistance is obtained by the Welfare Section from the National Assistance Board in the form of financial assistance or provision of bedding and, in some cases, clothing. Elderly persons of independent mind are sometimes difficult to deal with and, in one case, an elderly man refused to co-operate, although facilities were offered free of cost. Finally, the only course open to this Department was to institute court proceedings in order to obtain a warrant to enter and clean the house and effects, which were in a very dirty condition indeed. Prosecution was not the object of the Department's action and the man was admonished.

The number of houses which were cleaned by cleaners from the Department was 39 and 108 washings were granted in order to cope with the beds and bedding.

Nurse Inspectresses.—Total visits by the nurse inspectresses were increased to 80,748, of which 1,383 were made to houses in ordinary housing scheme areas. This is a comparatively new type of visit made in order to supervise tenants in ordinary schemes where routine supervision of all houses is not maintained. In 19 cases really dirty houses were found and 13 written notices were required before satisfactory standards of housekeeping were obtained. There were 58,826 primary visits to houses in rehousing schemes and these visits revealed 838 dirty houses and 103 cases of dirty bedding, while 11 houses were infested with vermin. In intermediate housing schemes, 999 visits revealed seven dirty houses and one case of dirty bedding. In all of these cases, appropriate warnings were given and after repeat visits condition were improved to a satisfactory standard.

In carrying out school visits for the supervision of school children, 40,591 children were examined and it was found that 228 were infested, 4,095 were infected and 1,067 were in a dirty condition. It was necessary to issue 206 written notices before the children were properly cleansed and in three cases the children were cleansed by the Local Authority.

The nurse inspectresses are engaged in many other duties where their professional experience is of great assistance, particularly their work concerning inoculations for the prevention of epidemics and in dealing with elderly people where a helpful and understanding approach is desirable.

ALEXANDER EASTON,

Divisional Sanitary Inspector

SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

The supervision of the Division for the discovery and removal of nuisances was maintained at a high standard and although the number of visits made and nuisances removed can be recorded statistically, the true value of the work done to the satisfaction of the general public cannot. This routine work is carried out daily in every ward. Sometimes it is dull and commonplace ; at other times it is complicated and interesting ; at all times it is a job of work carried out thoroughly and expeditiously. Nothing of an extraordinary nature was encountered.

The number of visits made in this connection totalled 47,669 and the number of nuisances found and remedied was 6,637.

There were 5,776 intimations of nuisances issued to the authors, in terms of the statutes involved. Failure to comply necessitated the issue of 161 statutory notices to defaulters. It was necessary to take action in court in 14 instances ; all but one were successful. A total of £9 9s. 0d. court expenses was imposed. The unsuccessful case was one of a defective roof in a tenement property where the top floor was abandoned and each other floor separately owned and occupied. It was held in court that the owner of the top floor was responsible for the maintenance of the roof. As the top-floor houses were ownerless and abandoned, the action against the joint owners of the remaining premises and houses in the property was dismissed.

The work of the removal of nuisances in the successful cases was carried out by the proprietors in three cases and by the Corporation in eight. Accounts totalling £334 15s. 1d. had been rendered for payment and submitted to the Court but a number still remained outstanding by the end of the year. Two of the properties were abandoned.

The number and types of complaints received during the year follow closely those of previous years and can be seen by the table on the opposite page.

Limewashing and Painting of Walls, etc., of Closets and Staircases.—In this connection 781 notices to limewash and paint the walls and ceilings of common closets and staircases were issued during the year. A number had not been cleansed for many years owing to the lack of money and were in a very dirty condition. By the end of the year, 657 properties had been cleansed, including 88 in which the work had been carried out voluntarily by the proprietors.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS, 1958.

Ward	Dirty Stairs and Closes	Choked Drains	Disrepair in Houses	Defective Roofs	Defective Chimneys	Offensive Smells	Dirty Houses	Misc. Reports	Insect Infestation	Noise	Total
25	91	346	152	183	51	16	6	79	85	—	1,009
26	110	312	112	185	42	38	4	64	69	—	936
33	61	77	66	37	20	21	4	26	23	4	339
34	20	41	23	33	—	13	1	30	7	1	169
35	27	71	18	37	20	3	—	20	21	—	217
36	23	36	38	13	10	14	1	11	12	1	159
37	9	18	12	5	2	4	—	18	6	—	74
Total	341	901	421	493	145	109	16	248	223	6	2,903

Dietetic Water Storage Cisterns.—Water stored for some time in a container loses a great deal of the sparkling freshness of tap water direct from a mains supply, but all cannot enjoy the advantage of such a supply. People living in the tops of high buildings or in the high parts of the city above the safe gravitation level must have a stored supply. It is a great pity that such must be the case and a greater pity that the water for consumption has to be stored in filthy attics and out-of-the-way roof spaces where it is so liable to pollution by soot, dust and even animal matter.

The vast majority of attic storage cisterns in older properties and tenement buildings are of wood lined with lead and usually serve the whole property. In terms of the Building Bye-laws, each cistern must be covered with an airtight cover and ventilated to the outer air. During the inspections, 47 covers were found to be completely missing or broken, resulting in the water being polluted.

It is time such an out-dated, unsatisfactory and unhygienic method of storing dietetic water was dispensed with and a more satisfactory cistern designed and introduced.

Inspections made numbered 816 and 52 notices to cleanse were issued.

Housing.—The work of demolition and closure of unfit houses was maintained throughout the year when 402 houses were dealt with. In addition, three small Clearance Areas were resolved, with a total number of 288 houses. Large open areas are now to be seen in the Gorbals and Hutchesontown Wards as a result of the demolitions by the City Architect and already work has commenced on the preparation of the multi-storey flats to be erected there.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

Address	Size of Houses in Apartments					Total Houses	Date Represented	Date of Closing Order	Date of Demolition Order	Municipal Ward
	1	2	3	4	5					
Portugal Street	—	3	3	—	—	6	23/12/57	27/1/58	—	26
Portugal Street	—	6	1	—	—	7	23/12/57	27/1/58	—	26
Portugal Street	—	12	3	—	—	15	23/12/57	27/1/58	—	26
2/34 Portugal Street	—	7	6	—	—	13	23/12/57	—	27/1/58	26
Portugal Street	—	5	6	—	—	11	23/12/57	27/1/58	—	26
Bedford Row	2	4	—	—	—	6	23/12/57	27/1/58	—	26
Bedford Row	2	4	—	—	—	6	23/12/57	27/1/58	—	26
Bedford Row	2	4	—	—	—	6	23/12/57	27/1/58	—	26
Hospital Street	3	9	—	—	—	12	23/12/57	27/1/58	—	26
McNeil Street	—	13	1	—	—	14	27/1/58	24/2/58	—	25
Whistle Street	—	6	—	—	—	6	26/3/58	21/4/58	—	26
Whistle Street	8	9	—	—	—	17	26/3/58	21/4/58	—	26
Whistle Street	—	7	6	—	—	13	26/3/58	—	21/4/58	26
Whistle Street	3	10	3	—	—	16	26/3/58	21/4/58	—	26
Hospital Street	1	14	1	—	—	16	8/4/58	—	19/5/58	26
Hospital Street	16	8	1	—	—	25	8/4/58	2/6/58	—	26
Rutherglen Road, Back land ...	—	15	—	—	—	15	2/6/58	30/6/58	—	25
Naburn Street	8	7	—	—	—	15	25/8/58	—	22/9/58	25
31 Naburn Street	5	10	—	—	—	15	22/9/58	—	20/10/58	25
Whistle Street	—	1	—	—	—	1	22/9/58	20/10/58	—	26
7 Caledonia Road	6	7	—	—	—	13	25/8/58	—	22/9/58	25
Hallside Street	4	8	—	—	—	12	25/8/58	—	22/9/58	25
Hamden Street	1	11	—	—	—	12	25/8/58	—	22/9/58	25
Hamden Street	5	5	—	—	—	10	25/8/58	—	22/9/58	25
Handyfaulds Street	6	7	—	—	—	13	22/9/58	—	20/10/58	25
Handyfaulds Street	6	7	—	—	—	13	22/9/58	—	20/10/58	25
35 Caledonia Road	4	9	—	—	—	13	22/9/58	20/10/58	—	25
Hamden Street	5	7	—	—	—	12	6/10/58	—	3/11/58	26
Hamden Street	5	7	—	—	—	12	6/10/58	—	3/11/58	26
Hamden Street	14	3	—	—	—	17	6/10/58	—	3/11/58	26
Hamden Street	13	3	—	—	—	16	6/10/58	—	3/11/58	26
Hamden Street	4	8	—	—	—	12	6/10/58	—	3/11/58	26
Hamden Street	4	8	—	—	—	12	6/10/58	—	3/11/58	26
Totals	127	244	31	—	—	402	6/10/58	—	3/11/58	26

HOUSING, 1958.

CLOSURE AND DEMOLITIONS BY PLANNING COMMITTEE.

	Address	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Total
WARD 34							
10/26	Rossendale Road	3	19	—	—	—	22
WARD 25							
139	Adelphi Street ...	—	—	8	—	—	8
143	Do. ...	—	—	8	—	—	8
149	Do. ...	2	2	10	—	—	14
153	Do. ...	1	4	7	—	—	12
156	Do. ...	—	—	12	—	—	12
375	Ballater Street ...	3	3	3	—	—	9
379	Do. ...	—	3	3	—	—	6
387	Do. ...	—	6	—	—	—	6
411	Do. ...	3	6	—	—	—	9
419	Do. ...	6	1	—	—	—	7
425	Do. ...	—	4	3	—	—	7
5/7	Lawmoor Street ...	—	2	5	2	—	9
15/17	Do. ...	5	6	1	—	—	12
21	Do. ...	5	6	—	—	—	11
29	Do. ...	5	7	—	—	—	12
37	Do. ...	2	4	3	—	—	9
40	Do. ...	—	1	5	—	—	6
43	Do. ...	4	3	3	—	—	10
46	Do. ...	—	1	2	4	—	7
49	Do. ...	4	3	3	—	—	10
55	Do. ...	4	7	—	—	—	11
61	Do. ...	5	7	—	—	—	12
67	Do. ...	5	7	—	—	—	12
73	Do. ...	3	6	—	—	—	9
79	Do. ...	1	9	2	—	—	12
8	Mathieson Street ...	1	—	4	—	3	8
13/15	Do. ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
16	Do. ...	3	7	1	—	—	11
23	Do. ...	4	8	—	—	—	12
24	Do. ...	3	7	1	—	—	11
31	Do. ...	4	8	—	—	—	12
39/41	Do. ...	4	7	—	—	—	11
45	Do. ...	4	8	—	—	—	12
51	Do. ...	4	8	—	—	—	12
71	Do. ...	1	1	7	—	—	9
78	Do. ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
79	Do. ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
86	Do. ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
87	Do. ...	6	6	—	—	—	12
92/94	Do. ...	1	7	—	—	—	8
95	Do. ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
101	Do. ...	—	3	3	—	—	6
104	Do. ...	1	10	—	—	—	11
14	Waddell Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
18	Do. ...	1	9	3	—	—	13
24	Do. ...	4	7	—	—	—	11
30	Do. ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
41	Do. ...	1	9	3	—	—	13
62	Do. ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
70	Do. ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
78	Do. ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
86	Do. ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
	Totals ...	169	299	100	6	3	577

DEMOLITIONS BY MASTER OF WORKS.

	Address	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Total
WARD 34							
	16 Leckie Street	...	—	12	—	—	12

VOLUNTARY CLOSURES.

	Address	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Total
WARD 25							
	375 Moffat Street ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	135/141 Naburn Street ...	14	20	—	—	—	34
	21 Wolseley Street	1	—	—	—	—	1
WARD 37							
	Muirside Cottages	...	—	—	2	—	2
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		16	20	2	—	—	38
		==	==	==	==	==	==

SALISBURY STREET/SURREY STREET CLEARANCE AREAS.

During the year the Corporation resolved to make three small areas in the Gorbals Wards into Clearance Areas in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. The areas are bounded by Cumberland Street, Abbotsford Lane, Cavendish Street and Pollokshaws Road and are contained within the Laurieston/part Gorbals Comprehensive Development Area. The composition is as follows:—

AREA NO. 1.

Houses—

70 Surrey Street	} 62 houses.
62 Do.	...	...	...	...
133 Do.	...	...	...	...
141 Do.	...	...	...	...
58 Do.	...	...	...	...
12 Pollokshaws Road	...	...	...	...

Other Premises in the Area—

10 Pollokshaws Road	...	...	...	Shop.
14 Do.	...	...	...	Shop.
16/18 Do.	...	...	...	Hall.
20 Do.	...	...	...	Store.
22 Do.	...	...	...	Warehouse.
60 Surrey Street	...	...	...	Store.
64 Do.	...	...	...	Shop.
68 Do.	...	...	...	Shop.
72/74 Do.	...	...	...	Store.
131 Do.	...	...	...	Shop.

AREA No. 2.

Houses—

22	Salisbury Street	} 166 houses
20	Do.	...	...	...	...
18	Do.	...	...	...	...
16	Do.	...	...	...	...
14	Do.	...	...	...	...
15	Do.	...	...	...	...
21	Do.	...	...	...	...
23	Do.	...	...	...	...
25	Do.	...	...	...	...
27	Do.	...	...	...	...
29	Do.	...	...	...	...
31	Do.	...	...	...	...
33	Do.	...	...	...	...

Other Premises in the Area—

16	Salisbury Street	...	...	...	...	Houses.
14	Do.	...	...	...	...	Houses.
17	Do.	...	...	...	...	Shop.
19	Do.	...	...	...	...	Office.

AREA No. 3.

Houses—

6	Cavendish Street	} 60 houses.
61	Salisbury Street	...	...	...
67	Do.	...	...	...
72	Pollokshaws Road	...	...	...
60/62	Do.	

Other Premises in the Area—

50	Salisbury Street	...	...	...	...	Factory.
71	Do.	...	...	...	...	Public House.

Three appeals by aggrieved persons against the formation of the Areas were made and a public enquiry will be held to hear objections.

Work of Nurse Inspectresses.—The visitation of the rehousing and intermediate housing schemes was again carried out during the year with good results. In addition, the tenants in the new Castlemilk Development were visited and given words of welcome and encouragement.

Altogether 9,449 visits were made to houses in the scheme, involving 8,247 houses. Of this number, 20 were found to be dirty and 435 classified as 'fair'. Repeated visits were made to the dirty and fair houses in an endeavour to improve the standard of housekeeping therein. Many responded to the advice given and were appreciative of it. A number, however, were resentful of authority and adopted a hostile attitude to the visiting nurse. These could be classified as incorrigibles and are misfits in a new housing area. One such tenant was dispossessed of his house and rehoused in a tenement in the city centre.

It was noted during visitation that vandalism was rife throughout the scheme, particularly in local areas where parents condoned or ignored the misbehaviour of the young and not-so-young children. The paintwork of the walls of not a few closes was splattered with mud, windows were broken and doors defaced. Some internal damage was also observed; in many instances in houses where both parents are out working.

Gorbals Commercial Road/Lawmoor Street Scheme.—Following a 'settling-in' period, a visit was made to each of the tenants in the above scheme. Of the 96 houses visited, only one was found to be dirty.

Not all were enthusiastic over the absence of the coal fire, with its attendant work and dirt, but from the general re-action it could be stated that the great majority had become 'used' to unseen space heating, electric fires and electric cookers.

Several tenants complained of offensive smells from the ashbin recesses and not a few complained of excessive condensation from the drying cupboard in the kitchenette.

The noise created by children using the playground was commented on. It appears that an undesirable element of not-so-young children from other parts of the district frequent the playground and the noise at times created is disturbing.

Visitation of Old Folks.—This worth-while work continued throughout the year when regular visits were made to the 62 listed houses of aged people.

One case was notified by a neighbour who complained of a foul smell coming from the house. It was inspected by the nurse and the sanitary inspector who found both apartments in an extremely disgusting condition. The stench was so unbearable that one of the operators from the Cleansing Department called in to remove the refuse turned violently sick. The house was occupied by an old couple with 10 cats and a number of kittens. The wife had not been outside the house for 10 years and had spent most of that period in bed in spite of the fact that she was physically well. There was no internal toilet and human excrement was deposited in a cupboard to a depth of two feet. The floor of both apartments was covered with animal excrement throughout, with the exception of pathways to the bed, sink, fireplace and door. The couple were removed to an institution by ambulance, the wife as a stretcher case. Ten days later they were discharged, clean and

fresh, and both walked out. The house was cleaned and disinfected and the cats removed to the Cat and Dog Home. The couple showed no appreciation of what was done for them and in fact demanded compensation for the loss of a chair which had been removed by the Cleansing Department's workmen for destruction. The chair was in such a foul state that the workmen would not handle it until it had been disinfected.

Happily not all the old people are found in such circumstances but many are found to be in dire distress from the lack of attention and proper nourishment. Compassionate washings are granted to those unable to have bedclothes otherwise cleaned.

School Visitation.—The visitation of the schools in the Division, for which the Department is responsible for the examination of children, was maintained, 78 visits being made to the schools and 105 follow-up visits to the homes of unsatisfactory children.

		Examined	Infested	Infected	Dirty
Girls	...	4,206	63	603	33
Boys	...	3,989	27	174	73
Total	...	<u>8,195</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>777</u>	<u>106</u>

Inspection of Business Premises.—It is the duty of the Local Authority to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district to ascertain what nuisances exist in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. It is also incumbent on the Local Authority to enforce the provisions controlling the health and welfare of workers in shops, factories and workplaces in terms of the Shops Act, 1950, and the Factories Act, 1937. The following report is the result of a survey recently completed of visitation to every place in the Division where persons are employed.

Commercial offices were excluded unless they formed an integral part of the business. The word 'office' is not defined in any statute nor is there legislation specifically dealing with offices. The health hazards in offices have not received so far the public interest and the support of the legislators.

Non-industrial employment embraces a large variety of occupations in an assortment of premises, from large flatted modern buildings to outhouses at the rear of tenement property. In many of these the number of persons employed is very small and in not a few the only person engaged in the work is the occupier.

The oversight of factories is vested in H.M. Inspector of Factories but the duty of enforcing the health and welfare provision in non-power factories and the sanitary accommodation provisions in power factories has been delegated to the sanitary inspector. The enforcement of the health and welfare section of the Shops Act, with the exception of the washing facilities, is also the duty of the sanitary inspector. It is difficult to understand why the legislators omitted the enforcement of this provision from the duties of the sanitary authority as the washing of hands by shop assistants serving goods to the public is of paramount public health importance.

The number of business premises inspected was 4,075, and the number of persons employed was 27,536. Of this number, 16,955 were males and 10,581 were females. The smallest number of persons employed in premises within the municipal ward boundary was in Langside—a residential ward, and the highest in Pollokshaws, which includes an industrial estate.

NUMBER OF PREMISES OF THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES.

Premises of Various Types Visited

Type of Premises	Number of Premises Visited
Power Factories	552
Non-power Factories and Factories (Public Health Act)	281
Bakehouses	77
Catering Establishments	141
Shops and Allied Premises	2,734
Empty Premises	290
Total	<u>4,075</u>

Many of the empty premises were in a derelict condition and several will be demolished in the Hutchesontown/Gorbals Redevelopment Area. Gorbals is the chief area in the Division that combines large shopping and extensive industrial activities.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN BUSINESS.

Number of Persons working in Each Ward.

Ward.	Persons working within the Ward.
Hutchesontown	2,538
Gorbals	5,371
Camphill	2,326
Pollokshaws	6,118
Govanhill	5,006
Langside	1,297
Cathcart	4,880
	<u>27,536</u>

MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS TYPES OF PREMISES

Type of Premises.				Men	Women	Total
Power Factories	...	...	...	12,865	5,192	18,057
Non-Power Factories	...	...	...	216	129	345
Factories (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	550	226	776
Bakehouses	...	...	...	891	530	1,421
Catering	...	...	...	111	285	396
Shops	...	...	...	2,322	4,219	6,541
Total				16,955	10,581	27,536

The heading "Factories (Public Health Act)" refers to factories outwith the jurisdiction of the Factories Act but which nevertheless are subject to the Provisions of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. These include premises where persons are self-employed and such premises as plumbers' and other tradesmen's workshops. Included in the heading "Shops" are premises where services rather than goods are sold and which are not shops within the meaning of the Act, e.g., laundry receiving depots, opticians, etc.

Power Factories.—The Sanitary Inspector's duty in power factories is to ensure that adequate sanitary accommodation is provided in accordance with the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations. In the industrial estates and in the larger factories this presents no difficulty but in many small factories operating in sheds, in converted stables and in shops taken over for manufacturing purposes, difficulties in the administration of the Regulations have been encountered. For example, a butcher making sausages and employing one female and three males constitutes a factory in terms of the Act and therefore must have separate sanitary conveniences for the sexes. His neighbour, a shop-keeper employing four females and two males, does not require by law to provide separate accommodation. The administration of the powers equitably and legally in these cases is not always easy and the resentful attitude adopted by such factory owners to official notices is understandable.

Non-Power Factories and Public Health Factories.—Part I of the Factories Act contains general requirements relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences. These provisions, enforceable by the Local Authority, apply only to non-power factories within the meaning of the Act. The same standards, however, are applied to all factories or workplaces outwith the scope of the Act. To safeguard the health and comfort of the employee it is laid down that each person employed must have 400 cubic feet of air space; a temperature of 60° F. shall not be deemed

to be satisfactory after the first hour if a substantial part of the work is done sitting ; and the ventilation in each room must be adequate.

Space heating in factories was found to be carried out by several methods as indicated below. In 37 premises no means of heating of any kind was provided. Representations in each case were made to the occupiers.

SPACE HEATING IN NON-POWER AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT FACTORIES.

Electric Units	...	...	...	...	95
Gas Units	...	...	...	...	28
Oil Units	...	...	...	...	19
Coal Fires	...	...	...	...	100
Central Heating	...	...	...	...	2
None	...	...	...	...	37
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>281</u>

VENTILATION IN NON-POWER AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT FACTORIES.

Through Ventilated	...	...	...	195
Not Through Ventilated	...	...	...	80
Mechanically Ventilated	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	<u>281</u>

Bakehouses.—A bakehouse means “ any place in which bread and biscuits or confectionery are baked by way of trade or for purposes of gain ”. The provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, have been repealed by the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, and the full administration of these premises now falls on the Local Authority. There are 77 in the Division, ranging from very large establishments to back apartments of shops. One small bakehouse was discovered to have neither sink nor water supply and another had a water tap but no sink or drain.

VENTILATION IN BAKEHOUSES.

Through Ventilated	...	...	...	63
Not Through Ventilated	...	...	...	4
Mechanically Ventilated	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	<u>77</u>

SPACE HEATING IN BAKEHOUSES.

Electric	...	...	...	...	23
Gas	...	...	...	...	42
Oil	...	...	...	...	1
Coal	...	...	...	...	11
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>77</u>

Premises for the Preparation of Food.—Under this heading a double duty is imposed on the sanitary authority. Firstly, the premises must be made to conform to the provisions of the statutes governing the health and comfort of the workers. Secondly, the premises must be clean, airy and free from vermin infestation; the utensils, tables, benches, etc., must be cleaned at the end of each working day and at all times kept in a thoroughly satisfactory condition; sufficient storage bins for raw materials should be provided and a plentiful supply of hot water at all times must be available at the sinks. Regular inspections for these purposes are made.

Eating out is now popular and appears not as an aftermath of war expediency but as an integral part of modern living. Among the premises coming under the category of catering establishments are factory canteens, school meals centres, day nurseries and the Meals-on-Wheels service, in addition to ordinary cafes and restaurants. One of the sanitarian's duties is to eliminate the risk to clientele of illness from food poisoning. Food poisoning is now a disease notifiable by a medical practitioner to the Medical Officer of Health. Education of personnel in hygiene, both personal and technical, is essential. The responsibility of the individual must be emphasised with regard to dirty hands, unsound food, the presence of vermin in the premises, the lack of adequate water closets and of washing facilities, the dirty condition of towels, unclean habits, etc. Expensive equipment is not necessary but basic equipment of sinks, tubs and hot-water supply is. Above all, constant care in use of the equipment is required. Food storage in refrigerated places is essential. It is advisable for the sanitary inspector to instruct the catering staff on their responsibility to the public, by reporting illness, in personal cleanliness and in using the washing facilities. Visits were made to 141 premises; 7 lacked water closet accommodation; 1 was without a sink and 1 without sink and water.

VENTILATION IN CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Through Ventilated	...	...	...	106
Not Through Ventilated	...	...	...	13
Mechanically Ventilated	...	...	...	22
Total	...	...	...	<u>141</u>

SPACE HEATING IN CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Electric	...	...	...	...	...	33
Gas	...	...	...	...	...	34
Oil	...	...	...	...	...	8
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	62
Central Heating	...	...	...	...	...	2
None	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>141</u>

Shops.—The hygiene problem in shops is more extensive than the industrial problem but has been the more intractable of the two. The difficulty is aggravated by the need for the crowding of shops into busy centres of habitation with space at a premium. Within the shop's narrow confines claims have long been staked for display, storage and sales. The sanitarian prospecting on behalf of hygiene is a late arrival. He is not well received and must conduct himself with the utmost diplomacy to avoid friction.

Cleanliness is the keynote to health ; and a thorough cleanliness of all parts of every shop should be demanded. In the shops where human food is sold, the customer has the right to expect that the back apartments, where food stocks are stored, should be as clean as the front shop.

Unfortunately a great many shops were found to be in need of attention. Some required redecoration of walls and ceilings only but a few were found to be wholly unsatisfactory, necessitating immediate action. Of the miscellaneous irregularities and defects found, it is interesting to note that in the retail shops selling foodstuffs, 19 were without sanitary conveniences, 2 had no water supply, 62 were found to be dirty, 8 were found to have accumulations of debris and 23 were infested with vermin.

One grocer's shop was found to be in a very dirty condition, both front and back, and in addition it was very heavily rat-infested. The occupier was approached on many occasions, extending over a period of months, to clean up but in spite of the opportunities given, he did nothing. Legal proceedings were taken and the shopkeeper found guilty and fined.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF SHOPS.

Ward	No. of Shops	1957 Population	Ratio of Shops to Population
Hutchesontown	288	27,287	1 : 95
Gorbals	699	28,675	1 : 41
Camphill	373	20,620	1 : 55
Pollokshaws	188	50,465	1 : 268
Langside	252	25,423	1 : 100
Govanhill	339	24,081	1 : 71
Cathcart	195	35,029	1 : 180
South-Eastern Division ...	2,334	211,580	

Public houses, which totalled 170, varied widely in ward distribution, Cathcart for example having none and Gorbals, 98.

Ventilation in Shops.—The ventilation in shops, as in other places of work, was found to be far from ideal. In many of the shops where through ventilation could be obtained, the occupiers have been forced, as a security measure, to build up the rear windows, also shutting out the natural light. (In some cases this is demanded by insurance firms.) None had arranged to have a permanent louvred grating installed in the opening, thus producing a cave-like structure similar to the familiar single front shop.

The answer here would be the installation of mechanical extraction fans but unfortunately all shopkeepers do not see the problem from the sanitary inspector's point of view. The undernoted table shows 138 shops, having mechanical ventilation. Of this number 71 were public houses.

VENTILATION IN SHOPS.

Through Ventilated	...	...	...	1,697
Not Through Ventilated	...	...	...	499
Mechanically Ventilated	...	...	...	138
Total	...	...	...	<u>2,334</u>

Some difficulty was experienced in determining what is a reasonable temperature in a shop. No standards are set out by the Act and the only temperature mentioned in legislation dealing with workplaces is one of 60° F. in the Factories Act, 1937, for sedentary workers. A temperature of between 56° F. and 60° F. in a shop selling soft goods would be considered reasonable but in a fishmonger's shop, for instance, the same temperature would be considered unreasonable. The day is still far off when all perishable foodstuffs will only be exposed for sale in special refrigerated cases and the space temperature of the shop will not affect the commodities.

HEATING IN SHOPS.

Electric	...	...	...	...	979
Gas	...	...	...	...	296
Oil	...	...	...	...	191
Coal	...	...	...	...	771
Central Heating	...	...	...	...	17
None	...	...	...	...	80
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>2,334</u>

NUMBER AND TYPES OF SANITARY FITTINGS INSPECTED.

Types of Sanitary Fittings					Numbers Inspected
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	4,743
Sinks	...	...	...	...	2,557
Cold-water Supplies	...	...	...	...	2,132
Hot-water Supplies	...	...	...	...	1,195
Wash-hand Basins	...	...	...	...	762
Urinals	...	...	...	...	330
Baths	...	...	...	...	20
Total					<u>11,739</u>

Sanitary Conveniences in Factories and Shops.—It is an implied condition in terms of the Factories Act, 1937, and the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938, that the sanitary conveniences shall be within the factory and conveniently accessible to all parts thereof. The Shops Act, 1950, states that there shall be a sanitary convenience in every shop unless exempted in terms of the Act. The shops that may be exempted from these provisions would be where the premises are situated in a building having an external convenience, as in tenemental property. The majority of the external conveniences in connection with small businesses are used in common by others; a few are situated in dark common basement passages, thus prohibiting their use, particularly by females, by reason of their position. We have therefore the unsatisfactory position of very many shopkeepers having the right of use of external conveniences but which in fact are seldom if ever used by the employees.

POSITION OF WATER CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Internal	...	...	...	3,156
External	...	...	...	1,587

There were found to be 1,587 external sanitary conveniences in the Division used in common by the occupiers of 3,178 dwellings and 1,372 business premises. The ratio of one to the other is as follows :—

Number of Water Closets	...	384	530	271	123	28	35	10	1,587
Shared by	...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

Some 3,200 householders shared the water closets with employees of business firms in the various wards.

TYPES OF SHOPS AND ALLIED PREMISES VISITED.

	Number visited
Grocers, Licensed Grocers, Dairies, Provisions	498
Trades—Photographers, Plumbers, Stores, Laundry Receiving Shops	472
Stationers Newsagents, Confectioners, Tobacconists, Book Shops	319
Drapers, Warehouses, Milliners, Furriers, Furniture, Wood- workers	287
Butchers, Poulterers, Fishmongers	229
Public Houses	170
Fruiterers, Florists	126
Miscellaneous—Hairdressers, Novelties, Gift Shops, Art, Music, Pet Shops	123
Merchants—Grain, Wool, Tools, Surgical, General Stores ...	114
Chemists, Opticians, Jewellers	112
Ironmongers, Hardware, Drysalts, Oil Merchants	94
Leather Goods, Bootshops, Repairs Receiving Shops	56
Bakers, Bakers' Utensils	49
Electrical, Pram, Cycle, Sports, Sewing Machines, Gramo- phones	42
Brokers, Cars, Petrol Sales, Second-hand, Surplus Stores, Pawnbrokers	31
Other Trades—Bottle Exchange, Do-It-Yourself, Fireplaces, Fire Prevention, Gas, Shop Display, Ship Furniture	12
Total	<u>2,734</u>

The survey brought to light many defects and deficiencies, the majority of which were remedied without delay. It will be seen by the attached table that many premises were found to be dirty. This particularly refers to walls and ceilings. In many cases it applies only to the back apartments.

SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED

Dirty Premises	221
Dirty Water Closet Compartments	141
Deficiency of Light and Ventilation in Water Closet Com- partments	95
Rodent Infestation	60
No Water Closet Accommodation	54
No Intervening Space attached to Water Closet Compartment	15
Defective Sanitary Fittings	66
Inadequate Ventilation	29
Disrepair of Walls, Floors, etc.	6
Accumulation of Refuse	28
No Water Supply	11
Inadequate Heating	5
Insect Infestation	5

Rodent Control.—The work of exterminating vermin must be continued without interruption if the advances gained in recent years are to be maintained. There is no doubt that with the rebuilding of the inner wards of the Division and the retraining of the area, many of

the sewer-to-surface infestations will cease. It is also true to say that the sewers are the reservoirs of many of the recurring local infestations and periodic treatment of them is necessary to reduce the rat population. The sealing of the disused property drain at the sewer should be carried out in every case where a building has been demolished. This would ensure against re-infestation of lands and buildings and also greatly reduce harbourage. Unfortunately this is not carried out.

The number of infestations treated and the type of premises infested are to be seen in the table on the previous page.

WILLIAM RAE,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

The gradual decline in the number of houses in the Division continues as a result of action taken under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and with only a small amount of new building taking place within the Divisional boundaries it is not sufficient to make up the deficit in houses.

During the year 333 houses were represented as being uninhabitable and by the end of the year 190 houses had been closed. This leaves a considerable number of tenants for the City Factor to rehouse before next year's allocation is tackled. Much has been said about Overspill and the movement of tenants to areas outwith the City but experience in this Division is that the breadwinner is loth to leave the area nearest to his place of work, even to new schemes in the suburbs of the City.

The overall picture of work in the Division does not vary much from year to year but there was a marked increase in the number of properties abandoned resulting in increased liability to the Local Authority. Many nuisance cases were reported to the Town Clerk for action but the results are slow and often many months elapse before a nuisance can be abated. Normally the fortnightly meeting of the Sub-committee on Insanitary Areas is sufficient to deal with the issue of Statutory Notices under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, but as sometimes happens a serious nuisance may occur and if the meeting is just over then almost two weeks have to elapse before a Section 20 Notice can be issued. The Corporation are attempting to seek powers to abate nuisances such as choked drains, etc., and recover the cost. Until that power is given the Corporation might have an arrangement whereby authority can be given for the issue of Statutory Notices if the nuisance merits immediate attention.

Nuisance Detection and Removal.—The continued reluctance of some owners to do repairs resulted in many cases being heard in Court. The following table contains a summary of the work done :—

Number of Statutory Notices issued	69
Number of Statutory Notices cleared	40
Number of Statutory Notices where work is in progress ...	5
Number of Cases sent to Town Clerk	24
Number of Cases completed during year (including carry over from previous years)	23
Number of Cases waiting on Sheriff's decision (including some carried over from previous years)	27

Last year in my report mention was made of a nuisance case where the Sheriff had requested an independent report from a "man of skill". The owner was told to carry out the work detailed by the "man of skill" and as he did not do this to my satisfaction the Sheriff authorised the Corporation to complete the work. This case dragged on for over a year and when concluded in Court I asked that consideration should be given to the delaying tactics of this owner and to the time spent by officers checking and re-checking work. Maximum expenses were requested and the Sheriff granted decree to the Corporation for £15 6s. 8d. for the outstanding work and awarded 25 guineas expenses.

Another nuisance case of note took place when a decision was given in Court against the occupier of the dwelling house for her apparent failure in allowing tradesmen access when they called to repair a floor. The petition was dismissed with 3 guineas modified expenses being awarded *against the occupier*. My officer never had any difficulty in obtaining access nor was any written complaint received from the factor about the tenant.

COMPLAINTS RECORDED IN NUISANCE DIARY DURING 1958.

Choked drains, w.c.'s., conductors, etc.	354
Rat and Mouse Infestation	246
Insect Infestation	200
Dirty Stairs, Lobbies, w.c.'s	247
Dirty Houses	4
General Disrepair	229
Dampness due to defective roof	203
Dampness due to defective pointing and condensation ...	56
Dampness due to lack of D.P.C., ground damp	8
Burst Pipes, defective water fittings	195
Defective Vents, Smoke Pollution	91
Offensive Odours	53
Complaints re Garbage Bins, Refuse, etc.	39
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	44
Applications for Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair ...	31

2,000

Housing (Overcrowding).—The number of families rehoused through the Corporation dropped considerably from the previous year. Of the 790 families rehoused 410 were living in overcrowded conditions. This figure reflects the slowing up of the post war housing drive and the difficulty in finding alternative accommodation to satisfy tenants from the Govan area.

Housing (General).—New houses constructed within the Division are mainly in small isolated schemes due of course to lack of building space. Some 36 Aged Persons houses were erected on the old playing ground for children in Summertown Road. In Langlands Road Shieldhall Road 48 of the 300 houses to be erected by the Scottish Special Housing Association were completed before the end of the year.

The problem of finding housing sites is now becoming acute as the large new housing schemes are near completion. An increased allocation for clearance of uninhabitable houses is required now to give redevelopment areas.

The City Architect has named areas within the Division for redevelopment but in many cases the worst houses are outwith those areas planned. Consequently, with the present allocation of houses, there must be some delay in clearing these areas.

BY SUB-DIVISION.

Ward	Address	No. of Houses	Size of Houses						
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
31	2 Dalkeith Avenue	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	Converted from large single houses.
	3 Erskine Avenue ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	
32	321 Albert Drive ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	327 Albert Drive ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	49 Aytoun Road ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	7 Bruce Road ...	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	
	62 Dalziel Drive ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	14 Hamilton Drive	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	234 Nithsdale Road ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	Total ...	19	—	—	—	10	7	2	

NUMBER OF HOUSES CLOSED AND/OR DEMOLISHED DURING 1958.

			Apartments.						Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Represented as Unfit ...	...	65	121	4	—	—	—	—	190
Dangerous Building ...	...	—	2	4	—	—	—	1	7
Voluntary Closing by Factor ...	...	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	7
Converted into Business Premises	...	1	6	1	—	—	—	4	12
Abandoned Property ...	...	12	10	1	—	—	—	—	23
Corporation Property ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	...	82	143	10	—	—	—	5	240

HOUSES REPRESENTED UNDER SECTION 9, HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

Ward	Apartments						Represented
		1	2	3	4	Total	
27	207 Centre Street ...	3	6	—	—	9	8.9.58
	213 Centre Street ...	3	6	—	—	9	8.9.58
	221 Centre Street ...	5	7	—	—	12	8.9.58
	227 Centre Street ...	7	7	—	—	14	8.9.58
	105 Houston Street ...	4	14	—	—	18	20.10.58
	52 Seaward Street ...	3	15	—	—	18	11.8.58
28	115 Blackburn Street	3	14	—	—	17	11.8.58
29	7 Hoey Street ...	2	15	—	—	17	20.10.58
	17 Hoey Street ...	—	13	—	—	13	20.10.58
	23 Hoey Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	11.8.58
	25 Hoey Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	11.8.58
	27 Hoey Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	24.2.58
	29 Hoey Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	24.2.58
14/16	Hoey Street ...	4	16	—	—	20	20.10.58
	49 Nethan Street ...	6	6	2	—	14	15.12.58
	53 Nethan Street ...	6	6	1	—	13	15.12.58
	4 Marr Street ...	12	—	—	—	12	9.4.58
	6 Marr Street ...	12	—	—	—	12	9.4.58
	8 Marr Street ...	12	—	—	—	12	9.4.58
	10 Marr Street ...	12	—	—	—	12	9.4.58
30	24 Fairfield Street ...	12	12	—	—	24	20.10.58
	32 Fairfield Street ...	10	13	—	—	23	20.10.58
	Total ...	116	214	3	—	333	

NUMBER OF HOUSES AND SIZE OF HOUSES IN DIVISION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1958.

Ward	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6 apts.	Total
27	887	3,000	2,146	523	115	40	6,711
28	856	4,148	1,879	648	184	222	7,937
29	1,174	4,489	2,148	773	163	71	8,818
30	630	2,997	1,992	863	161	21	6,664
31	26	181	3,571	5,523	1,203	497	11,001
32	173	193	1,794	4,980	1,279	1,312	9,731
Total	3,746	15,008	13,530	13,310	3,105	2,163	50,862
	7.37%	29.51%	26.6%	26.17%	6.1%	4.25%	100%

Number of Houses with bath and w.c. ...	29,113	57.24%
Number of Houses with inside w.c. ...	11,544	22.70%
Number of Houses <i>without</i> inside w.c. ...	10,205	20.06%
		100%

Abandoned Properties.—A further 19 properties were added during the year bringing the total number in the Division to 48. The Town Clerk is in the process of negotiating for a number of these properties and it is hoped also to represent some under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, during the coming year.

Properties Offered to the Corporation.—Nineteen properties involving 231 houses were offered during the year. Most properties are offered free of price and others for a nominal sum. Often the negotiations to acquire the subjects take a long time due principally to the difficulty in obtaining control of the ground burdens. In the interval the subject is sometimes abandoned or the factor will not do any more work. It is a difficult business and an expensive one for the Corporation to maintain the older properties until the allocation of houses will permit those acquired to be demolished.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954.

Rent Act, 1957.—The Rent Act, 1957, has been in operation for over a year and applications by tenants for Certificates of Disrepair are now negligible compared to the initial rush when the Act became law. It would appear therefore that the landlord is giving some satisfaction to the tenant in the way of repairs before increasing the rent. A number of houses in poor condition become decontrolled and landlords are inserting clauses in missives that tenants shall do certain internal repairs. I wonder how many of these newly decontrolled houses are within the law? The Act states that a house is not decontrolled when the first decontrol tenant is re-housed because of overcrowding. A previous paragraph in this report indicates that quite a number of persons are re-housed in this way. Who then makes the decision about decontrol? I cannot see information being given by the landlord unless a specific question has to be answered in his return to the City Assessor.

The following table gives details of applications received under the Act :—

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair ...	44
Number of applications granted	19
Number of applications refused	18
Number of applications withdrawn	Nil
Number of applications still under consideration ...	7
Number of applications for Revocation of Certificates ...	31
Number of applications granted	28
Number of applications refused	3
Number of applications withdrawn	Nil
Number of applications still under consideration ...	Nil

Limewashing of Closes and Staircases.—During the year the walls and ceilings of 430 closes and staircases were cleansed as a result of notices served and in 301 cases voluntary cleansing was carried out by the factors.

Cleansing of Common Passages and Staircases.—Two prosecutions under the Glasgow Police Acts were taken ; one for a dirty stair and the other for a dirty house. In the former case the defendant pled guilty and was admonished, and in the latter case the defendant was fined £2.

In the majority of cases coming before the Police Courts for offences of this nature the punishment is no deterrent to the type of person appearing in Court.

Factories.—1,588 visits were made to the 718 factories on the register. The majority of factory owners co-operate with the inspectors and see that contraventions under the Act are quickly dealt with. On 52 occasions written notice had to be sent.

Details of factories registered in the Division are as follows :—

Mechanical Factories	...	...	618
Non-Mechanical Factories	...	...	62
Mechanical Bakehouses	...	...	30
Non-Mechanical Bakehouses	...	...	8
Total	...	...	<u>718</u>

Drainage.—The One Pipe Stack System of Plumbing is now being adopted in most new work, particularly by the Corporation. Time alone will give the answer to the change from the traditional Two-Pipe System. Certainly there must be considerable saving in money on installations.

Pitch impregnated Fibre Drain Pipes were approved for use in the City provided each length of drain pipe is stamped with B.S.S. mark.

This pipe has many advantages over the traditional fireclay and cast-iron drain pipes, namely :—(1) Quickness in laying on the job (500 feet per hour is regarded as a modest rate) ; (2) Resilience and toughness where special grounds present a problem with support ; (3) Ease in jointing as pipes are merely joined by a straight coupling and present no problem during wet or frosty conditions ; (4) Lightness of pipe (2½ lbs. per foot) and high resistance to acids. One disadvantage so far appears to be the lack of variety of fittings.

This type of drain pipe has been used extensively in the United States and is made from wood-fibre pulp, impregnated under vacuum with coal tar pitch to 75 per cent. of its total weight.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.—There was an increase of four registered premises during the year, making the total in the Division 18. In the course of a factory inspection it was noted that a Bedding Manufacturer had not registered in terms of the Act. When supplied with the appropriate form the firm refused to fill in particulars as they had already registered in previous premises. When it was pointed out that the premises had to be registered the management would not agree. The Town Clerk was then asked to proceed in Court and before a diet could be fixed the firm registered the premises.

Rodent Control.—Work in this field of operations remains steady from year to year. Nothing spectacular has taken place that is worthy of mention. The following table gives a description of the operations carried out in the Division :—

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1958.

Type of Premises	No. visited	Degree of Infestation		Hours worked on treatment	Premises satisfactorily proofed after treatment
		Light	Heavy		
Dwelling-houses, Basement					
Cellars and Back Courts ...	246	156	20	1,152	36
General Factories ...	28	17	6	168	5
Cemeteries ...	1	—	1	13	—
General Shops ...	4	4	—	26	1
Food Shops ...	9	4	4	59	1
General Stores and Warehouses	2	2	—	9	1
Public Houses ...	2	2	—	18	1
Piggeries ...	1	—	1	29	—
Common Lodging Houses ...	1	—	1	5	—
Offices and Institutions ...	7	5	2	60	3
Allotments and Plots ...	1	—	1	19	—
Motor Car Lockups ...	1	1	—	4	—
Building Site ...	1	1	—	3	—
Schools ...	1	1	—	3	—
Recreation and Waste Grounds	3	—	2	33	—
Bus Depot ...	1	1	—	16	—
Education Dining Centres ...	47	2	—	9	—
Total ...	356	196	38	1,626	48

Insect Infestation.—Two hundred complaints were received of insect infestation and when added to those infestations discovered in the course of the inspectors' duties shows an increase of 121 infestations from the previous year.

One complaint of insect infestation in a large engineering works resulted in obtaining an excellent specimen of the Rhinoceros Beetle which was sent to our D.D.T. Unit. This was the only evidence of the presence of beetles and it was assumed that it had emerged from a packing case sent to the works.

Undernoted are details of infestations dealt with :—

Beetles	...	...	...	105
Bugs	...	...	...	368
Cockroaches	...	...	...	35
Fleas	...	...	...	10
Flies	...	...	...	5
Owl Midge	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	<u>526</u>

Offensive Trades, Piggeries and Common Lodging Houses.—During the year two offensive trades were removed from the register, namely a Tanner and Tallow Melter. Only one offensive trade remains in the Division Skin and Hide Factor. There are two piggeries and one common lodging house in the Division which are well maintained.

Shops Act, 1950.—A survey of shops was made involving some 3,252 visits. The survey was almost completed by the end of the year. Contraventions under the Act, mainly consisted of ventilation not being maintained and the lack of sanitary conveniences. In most cases the opening portions of windows have been sealed to prevent burglary. A disturbing feature is the lack of ventilation in shops that have been completely modernised. They have streamlined fronts with no provision for maintaining ventilation.

Septic Tank Installations.—The installations were all inspected and defects noted speedily remedied. Two installations were dispensed with because of the properties being demolished and two were added to the list. At the end of the year work started on a large extension at Rosshall (Scottish College of Commerce). The existing building has two septic tanks and on examination of the plan on the site it was discovered that drainage for the new extension only was to be connected to the sewer. It was suggested that this was the opportunity to re-direct all drainage to the sewer and dispense with the septic tanks. The idea was accepted but this is another case when the Sanitary Inspector should have been consulted before the plan was approved by the Dean of Guild Court. There are 22 septic tanks in the Division.

Nurse Inspectors.

Supervision of Rehousing Schemes.—During the year 9,760 houses were inspected. 8,199 were found to be clean, 1,550 fair and 11 dirty. Two houses were found to have bug infestation and were dealt with by the disinfection unit.

Schools.—Visits were made to schools on 86 occasions when 7,066 children were examined. 81 boys and 250 girls were found to be infected, a further reduction from the previous year. 266 visits were made to the houses of the infected children and advice and assistance given to the parents.

Care of the Aged.—Once again valuable work was done in this field and results cannot be estimated by the number of visits, which was 1,881.

In many cases these ill-fed elderly men and women are lonely, helpless and infirm and the nurse has to exercise great care and tact when seeking to help them as they are often independent and proud and averse to assistance.

W. B. EASTON,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Six firms applied to have their premises registered under the above Act. After inspection by officers of this Department, certificates were granted in each case.

Five firms cancelled their registrations and were removed from the Register.

Eleven licences were renewed to firms to store or manufacture Rag Flock on their premises. No new applications were made for licences throughout the year.

The total number of premises registered at the end of 1958 was 85 compared to 84 in 1957 and licensed premises remained at 11.

Division				Registered Premises	Licensed Premises
Central	...	...	...	20	3
North	...	...	...	11	1
East	...	...	...	21	3
South-East	...	...	...	15	4
South-West	...	...	...	18	—
				85	11

DISINFECTION.

This Section carries out the disinfection of premises, clothing, books, etc., following the removal to hospital or the granting of a clearance certificate to a home case of infectious disease. It also serves the public by loaning equipment and supplying materials so that in certain cases the tenants themselves can do cleaning, whitewashing or distempering.

Disinfection of Premises, etc.—The table below shows the number of premises and books dealt with on account of infectious disease.

Homes, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	7,819
Library and school books disinfected	...	...	...	...	815

The amount of materials used for these purposes and also issued to the public is shown below.

Formaldehyde 40 per cent.	...	...	...	...	135 gallons
Naphthalene Powder	...	...	...	...	1,904 lbs.
Disinfectant (Crude)	...	...	...	...	62 gallons
Whiting	...	...	...	...	2,723 lbs.
Colour (Dry)	...	...	...	...	396 lbs.
Brushes loaned	...	...	...	...	32

In addition to the above work 2,319 bales of rags, paper, etc., were disinfected for export to other countries and 347,579 articles of second-hand clothing were dealt with.

Disinfection of Second-hand Clothing.—Seven hundred and sixty-two consignments of second-hand clothing, etc., were disinfected by formalin and naphthaline or by steam process during the year. Two hundred and ninety-four of these consignments were exported to Africa, India and Australia, and 468 to the Irish Free State.

The sending of small parcels to relatives abroad has decreased this year. Certificates of disinfection for Italy are no longer required.

The revenue received from the issue of disinfection certificates amounted to £528 4s. 9d.

Ruchill Disinfecting Station.—A variety of materials is washed and disinfected at the Disinfecting Station at Ruchill, chiefly clothing, bedding and bed linen from houses in which an infectious disease has occurred and including some from dirty houses and verminous persons. In the case of the infirm elderly compassionate washings are undertaken when necessary. Bedding and bedclothes, etc., from the Education Authority Holiday Camps, from Police Cells and from two Ambulance

Associations are also dealt with. Work is also carried out for various branches of the Health and Welfare Service, viz., Day Nurseries, Old Folks' Homes, Clinics, etc., and for private firms exporting straw packing, second-hand clothing and rags, in respect of which a certificate of disinfection must be obtained from this department. A much appreciated service is that offered to men living in lodging houses who may have their clothes cleaned while they themselves have a bath on the premises. The number of washings, etc., carried out at the station during 1958 was as follows :—

	1958	1957*
Number of washings	15,747	15,807
Average number per day	50.98	76.00
Articles washed and disinfected	866,401	736,818

* The figures for 1957 include work done at Belvidere Disinfecting Station up till 24th June, when the staff were transferred to Ruchill. All the work required by this Department is now dealt with there, Belvidere being retained on a care and maintenance basis only.

SECTION XV.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH.

The arrangements for the medical examination of Corporation employees for admission to the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes continued as in previous years. Again the number of candidates presented for examination remained at a high level and it was necessary to arrange additional clinics in order to prevent a long waiting list. The permanent clinics remained at four per week.

During the year 2,901 persons were medically examined for the first time. The distribution of these candidates by department and scheme is shown in Table I, which also shows the number examined in connection with entry to the Corporation service. Details are also given of the numbers examined for premature retirement and other reasons.

In addition, 320 persons were re-examined. These candidates had been examined previously and their entry deferred until some defect had been corrected or until further information on their medical history had been obtained.

Of the 3,221 persons examined and re-examined, 583 (18·1 per cent.) were rejected as being unfit for admission to the schemes. The majority of the rejected were referred to their family doctors for advice and treatment and they will be re-examined for entry to the appropriate schemes after their medical defects have been corrected. Of the 583 persons rejected, 355 were men and 228 were women. The clinical conditions causing rejection are shown in Table 2.

As in previous years, all those examined were X-rayed at 20 Cochrane Street and this has resulted in the discovery and early treatment of many unsuspected cases of tuberculosis.

Twenty-four persons were examined for premature retirement because of ill-health. Of these, 14 were accepted and 10 were refused. The clinical conditions leading to retirement are shown in Table 3.

During the year 25 special examinations were carried out. These included the assessment of certain employees for fitness to resume work after some illness or disability and the assessment of certain employees to undertake special types of work. For example, men were examined for fitness to work in sewers and for fitness to work under compressed air.

B.C.G. vaccination is still made available to young people entering the Corporation service, but very few require it due to the success of the B.C.G. vaccination campaign in school children. Almost all the young people examined had had B.C.G. vaccination before leaving school.

The Occupational Health Unit is frequently consulted for advice by Corporation Departments and other organisations. This year has seen the purchase of two pieces of apparatus which will greatly aid these investigations ; these are a sound level meter and an apparatus for measuring the concentration of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere.

During the year several investigations were carried out of which the following are examples :—

An investigation into the standards of sanitary accommodation on open building sites.

An investigation into the level of noise produced by a busy night bakery.

An enquiry into the types of illness prevalent in certain groups of Cleansing Department workers.

An analysis of the incidence of tuberculosis in certain Corporation Departments, together with intensive contact tracing.

TABLE No. 1

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED AT 20 COCHRANE STREET
DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1958.

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 2.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION, 1958.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS EXCLUDING THE CANDIDATES FROM
THE SCHEMES.

Disease					Males	Females
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	82	54
Do. Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	2	1
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	30	5
Other Lung Conditions	...	...	...	...	12	7
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	23	17
Hypertension (High Blood Pressure)	...	...	...	...	28	56
Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	1	—
Advanced Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	18	22
Hernia	...	...	...	...	22	—
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	30	10
Ear Conditions	...	...	...	...	11	1
Eye Conditions	...	...	...	...	—	3
Genito-urinary Defects	...	...	...	...	18	8
Bone and Joint Disease	...	...	...	...	8	—
Poor Physique	...	...	...	...	3	9
Neurological and Psychiatric Conditions	...	...	...	...	17	2
Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	2	2
Glycosuria	...	...	...	...	39	7
Obesity	...	...	...	...	3	15
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	—	3
Skin Disorders	...	...	...	...	1	6
Endocrine Conditions	...	...	...	...	—	2
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	5	1
Totals					355	228

TABLE NO. 3.

RETIRAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS LEADING TO PREMATURE RETIREMENT.

					Males	Females	Total
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Diseases of the Central Nervous System	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Bone and Joint Disease	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Totals					10	4	14

SECTION XVI.

WELFARE SERVICES.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 1958 seventy-five additional beds have been provided for the accommodation of old persons by the opening of two small homes, namely, Mainsholm, 3 Kirklee Gardens, on 13th March, and Windlaw, a specially designed house at 340 Arden Craig Road, Castlemilk, on 22nd April.

At 31st December, 1958, the undernoted residential accommodation was available in the city :—

		No. of beds
Foresthall, 657 Edgefauld Road ...	(1,287 beds, of which 640 are at the disposal of the Western Regional Hospital Board) ...	647
Crookston, 837 Crookston Road ...	Wards ... 342 Annexe ... 14 Cottages ... 136	492
<i>Small Homes—</i>		
Woodburn, 10-12 Cleveden Gardens ...	Opened on 16th April, 1948 ...	28
Tayford, 33 Newark Drive ...	24th October, 1950	24
Stoneleigh, 48 Cleveden Drive ...	1st November, 1951	24
Redhills, 42 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	18th March, 1952	19
Woodmailing, 39 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	18th April, 1952 ...	20
Ailsa, 13-15 Turnberry Road ...	9th October, 1952	26
Burnbank, 20-26 Burnbank Terrace ...	22nd April, 1953 ...	50
Scott House, 56 Langside Drive ...	19th May, 1953 ...	39
Extension to Scott House ...	26th April, 1955 ... }	
Huntly Lodge, 33-34 Huntly Gardens ...	6th October, 1953	36
Fairfield, 53-55 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	12th January, 1954	22
Macarthur House, 15 St. John's Road ...	1st June, 1954 ...	14
Ravelston, 994 Great Western Road ...	17th October, 1956	34
Robertson, 1 Lancaster Crescent ...	21st May, 1957 ...	17
Merrylee Lodge, 55 Muirsketh Road ...	14th November, 1957	40
Knowehead, 372 Albert Drive ...	12th December, 1957	38
Mainsholm, 2-3 Kirklee Gardens ...	13th March, 1958	35
Windlaw, 340 Arden Craig Road ...	22nd April, 1958 ...	40
		506
		1,645

The tenth anniversary of the opening of the first of these small Homes—Woodburn—was celebrated on 16th April, 1958, when two of the original residents were still in residence.

An analysis was made of the first 33 persons admitted to Woodburn, i.e., those who were admitted between the date of opening and the end of 1948, when the following details were ascertained :—

<i>Age Range on Admission—</i>					M.	F.	Total	Percentage of Total
65/69	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	24
70/74	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	21
75/79	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	27
80/84	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	12
85/89	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	15
					18	15	33	100

Youngest	...	...	...	66	65
Eldest	...	...	...	89	87

Condition—

Single	...	...	...	4	9	13
Married/Separated	...	...	...	1	—	1
Widowed	...	...	...	13	6	19
				18	15	33

Admissions—

From own homes	...	...	1	3	4
From care of relatives	...	...	5	3	8
From service rooms and lodgings	...	...	6	8	14
From men's lodging houses	...	...	2	—	2
Transfers from Crookston	...	...	4	1	5
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			18	15	33

Discharges—

To Hospital and died there	...	...	...	10
To Hospital and later to Crookston	...	...	...	1
To Hospital and later to Windlaw	...	...	...	1
To Crookston	...	...	...	6
To Burnbank	...	...	...	3
Left by private arrangement	...	...	...	9
Died in the Home	...	...	...	1
Still in Woodburn	...	...	...	2
				33

Further analysis of the discharges brought out the following facts:—

Period in Care—Age Groups as at Date of Admission—

65/69—8	3 women	5 men
	1 still under care	2 still under care.
	2 died after 10 months.	3 left after 2 months.
	6 $\frac{8}{12}$ years.	11 months.
		4 $\frac{3}{12}$ years.
70/74—7	3 women	4 men
	Died after 7 $\frac{8}{12}$ years.	3 died after 11 months.
	7 $\frac{6}{12}$ years.	3 years.
	8 $\frac{1}{12}$ years.	6 $\frac{9}{12}$ years.
		1 left after 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.
75/79—9	4 women	5 men
	3 died after 5 $\frac{5}{12}$ years.	2 still under care.
	5 $\frac{1}{12}$ years.	1 died after 1 year.
	6 $\frac{3}{12}$ years.	2 left after 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.
	1 left after 1 $\frac{4}{12}$ years.	4 months.
80/84—4	3 women	1 man
	1 in mental hospital.	Died after 1 year.
	2 died after 3 $\frac{1}{12}$ years.	
	3 $\frac{1}{12}$ years.	
85/89—5	2 women	3 men
	Died after 1 $\frac{6}{12}$ years.	2 died after 10 months.
	8 $\frac{9}{12}$ years.	8 $\frac{5}{12}$ years.
		1 left after 1 $\frac{9}{12}$ years.

The above figures show that of the 33 admissions the period of residence under the care of the Corporation was as under:—

1—6 months	...	...	...	6
6—12 months	...	...	...	2
1—2 years	...	...	...	5
2—3 years	...	...	...	—
3—4 years	...	...	...	3
4—5 years	...	...	...	1
5—6 years	...	...	...	2
6—7 years	...	...	...	3
7—8 years	...	...	...	2
8—9 years	...	...	...	3
9—10 years	...	...	...	1
Over 10 years	...	...	...	5

33

During the last ten years 17 Homes with accommodation for 506 residents have been provided by the Corporation. Two of these, Merrylee Lodge and Windlaw, opened in November, 1957, and April, 1958, respectively, were purpose-built Homes, the other 15 being large self-contained houses or adjoining houses purchased by the Department and reconstructed for their new purpose.

A year-by-year analysis brings out the following facts :—

Year	Admissions during the year	No. of Homes at 31st Dec.	Beds at 31st Dec.
1948	33	1	28
1949	8	1	28
1950	27	2	52
1951	45	3	76
1952	98	6	141
1953	107	9	242
1954	174	11	278
1955	148	11	302
1956	205	12	336
1957	235	15	431
1958	372	17	506

In the small homes accommodation is available in rooms varying in size as under :—

Single rooms	...	...	...	...	73
Twin-bedded	...	...	...	...	88
Three-bedded	...	...	...	...	49
Four-bedded	...	...	...	...	18
Five-bedded	...	...	...	...	5
Six-bedded	...	...	...	...	1
Seven-bedded	...	...	...	...	1

Burnbank and Windlaw cater particularly for the more frail type of resident and considerable nursing care is given in these Homes.

Plans are meantime in course of preparation for further new Homes at Langlands Road and Castlemilk and sites have been acquired in other areas.

The small homes have been fully occupied during the year and the table opposite shows an analysis of the admissions and discharges during 1958.

An analysis of the age groups of the residents in the Small Homes at 31st December, 1958, shows the following :—

	Percentage			
Aged 60/65	2.2
Aged 66/70	5.9
Aged 71/75	18.1
Aged 76/80	25.3
Aged 81/85	30.3
Aged 86/90	14.6
Aged 91/95	3.0
Over 95	0.6
				<hr/> 100 <hr/>

	Ailsa	Burnbank	Fairfield	Huntly Lodge	Knowlehead (opened 12.12.57)	Macarthur House	Mainsholm (opened 13.3.58)	Merrylee Lodge	Ravelston	Redhills	Roberton	Scott House	Stoneleigh	Tayford	Windlaw (opened 22.4.58)	Woodburn	Woodmailing	Total
Admitted from own homes ...	2	10	1	4	24	—	12	9	2	—	3	4	2	4	51	1	—	129
Admitted from care of relatives ...	—	—	2	—	9	—	5	9	1	2	—	4	3	3	7	1	3	49
Admitted from lodgings or service room	—	—	2	3	13	—	12	2	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	38
Transferred from other Small Homes ...	2	11	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	23
Admitted from Hospitals ...	1	16	2	5	6	1	8	6	8	—	1	2	1	—	3	—	2	62
Admitted from Crookston or Burnbank	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Admitted from Foresthall ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Admitted from Convalescent, Nursing or Rest Homes ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
Re-admitted after Hospital treatment	5	3	3	6	4	1	3	3	13	1	4	4	1	3	1	2	1	58
Total Admissions ...	10	43	10	20	62	2	43	29	27	5	12	17	8	11	62	5	6	372
Discharged to own homes or friends	—	8	—	—	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	1	2	10	—	6	44
Transferred to other Small Homes	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	13
Transferred to Crookston	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	19
Transferred to Burnbank	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	13
Transferred to Windlaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
Transferred to Foresthall	1	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
Transferred to Hospital	8	9	6	15	11	3	7	9	21	2	5	10	4	5	8	3	2	128
Died in Home ...	—	16	2	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	2	—	1	6	—	1	35
Died outwith Home while a resident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total Discharges ...	11	40	13	19	28	3	10	25	27	6	12	17	10	9	24	6	9	269
Certified blind at 31st December, 1958	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	14
Chairbound or on crutches ...	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	20

Frognal.—This Holiday Home in Troon was opened in September, 1957, and has been fully occupied during the year, thirty from the Glasgow Homes proceeding there by bus for fortnightly periods. The Home was also used for six weeks for the accommodation of handicapped persons.

Foresthall.—On 31st December, 1958, Foresthall had a population of 1,082, of whom 500 were in residential accommodation and 582 in the hospital section. Those in residential accommodation varied in age from five under 20 to four over 90, the majority (55·6 per cent.) being over 70 years. The total number of admissions during the year was 1,009, an increase of 88 over 1957; discharges 736 (an increase of 35), and deaths 268 (an increase of 35). Including hospital cases, the number of admissions over 60 years of age was 735, an increase of 77 over the previous year. The average age of admission for males was 66·4 and for females 66·9, rather higher than in the previous year, when the corresponding figures were 64·24 for males and 66·54 for females. The average age at death was 75 for males and 74·36 for females.

The policy of improving the amenities at Foresthall was actively followed and the reconstructed male block was ready for re-occupation early in 1958. Further modernisation of the residential accommodation at Foresthall is in hand. Being a joint-user establishment, with both residential accommodation and wards for geriatric and chronic sick patients, it facilitates transfers between the two sections and during the year 270 transfers were carried out from residential accommodation to the hospital wards and 160 from the hospital wards to residential accommodation.

During the year the laundry has again dealt with all work for this large Home, the weekly turnover being approximately 26,000 articles, and the new plant has proved of great benefit.

Staff football matches continue to be popular with the ambulant residents and those who are fit are taken by bus to attend matches played away from the Home. Regular concerts during the winter months were well attended and the shop has been very popular. Additional television sets have been installed throughout the Home. Additional kitchen equipment is in course of installation and will make it possible to introduce a still more varied dietary. Equipment is also being introduced to improve delivery and service of food throughout the Home.

Crookston.—During the year a number of the wards at Crookston have been refurnished and redecorated.

Regular church services are held. The bowling green has been well patronised and matches have been played against other clubs. Putting is also popular and the new outdoor draughtboard installed at the end of the year will prove an additional attraction during the summer. The elderly residents, particularly those who are now unable to travel any distance, greatly appreciate the shopping facilities in the Home. The tea room is also popular. A number of additional television sets have been provided during the year and the usual concerts have been well attended.

During the year 29 residents in the cottages were transferred to the wards for nursing and of these 18 were able to return to their cottages. New admissions to the cottages totalled 23.

There were 107 deaths during the year and 51 were discharged for various reasons, some to hospital, some to relatives and a few to small homes. The average age of the residents in the Main Home was 79 for men and 81 for women, and in the Cottages 78 for men and 75 for women. Of 32 transferred to hospital from the Home and Cottages, 22 were able to return after treatment. Amongst the residents in the Main Home 15 are certified blind and 15 are chairbound. In the Cottages there is one certified blind person.

The total admissions to Crookston for the year were as under :—

	Home	Cottages	Total
Admitted from own home ...	36	16	52
From care of relatives	35	—	35
From lodgings	9	1	10
From Hospitals and other Homes	65	6	71
	<hr/> 145	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 168

Homes—General.—During the winter months entertainments have been given by volunteer artists in all the Homes and the Department's thanks are extended to all who entertained, both in the Homes and at theatres, church halls, picture houses, etc.

Women residents have been supplied with wool and many undertake the knitting of socks, which are available for the use of men residents. All residents are encouraged to take part in light domestic duties and to show an interest in the running of the households. At

Burnbank and Windlaw occupational therapy has been introduced and is proving popular with a number of the old people. Books are supplied by the Libraries Department and daily newspapers are available. A full-time chiropodist is employed by the Department and visits the Homes in rotation.

The total number of applications received for admission to Corporation Homes during the year was 1,221. In addition, 49 applications for supplementary payment towards the maintenance of elderly persons in Homes run by voluntary organisations have been granted and the number accommodated in such Homes at the end of the year is 146.

Registration of Homes for Aged and Disabled Persons.—Under the National Assistance (Registration of Homes) (Scotland) Regulations, the Local Authority is required to register and inspect Homes, the sole or main object of which is the provision of accommodation for aged persons or for the blind, crippled or deaf and dumb. During the year two applications for registration have been granted, the total number of Registered Homes at 31st December, 1958, being 17.

Temporary Accommodation.—During the year there has been no necessity to provide temporary accommodation as a result of unforeseen circumstances and the problem of homeless families has created no difficulty.

Persons without a settled way of living.—The average number of persons without a settled way of living accommodated at Foresthall on behalf of the National Assistance Board was 11 per night during the year, a reduction of 4 from the previous year's figure. The average age of admission for males in this category was 41 and for females 40 years. Again it is noted that the heaviest age group (53 per cent.) in this casual class is between 30 and 50 years of age, as shown in the following table :—

				Males	Females	Total
Under 20 years	...	...	...	117	24	141
20-30 years	...	...	...	693	36	729
30-40 years	...	...	...	1,068	19	1,087
40-50 years	...	...	...	1,086	22	1,108
50-60 years	...	...	...	717	23	740
Over 60 years	...	...	...	272	26	298
				<u>3,953</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>4,103</u>

WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED.

The Register of Handicapped Persons, apart from Blind, Partially-sighted, and those on the Roll of Mental Defectives, shows an increase to 1,602, being 133 more than at the end of 1957. The numbers in the various categories at 31st December, 1958, were as under :—

	New cases notified	No. on Register at 31.12.58
Amputations	2	26
Arthritis and Rheumatism	2	64
Congenital malformations and deformities	3	58
Diseases of digestive and genito-urinary system, heart and respiratory system (not tuberculosis) and of the skin	4	119
Hearing defects	—	355
Eye defects, other than total blindness or fractional sight	104	428
Injuries and disease (non-organic)	2	85
Psychoses and psycho-neuroses	1	33
Organic nervous disease, epilepsy, etc.	2	212
Mental deficiency	9	130
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	10
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	2	19
Diseases and injuries not specified above	1	63
	<hr/> 133	<hr/> 1,602

Special grants have been made by way of kerb crossovers for mechanically-propelled vehicles ; hand rails at entrances and within houses, particularly in bathrooms and bedrooms, to increase the independence of handicapped persons ; and equipment for occupational or diversional therapy has also been provided.

Close liaison has been maintained with the City Factor's Department, resulting in rehousing of severely handicapped persons in suitable ground floor houses : with the Ministry of Pensions regarding the provision of mechanically and self-propelled vehicles, chairs and garages, and roof repairs to a garage previously supplied by the Ministry : with Ex-servicemen's Associations, such as the British Legion, the Earl Haig Fund, and Regimental Associations which are always helpful in providing financial aid for ex-service personnel : with Hospital Almoners and Personnel and Welfare Officers of various firms : and, of course, with the Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour, resulting in several handicapped persons obtaining employment.

Some severely handicapped persons have been referred to the Department by the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine at the University and in homebound cases occupational therapy has been given. Others less severely handicapped have been introduced to the Department's social clubs at Laurieston House. Four ex-servicemen requiring psychiatric care were brought to the notice of the Department by the Department of Health for Scotland and, after consultation with the Ministry of Labour, suitable employment has been obtained for three and the fourth is attending a course of training at an Industrial Rehabilitation Centre.

Following case conferences with the Ministry of Labour Regional Medical Officer, Specialist Placing Officers and Disablement Resettlement Officers, a number of registered handicapped persons have been accepted for admission to rehabilitation units and fitness centres.

Financial responsibility is accepted by the Department for handicapped persons receiving training in Homes run by voluntary organisations.

In June, 1958, the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society opened a Home—Red Cross House—at Largs for the care of young disabled persons between the ages of 16 and 35 where residential care and training is given and the Department has accepted financial responsibility for four young people admitted from the city.

Partially-sighted.—During the year 104 new names were added to the Register of Disabled Persons as partially-sighted; all were visited and their needs assessed. The age grouping of those on this Register is of interest as it will be noted from the following table that about 70 per cent. are over 60 years of age and 83 per cent. over 50 years of age :

	Male	Female	Total
Up to 15 years	2	—	2
16-20 years	4	—	4
21-30 years	1	4	5
31-40 years	3	2	5
41-50 years	3	2	5
51-60 years	7	6	13
Over 60 years	24	46	70
	<hr/> 44 <hr/>	<hr/> 60 <hr/>	<hr/> 104 <hr/>

It is of further interest to note that of this group, 62 per cent. are females mostly elderly women who have been housewives for many years. A number of this group have been admitted to residential accommodation and the others are regularly visited.

During the year 31 persons, 12 men and 19 women, previously on the Partially-sighted Register were re-examined at the Regional Blind Clinic and certified blind.

Laurieston House, which was opened in October, 1957, as a Welfare Services Centre for handicapped persons, has been used increasingly for this purpose during 1958. Two social clubs, open to persons who are registered as handicapped, are run by the Department on Monday and Wednesday afternoons. The more severely handicapped are conveyed by the Department's Dormobile.

There are now 30 on the roll of each club. At the early meetings emphasis was placed on social activities but now each club has an enthusiastic craft section of both sexes under the guidance of an Occupational Therapist. Voluntary assistance has been given by ladies from the W.V.S. and their services have been most acceptable. Crafts include knitting, needlework, embroidery, stool seating, basketry, lampshade making, leathercraft, etc., and the standard of work is surprisingly high considering the disabilities of the members. The social side is provided by games and music.

Outings must be very limited owing to the disabilities of the club members but a very happy evening was arranged at a theatre, followed by supper in the club premises ; also enjoyed were an afternoon outing to Kelvin Hall Circus and the S.T.V. Theatre for a performance of "One O'Clock Gang." The club were invited to the Christmas Party of the Women's Guild of a south-side church and 13 enjoyed two weeks' holiday at Frognaal.

The accommodation at Laurieston House is open each afternoon as club rooms for blind persons, and voluntary organisations dealing with particular types of handicapped, such as The Muscular Dystrophy Group, The Scottish Epilepsy Association (Glasgow Branch), The Invalid Tricycle Association, The Voluntary Association for the Welfare of Mentally Handicapped Persons, and The Association of Parents of Handicapped Children, have the use of accommodation and other assistance without charge for their various activities. The Association of Parents of Handicapped Children, for example, have the use of accommodation five days a week where they run a centre for severely handicapped children staffed by their voluntary workers. Meals are supplied through the School Meals Service and transport is provided by the Health and Welfare Department. The Epilepsy Association have clubroom accommodation two nights per week and rooms are also placed at the disposal of these and other voluntary organisations dealing with handicapped persons for social evenings, etc.

Blind Persons.—The total number of blind persons registered with the Department at 31st December, 1958, was 2,089, including Glasgow residents employed at the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. During the year eight registered blind persons commenced employment at the Royal Glasgow Asylum. One man and two women were admitted to Alwyn House, Ceres, for social rehabilitation, the cost being met by this Department, and six men and one woman were admitted for industrial rehabilitation, the cost of their training being met by the Ministry of Labour.

Seven district clubs for men and three for women are available throughout the city and a club for blind men and women is open every afternoon in Laurieston House. A handicraft class attended by an average of 25 is held on Monday afternoons, the main crafts taught being basketry and sea-grass weaving; tuition in leatherwork and rug-making is also available. On Mondays, the blind women's choir practice is also held in Laurieston House in the afternoon, and a Domino Tournament in the evening. On Friday evenings a well-attended Discussion Group meets. We have been fortunate in obtaining the voluntary services of many gifted speakers, to whom our thanks are due. Socials for the deaf-blind are held in Laurieston House twice a month during the winter season, when approximately 40 attend.

Two dances for the Blind were held in Woodside Hall in February and November and were well attended, and the various clubs enjoyed visiting each other throughout the winter season. Outings to parks and bowling matches were arranged during the summer season and the restoration of the skittle alley at Alexandra Park, which had not been in use for some years, was appreciated.

Deaf Persons.—Welfare services for deaf persons in the city are provided by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Mission to the Adult Deaf and Dumb and by the St. Vincent After Care Society, as agents of the Corporation. The Corporation give grants to these organisations towards the cost of their services. These agencies have registers of 715 and 485 respectively.

After Care.—Home visiting continues to be one of the most important features in the care and after care of young people who have left special schools and junior occupation centres. Increased unemployment has added to the problems associated with this work. The change from school days to working days requires preparation with this type of youth and placement in suitable employment is most important. It is difficult to get these young people to maintain good standards of

tidiness and cleanliness when there is to them no apparent need. This difficulty is sometimes overcome by introduction to evening classes in order to maintain standards.

There is also the problem of deterioration. One lad who had an extremely bad family background was taken in charge by his grandparents and given a fair start in his working life. All went well until old age and ill health made the old people less fit and the lad lost his job and became so down-at-heel that he could not obtain employment. The After Care Officers obtained suitable clothing and secured employment for him on a farm but after six weeks he left and disappeared. When found his condition had deteriorated so much that it was difficult to recognise the lad who had started off with such good prospects. He was placed under care and after rehabilitation was, at his own request, again placed on a farm, this time as a certified mental defective so that he is under more active supervision.

There is no doubt that the outlook for the educationally sub-normal young adult male, so far as employment is concerned, is poor but for the female there is work available for those who are willing and anxious to work. Unfortunately, many marry at an early age and household responsibilities of a wife, and later of a mother, are rather beyond their capacity.

Several girls have been attending the Cripple League Centre for training and are showing a particular aptitude for this work. Co-operation with this and other voluntary agencies for the handicapped is good and clubs at Laurieston House, The Rotary Centre for Spastics, Handicapped Scouts, and clubs opened by the Education Department as part of their Further Education Service, all contribute to improving the social outlook of the disabled. There are 14 special evening classes for former pupils of special schools in the Education Department's programme and there is excellent co-operation between the teachers of those classes and the After Care Officers of this Department.

During the year 405 new cases have been visited and the number on the Roll at 31st December, 1958, was 2,372.

Occupational Training Centres.—The numbers in attendance at the two Occupational Training Centres during the year are as under :—

	South Portland Street (young men)	Killearn Street (young women)
On Roll at 31st December, 1957	36	33
Removed from Roll	11	10
New admissions	31	19
On Roll at 31st December, 1958	56	42

It will be noted that the number in each Centre has been considerably increased during the year.

At the Centre for girls the crafts include machine and hand knitting, embroidery, plain sewing, rug-making and general domestic work. Towards the end of the year classes in baking were commenced and these have been very successful. At South Portland Street the classes include woodwork, horn work, basketry, lampshade making, stool seating, weaving and rug-making. The goods knitted, embroidered and baked are mostly purchased by the trainees. Overalls and bedside lamps and a few standard lamps have been made at the Centres for use throughout the Department, the lamps being used in the old folk's Homes. Basket frames and bases are made for the blind persons' handicraft work and rugs have all been made to fulfil orders. A firm who are running a publicity campaign for the sale of rug wool have placed orders with the Centre for rugs which are being used in their campaign as samples.

Additional accommodation has been made available for Centre activities in the premises at South Portland Street and part of Laurieston House, and the number in training is being increased.

The Occupational Therapist in charge of the Centres is also available for the tuition of handicapped attending clubs at Laurieston House and has also introduced occupational therapy at the Department's Home Windlaw.

Trainees and staff attended the circus at Kelvin Hall at the invitation of the Kelvin Hall Committee and Christmas Parties were enjoyed at both Centres.

GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES.

Contribution to Old People's Organisations.—Grants have been made to the Glasgow Old People's Welfare Committee and the Women's Voluntary Service for the provision of recreation and meals to old people and 15 other voluntary organisations providing meals or recreation have been granted equipment, such as crockery, kettles, tea urns, games, etc., during the year. Games were also supplied to clubs meeting in premises provided by the Parks Department for old men in various parks and open spaces in the city.

Meals-on-Wheels.—In connection with the Meals-on-Wheels Service, which is operated by the Women's Voluntary Service, for some considerable time the meals have been prepared by the Education Department in their School Meals Kitchen but owing to re-organisation in that Department the meals have been prepared at this Department's Home, Foresthall, since December, 1958. The charge for the meals to the old

people is 1s. per meal, the balance of the cost being met by the Health and Welfare Department. The delivery of meals in December was just under 500 per week and the number of meals delivered in 1958 showed an increase of 2,000 over the number delivered in 1957.

Compulsory Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention.—Only two compulsory removals to hospital were required under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Burials and Cremations.—During the year 310 burials were arranged by the Department and claims in terms of Section 22 (5) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, were made against the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in 157 cases, 119 being granted and 38 refused. The proportion of claims granted is higher than last year, when the number granted was 96 and the number refused 41. This increase is due to the decreasing number of persons who were over 65 at 5th July, 1948.

Clothing Store.—The Clothing Store supplies the needs of residents in the Homes, boarded-out mental defectives and patients, and those granted clothing by the National Assistance Board, as well as meeting the requirements of the Children's Department. The value of clothing distributed during 1958 was £91,622.

Investigations.—The Welfare Section undertake investigations on behalf of the Child Welfare and Domestic Help Sections of the Department, the Education Department in connection with the supply of food, clothing, etc., and the City Chamberlain's Department (Collector's Section) in connection with applications for relief of rates. It has also been the practice, at the request of the Lord Provost, to undertake enquiries on his behalf.

The number of such investigations during the year totalled 12,322.

Visitation of Old People.—There are at present 406 old people on the Department's visiting list, 31 more than last year. These old folk are kept under supervision to avoid deterioration in their living conditions, to assist with economic problems, and meet as far as possible the policy of the Government and Local Authority that old people should be helped to remain in their own homes for as long as possible. Many of those on the visiting list have been brought to the attention of the Department by Hospital Almoners, General Practitioners, Clergymen, National Assistance Board Officers, Voluntary Organisations, Health Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors, friends and relatives. A number of these old people, through the encouragement of the Welfare Officers, are now attending old people's clubs, have the services of visitors from Voluntary Organisations, and are leading much fuller and more interesting lives than when they first came to the attention of the Department.

When the National Assistance Act, 1948, came into being, many thought there would be little or no welfare work remaining under the control of the Local Authority but the past ten years have proved that there is an immense field of social welfare still to be covered by the Local Authority. Looking at the development of welfare services in these ten years, provision for accommodation for the care of the aged in Glasgow has, as detailed on pages 359 and 364, been well developed. The days of long waiting-lists with fifty or sixty and even at times one hundred names appear to have passed and those in urgent need of care and attention can now be accommodated with the minimum of delay, particularly in the Small Homes for the less frail old people. There is still a demand for frail accommodation but even in this class urgent cases can be dealt with without delay.

Developments in the field of welfare services for the Handicapped have not been so rapid and more concentration on this field of service is now to be followed. Handicapped persons are sometimes diffident about registration and allowing their difficulties to be known, but only when they come to the knowledge of the Department can the facilities available, and those it is hoped to make available in the future, be of benefit to them.

The Welfare Section is still working under the handicap of shortage of trained social workers—a shortage which has been obvious since 1948 when many of the Local Authority trained personnel were transferred to Government Service with the National Assistance Board. Lack of training facilities has made recruitment of young people in the Welfare Service difficult but it is hoped that the recommendations of the Government Working Party Report on Social Workers published in 1959 will go far to attract the right type of worker to the welfare field.

During the past year an expansion of the service for home-bound handicapped persons has been made possible by the appointment of the Department's first Handcraft Instructor, who is a trained Occupational Therapist, and further development of this service is planned.

The Welfare Officers have also taken a particular interest in certain families who had become "bogged down" with debt. This particular field is very time-consuming but it is felt to be worth the time involved if, by training a young woman to become a good household manager and gaining the co-operation and support of her husband, they can become good citizens who, in their turn, will train their family in habits of thrift. It is when such couples are left without guidance and encouragement that the "problem family" and neglected children result. This rehabilitation work is well worth while but to cover this and other fields of welfare adequately, considerable additions to the welfare staff are necessary.

SECTION XVII.

LEGISLATION.

The following Acts of Parliament, Regulations, etc., applicable to the Health and Welfare Services in Scotland came into operation during the year :—

Adoption Act, 1958—Consolidates the enactments relating to the adoption of children.

Children Act, 1958—Makes fresh provision for the protection of children living away from their parents and amends the law relating to the adoption of children.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1958—Amends the law relating to disabled persons as regards the minimum age for attendance at certain courses under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, as regards registration under that Act, and as regards the provision by local authorities of employment or other work under special conditions.

Local Government and Miscellaneous Financial Provisions (Scotland) Act, 1958—Makes new provision for grants out of the Exchequer to local authorities in Scotland and otherwise amends the law of Scotland relating to local government finance and administration.

Matrimonial Proceedings (Children) Act, 1958—Extends the powers of the courts to make orders in respect of the children in connection with proceedings between husband and wife and requires arrangements with respect to children to be made to the satisfaction of the court before making a decree in such proceedings.

CIRCULARS, ORDERS, REGULATIONS, ETC., ISSUED IN 1958.

S.I. = Statutory Instrument. *D.H.S.* = Department of Health for Scotland.

Agriculture—

S.I. No. 366 of 6/3/59. Avoidance of Accidents to Children Regulations, 1958.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 67 of 4/8/58. Chemical Substances used in Agriculture and Food Storage.

Aliens—

S.I. No. 820 of 9/5/58. Approved Ports Order, 1958.

Atmospheric Pollution—

S.I. No. 167 of 31/1/58. Clean Air Act, 1956. Appointed Day, Order, 1958.

S.I. No. 1931 of 15/11/58. Clean Air Act, 1956. Appointed Day No. 2 (Scotland) Order, 1958.

S.I. No. 1932 of 15/11/58. Alkali, etc., Works (Scotland) Order, 1958.

S.I. No. 1933 of 15/11/58. Clean Air Act, 1956. Dark Smoke Permitted Periods (Scotland) Regns., 1958.

S.I. No. 1934 of 15.11.58. Clean Air Act, 1956. Dark Smoke Permitted Periods (Vessels) (Scotland) Regns., 1958.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 97 of 5/12/58. Clean Air Act, 1956. Second Appointed Day, Dark Smoke Regulations and Alkali, etc., Works.

Cancer—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 65 of 8/7/58. Smoking and Cancer of the Lung.

Factories—

- S.I. No. 61 of 14/1/58. Work in Compressed Air Special Regns., 1958.
- S.I. No. 752 of 5/5/58. Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings Order, 1958.
- S.I. No. 1553 of 17/9/58. Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Amendment Regulations, 1958.
- S.I. No. 1789 of 27/10/58. Hours of Employment in Factories Using Electricity (Revocation) Order, 1958.

Food—

- S.I. No. 719 (S.32) of 28/4/58. Labelling of Food (Scotland) Amend. Regs., 1958.
- S.I. No. 1329 (S.61) of 6.8.58. Preservatives, etc., in Food (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1958.
- S.I. No. 1467 (S.66) of 3.9.58. Antioxidant in Food (Scotland) Regs., 1958.
- S.I. No. 2217 (S.119) of 22.12.58. Preservatives, etc., in Food (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 49 of 5/5/58. Labelling of Food (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1958.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 78 of 20/8/58. Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 Copper in Foods.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 82 of 8/9/58. The Antioxidant in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1958.

Handicapped Persons—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 80 of 4/9/58. Working Party Report on the Provision for Handicapped Children.

Health Education—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 9 of 16/1/58. "Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases." Posters.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 29 of 11/3/58. Picture Set—"Shield Your Child."
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 52 of 8/5/58. "Accidents in the Home." Publicity Campaign on Guarding Fires.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 55 of 2/6/58. Anti-Litter Campaign.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 90 of 15/10/58. Prevention of Accidents in the Home. "Guard that Fire" Campaign."

Housing—

- S.I. No. 30 (S.1) of 6/1/58. Housing Forms (Scotland) Amend. Regns., 1958.
- S.I. No. 80 (S.4) of 17/1/58. Register of Rents (Scotland) Regns., 1958.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 12 of 23/1/58. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954 and Rent Act, 1957. Return of Certificates of Disrepair.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 43 of 9.4.58. Scottish Housing Handbook. Part 1: Housing Layout.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 56 of 9/6/58. Roof Lining in Certain Types of Houses.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 57 of 11/6/58. Accidents in Houses Closed or Awaiting Demolition.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 63 of 8/7/58. Return of Rents.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 70 of 4/8/58. Landlord and Tenant (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1958.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 75 of 12/8/58. Local Authority Proposals for Dealing with Unfit Houses.

Infectious Disease—

- S.I. No. 1301 (S.58) of 29/7/58. Infectious Disease (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1958.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 16 of 28/1/58. Diphtheria Immunisation. Publicity Campaign.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 25 of 17/2/58. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 35 of 31/3/58. Influenza Vaccine.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 46 of 15/4/58. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 51 of 8/5/58. Poliomyelitis Vaccine.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 58 of 13/6/58. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
- D.H.S. Memo. No. 77 of 14/8/58. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 81 of 2/9/58. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
- D.H.S. Memo. No. 91 of 23/10/58. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 98 of 8/12/58. Poliomyelitis (S.I. 1958—No. 1301 (S.58)).
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 100 of 30/12/58. Diphtheria Immunisation. Publicity.
- D.H.S. Memo. No. 101 of 29/12/58. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Local Government—

- S.I. No. 1925 (S.102) of 18/11/58. General Grant Transitional Adjustments (Scotland) Regulations, 1958.
- S.I. No. 1926 (S.103) of 18/11/58. General Grant Adjustments (Scotland) Regulations, 1958.
- S.I. No. 2128 (S.114) of 20/11/58. General Grant (Scotland) Order, 1958.
- S.I. No. 2164 (S.115) of 15/12/58. Payment of Grants, etc. (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1958.

Maternity and Child Welfare—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 33 of 21/3/58. Maternity Care.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 99 of 19/12/58. Distribution of Welfare Foods Losses.
- S.W.F.M. No. 1 of 20/2/58. Welfare Foods Service Memo.
- S.W.F.M. No. 2 of 4/3/58. Welfare Foods Service Memo.
- S.W.F.M. No. 3 of 25/3/58. Welfare Foods Service Memo.
- S.W.F.M. No. 4 of 28/5/58. Welfare Foods Service Memo.

Mental Health—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 7 of 21/2/58. Informal Admission of Patients to Mental Deficiency Institutions.

Midwives—

- S.I. No. 1192 (S.51) of 18/7/58. Central Midwives Board for Scotland (Amendment) Rules, 1958. Approval Instrument.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 71 of 8/8/58. Refresher Course for Midwives.

Milk—

- S.I. No. 708 of 28/4/58. Milk (Great Britain) Order, 1958.
- S.I. No. 2229 (S.123) of 23/12/58. Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) (Scotland) Regns., 1958.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 4 of 14/1/58. Testing of Milk Samples.

National Assistance—

- S.I. No. 65 (S.3) of 13/1/58. Charges for Accommodation (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1958.
- S.I. No. 604 (S.28) of 2/4/58. Charges for Accommodation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 14 of 23/1/58. National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1958.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 19 of 31/1/58. National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50 Death Grants under National Insurance Acts, 1946-1957.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 42 of 11/4/58. National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958.

National Health Service—

- S.I. No. 838 (S.37) of 15/5/58. General Dental Services (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1958.
- S.I. No. 1769 (S.89) of 23/10/58. General Medical and Pharmaceutical Services (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1958.
- S.I. No. 2218 (S.120) of 22/12/58. General Medical and Pharmaceutical Services (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958.
- S.I. No. 2219 (S.121) of 22/12/58. General Dental Services (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958.

National Insurance—

- S.I. No. 1068 of 26/6/58. Prescribed Diseases Amendment Regulations, 1958.
 S.I. No. 2112 of 12/12/58. Prescribed Diseases Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958.
 D.H.S. Circ. No. 5 of 13/1/58. National Insurance Act, 1954. Maternity Benefit.
 D.H.S. Circ. No. 10 of 31/1/58. National Insurance Act, 1954. Maternity Benefit.

Nurses—

- S.I. No. 275 (S.14) of 20/2/58. Regional Nurse-Training Committees (Scotland) Amendment Order, 1958.
 S.I. No. 586 (S.27) of 31/3/58. Nurses (Scotland) (Amendment) Rules, 1958. Approval Instrument.

Old Age—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 60 of 20/6/58. Care of the Elderly.
 D.H.S. Circ. No. 61 of 20/6/58. Care of the Elderly.
 D.H.S. Circ. No. 88 of 10/10/58. Old People's Homes Fire Precautions and Accident Prevention.

Pharmacy—

- S.I. No. 767 of 7/5/58. Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951 (Application) Order, 1958.
 S.I. No. 768 of 7/5/58. Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951. Relaxation Order, 1958.

Radiation Hazards—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 36 of 28/3/58. Course on Radiation Hazards for Medical Officers of Health.
 D.H.S. Circ. No. 74 of 13/8/58. Course on Radiation Hazards for Medical Officers of Health.

Registration—

- S.I. No. 1720 (S.84) of 15/10/58. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, etc. (Fees) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958.

School Health Service—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 69 of 1/8/58. (a) Annual Selection of Age-Groups for Routine Medical Inspection, (b) Annual Report by School Medical Officers.

Spastics—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 66 of 11.7.58. The Scottish Council for the Care of Spastics. Conference on Cerebral Palsy.

Slaughterhouses—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 76 of 12/8/58. Slaughter Act, 1958.

Staff—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 8 of 16/1/58. National Health Service. Remuneration of Medical Practitioners doing part-time work for Local Authorities in Scotland. Mileage Allowances.
 D.H.S. Circ. No. 27 of 20/3/58. National Health Service. Refresher Course for Health Visitors, School Nurses and Tuberculosis Visitors.
 D.H.S. Circ. No. 31 of 13/3/58. Scottish Milk Testing Scheme. Milk Officers: Salary Scale.
 D.H.S. Circ. No. 45 of 10/4/58. National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. Remuneration of General Medical Practitioners.
 D.H.S. Memo. No. 68 of 15/7/58. Whitley Council. Ancillary Staffs Council.

Tuberculosis—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 26 of 25/2/58. Two Year Campaign Against Tuberculosis.
 D.H.S. Circ. No. 28 of 10/3/58. B.C.G. Vaccination.

Water—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 24 of 19/2/58. Bye-laws for Preventing Pollution of Water.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—GLASGOW, 1958.—ESTIMATED POPULATION IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, ACREAGE, AND PERSONS PER ACRE.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	POPULATION				Acreage	Persons per acre (including Inst'tutions and Shipping)
	Without Institutions and Shipping	Institu- tions†	Shipping*	Total		
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	46,088	169	—	46,257	1,167	40
2. Parkhead ...	18,607	339	—	18,946	819	23
3. Dalmarnock ...	34,840	—	—	34,840	487	72
4. Calton ...	21,062	1,081	—	22,143	404	55
5. Mile-end ...	34,355	286	—	34,641	443	78
6. Dennistoun ...	23,904	7	—	23,911	689	35
7. Provan ...	44,599	1,966	—	46,565	4,846	9
8. Cowlairs ...	22,964	1,067	—	24,031	645	37
9. Springburn ...	36,696	2,033	—	38,729	2,118	18
10. Townhead ...	27,384	2,099	—	29,483	301	98
11. Exchange ...	12,772	3,441	31	16,244	507	32
12. Anderston ...	23,742	1,331	252	25,325	530	48
13. Park ...	18,192	518	—	18,710	317	59
14. Cowcaddens ...	21,774	293	—	22,067	488	45
15. Woodside ...	21,275	555	—	21,830	170	128
16. Ruchill ...	48,709	502	—	49,211	1,962	25
17. North Kelvin ...	23,038	64	—	23,102	278	83
18. Maryhill ...	25,753	712	2	26,467	2,210	12
19. Kelvinside ...	18,540	1,389	—	19,929	1,160	17
20. Partick (East) ...	18,979	963	71	20,013	351	57
21. Partick (West) ...	24,464	11	—	24,475	464	53
22. Whiteinch ...	21,077	161	—	21,238	894	24
23. Yoker ...	27,405	231	52	27,688	1,213	23
24. Knightswood ...	42,428	119	—	42,547	1,614	26
25. Hutchesontown ...	26,448	14	—	26,462	387	68
26. Gorbals ...	26,984	5	—	26,989	252	107
27. Kingston ...	22,127	—	80	22,207	355	63
28. Kinning Park ...	24,413	93	472	24,978	402	62
29. Govan ...	30,510	146	61	30,717	489	63
30. Fairfield ...	20,522	1,325	465	22,312	1,351	16
31. Craigton ...	37,991	293	—	38,284	1,566	24
32. Pollokshields ...	40,366	2,353	—	42,719	3,239	13
33. Camphill ...	20,350	119	—	20,469	481	42
34. Pollokshaws ...	51,388	83	—	51,471	3,223	16
35. Govanhill ...	23,899	243	—	24,142	365	66
36. Langside ...	25,226	817	—	26,043	801	32
37. Cathcart ...	43,034	181	—	43,215	2,737	16
CITY ...	1,051,905	25,009	1,486	1,078,400	39,725	27

TABLE II.—GLASGOW, 1958.—INHABITED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES
IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD AS AT WHITSUNDAY, 1958.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	INHABITED HOUSES				Empty Houses
	1958	1957	Decrease	Increase	
1. Shettleston and Tollcross	13,303	13,306	3	—	29
2. Parkhead	5,648	5,738	90	—	34
3. Dalmarnock	11,589	11,618	29	—	139
4. Calton	6,684	6,869	185	—	101
5. Mile-end	10,742	10,829	87	—	98
6. Dennistoun	8,239	8,224	—	15	83
7. Provan	13,225	11,338	—	1,887	23
8. Cowlares	7,507	7,511	4	—	62
9. Springburn	9,190	9,124	—	66	27
10. Townhead	9,163	9,360	197	—	93
11. Exchange	4,064	4,221	157	—	88
12. Anderston	7,382	7,510	128	—	97
13. Park	6,029	6,097	68	—	251
14. Cowcaddens	6,702	6,970	268	—	109
15. Woodside	7,288	7,497	209	—	155
16. Ruchill	12,607	12,620	13	—	40
17. North Kelvin	8,296	8,296	—	—	130
18. Maryhill	7,834	7,841	7	—	65
19. Kelvinside	7,228	7,122	—	106	181
20. Partick (East)	7,054	7,121	67	—	187
21. Partick (West)	8,196	8,519	323	—	216
22. Whiteinch	6,927	6,933	6	—	62
23. Yoker	7,895	7,878	—	17	21
24. Knightswood	12,762	12,667	—	95	6
25. Hutchesontown	8,537	9,215	678	—	117
26. Gorbals	7,907	7,976	69	—	165
27. Kingston	6,670	6,865	195	—	80
28. Kinning Park	7,890	7,980	90	—	107
29. Govan	8,811	8,806	—	5	89
30. Fairfield	6,558	6,558	—	—	60
31. Craigton	11,033	10,997	—	36	57
32. Pollokshields	9,763	9,716	—	47	93
33. Camphill	7,929	7,926	—	3	107
34. Pollokshaws	11,704	11,358	—	346	38
35. Govanhill	8,683	8,517	—	166	50
36. Langside	8,907	8,854	—	53	99
37. Cathcart	16,321	14,373	—	1,948	70
CITY	326,267	324,350	—	1,917	3,431

These figures (supplied by the City Assessor) include Farmed-out Houses, houses attached to business premises and inhabitant occupiers.

TABLE III.—GLASGOW.—LININGS GRANTED BY DEAN OF GUILD COURT
IN RESPECT OF HOUSES IN YEARS FROM 1919.

Year ending 31st August	NUMBER OF APARTMENTS						TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1919-20 (Annual Average)	—	6	692	246	107	29	1,080
1921-25 (do.)	—	308	638	400	234	51	1,631
1926-30 (do.)	—	350	3,067	1,346	448	90	5,301
1931-35 (do.)	13	349	2,287	1,578	131	23	4,381
1936-39 (do.)	—	—	1,581	2,140	533	24	4,279
1940-43 (do.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944-48 (do.)	25	23	226	792	145	2	1,213
1949	86	—	780	1,186	13	—	2,065
1950	72	187	1,738	3,513	260	5	5,775
1951	10	174	3,497	2,881	287	—	6,849
1952	123	116	2,485	2,045	603	—	5,372
1953	163	61	3,511	1,527	280	3	5,545
1954	229	100	6,026	1,907	390	—	8,652
1955	72	154	1,493	1,000	138	1	2,858
1956	38	29	2,808	787	105	2	3,769
1957	138	192	1,656	848	190	9	3,033
1958	165	125	4,450	967	124	3	5,834

TABLE IV.—ABSTRACT OF METEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT
SPRINGBURN PUBLIC PARK.

MONTHS	TEMPERATURE			RAINFALL		SUNSHINE
	Highest Temp. in Shade	Lowest Temp. in Shade	Mean Temp.	No. of Days	Amount Collected in inches	
1958						Hours
January ...	55	17	36.3	19	3.64	38.2
February ...	51	15	37.2	20	2.94	53.4
March ...	55	22	37.3	13	1.23	79.1
April ...	65	28	45.0	13	1.33	125.4
May ...	72	34	49.4	17	3.47	169.9
June ...	71	43	54.9	19	3.04	106.6
July ...	82	42	59.3	23	5.82	163.5
August ...	70	46	58.4	23	6.49	96.9
September ...	73	41	58.1	19	3.76	100.2
October ...	61	34	50.0	20	3.06	67.3
November ...	55	31	43.1	14	2.11	24.6
December ...	52	19	37.4	24	4.62	27.2
1948 ...	85	25	48.1	233	53.33	1,157
1949 ...	84	19	49.3	222	43.20	1,310
1950 ...	88	18	46.7	226	45.37	1,181
1951 ...	81	21	46.8	221	41.46	1,182
1952 ...	79	15	46.3	195	35.32	1,280
1953 ...	80	20	48.6	206	36.51	1,087
1954 ...	73	19	46.2	247	56.31	1,030
1955 ...	85	12	47.2	199	31.67	1,563
1956 ...	78	12	46.7	221	38.19	1,196
1957 ...	82	24	48.3	220	42.05	1,264
1958 ...	82	15	47.2	224	41.51	1,052

TABLE V.—GLASGOW.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH WARD FOR THE YEAR 1958, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Births 1958	Birth- rate 1958	Birth- rate 1957	Illegitimate Births	
				No.	% Total Births.
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	841	18,248	19,628	51	6.1
2. Parkhead	318	17,090	16,096	17	5.3
3. Dalmarnock	1,083	31,085	27,926	54	5.0
4. Calton	536	25,449	23,983	42	7.8
5. Mile-end	997	29,021	26,862	25	2.5
6. Dennistoun	496	20,750	18,072	13	2.6
7. Provan	818	18,341	17,207	28	3.4
8. Cowlairs	579	25,213	23,328	24	4.1
9. Springburn	550	14,988	16,666	18	3.3
10. Townhead	826	30,164	28,923	39	4.7
11. Exchange	339	26,542	24,806	32	9.4
12. Anderston	620	26,114	23,836	46	7.4
13. Park	386	21,218	20,006	44	11.4
14. Cowcaddens	696	31,965	31,231	37	5.3
15. Woodside	637	29,941	30,359	43	6.7
16. Ruchill	854	17,533	16,541	56	6.6
17. North Kelvin	603	26,174	25,544	40	6.6
18. Maryhill	572	22,211	22,169	23	4.0
19. Kelvinside	275	14,833	14,378	10	3.6
20. Patrick (East)	360	18,968	17,267	15	4.2
21. Patrick (West)	568	23,218	24,269	16	2.8
22. Whiteinch	452	21,445	20,712	9	2.0
23. Yoker	309	11,275	11,811	16	5.2
24. Knightswood	803	18,926	21,374	30	3.7
25. Hutchesontown	920	34,785	34,699	41	4.5
26. Gorbals	811	30,055	30,244	56	6.9
27. Kingston	638	28,834	29,251	26	4.1
28. Kinning Park	656	26,871	25,533	26	4.0
29. Govan	816	26,745	25,531	43	5.3
30. Fairfield... ..	403	19,637	20,980	10	2.5
31. Craigton... ..	395	10,397	11,209	16	4.0
32. Pollokshields	489	12,114	12,365	28	5.7
33. Camphill	274	13,464	13,605	10	3.6
34. Pollokshaws	699	13,602	13,460	35	5.0
35. Govanhill	583	24,394	21,978	24	4.1
36. Langside	334	13,240	12,875	12	3.6
37. Cathcart	1,177	27,350	27,159	26	2.2
Institutions	47	—	—	33	—
Harbour	—	—	—	—	—
CITY	22,760	21,105	20,757	1,114	4.9

TABLE VI.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEAR 1958, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1957 AND 1956.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Deaths 1958	Death-rates		
		1958	1957	1956
1. Shettleston and Tollcross	549	11,912	11,070	9,869
2. Parkhead	264	14,188	13,378	12,945
3. Dalmarnock	394	11,309	11,608	11,970
4. Calton	330	15,668	13,457	14,166
5. Mile-end	397	11,556	11,112	10,744
6. Dennistoun	340	14,224	13,102	14,392
7. Provan	455	10,202	9,649	9,969
8. Cowlairs	291	12,672	10,650	11,207
9. Springburn	356	9,701	8,953	8,865
10. Townhead	323	11,795	11,500	12,682
11. Exchange	196	15,346	13,806	14,818
12. Anderston	294	12,383	12,645	12,262
13. Park	293	16,106	14,608	14,319
14. Cowcaddens	241	11,068	10,751	11,922
15. Woodside	284	13,349	13,796	12,195
16. Ruchill	594	12,195	10,480	9,485
17. North Kelvin	265	11,503	12,536	12,394
18. Maryhill	327	12,698	11,413	11,561
19. Kelvinside	278	14,995	14,267	15,911
20. Partick (East)	291	15,333	16,279	16,337
21. Partick (West)	298	12,181	11,635	12,449
22. Whiteinch	240	11,387	12,670	12,788
23. Yoker	338	12,334	11,884	11,742
24. Knightswood	392	9,239	8,937	10,292
25. Hutchesontown	307	11,608	10,417	12,324
26. Gorbals	290	10,747	11,407	10,799
27. Kingston	240	10,846	12,177	11,206
28. Kinning Park	296	12,125	12,686	11,251
29. Govan	378	12,389	11,491	10,493
30. Fairfield	240	11,695	13,810	13,145
31. Craigton	436	11,476	11,863	10,692
32. Pollokshields	375	9,290	9,126	8,650
33. Camphill	305	14,988	17,165	18,113
34. Pollokshaws	422	8,212	7,584	7,281
35. Govanhill	351	14,687	14,974	13,741
36. Langside	368	14,588	13,650	14,236
37. Cathcart	535	12,432	12,963	14,671
Institutions	869	—	—	—
Harbour	12	—	—	—
CITY	13,454	12,476	12,203	12,176

TABLE VII.—GLASGOW.—NUMBER OF OUTWARD AND INWARD TRANSFER DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1958.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Outward Transfers	Inward Transfers
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	39	76
2	Tubercular Meningitis	—	3
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	1
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	3	2
4	Typhoid Fever	—	1
6	Dysentery, all forms	—	—
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—
9	Whooping Cough	—	—
10	Meningococcal Infections	1	1
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	6	—
14	Measles	—	—
16	Malaria	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	7	3
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	419	222
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	9	11
20	Diabetes Mellitus	25	7
21	Anaemias	10	—
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	168	143
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	4	1
54	Other Nervous Diseases (including Mental Disorders)	21	40
24	Rheumatic Fever	2	—
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	30	15
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	221	203
27	Other Diseases of Heart... ..	17	11
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	18	15
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	19	11
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	39	21
30	Influenza	4	—
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	61	41
32	Bronchitis	36	34
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	9	4
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	26	2
34	Appendicitis	12	—
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	39	4
36	Gastritis and Duodenitis	1	—
36	Enteritis } Under 2 years (except Diarrhoea of Newborn)... ..	3	—
36	& Colitis } 2 years and over	14	1
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	9	6
56	Other Digestive Diseases	26	3
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	9	4
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	27	3
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	4	1
41	Congenital Malformations	63	13
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	22	13
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia	4	1
43	“ “ Diarrhoea	—	—
43	“ “ Others	4	—
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	21	3
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	2	15
46	All Other Diseases	45	14
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes	107	94
	TOTAL	1,609	1,043

TABLE VIII.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES, FOR THE YEAR 1958, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1957 AND 1956.

No.	CAUSE.	Deaths 1958	Annual Death Rate per Million.		
			1958	1957	1956
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	377	350	334	340
2	Tubercular Meningitis	7	6	6	7
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	3	3	3	2
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	14	13	12	16
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	18	17	28	38
4	Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	1
6	Dysentery, all forms	2	2	3	3
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	1	1	1	3
8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough	—	—	5	2
10	Meningococcal Infections	10	9	8	7
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	3	3	—	2
14	Measles	—	—	3	—
16	Malaria	1	1	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	34	32	25	24
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	2,340	2,170	2,186	2,151
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	61	57	81	73
20	Diabetes Mellitus	102	95	81	91
21	Anaemias	36	33	43	47
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,936	1,795	1,652	1,792
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	13	12	12	10
54	Other Nervous Diseases	214	198	291	221
24	Rheumatic Fever	6	6	4	9
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	214	198	227	200
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3,402	3,155	3,149	3,118
27	Other Diseases of Heart	206	191	148	134
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	245	227	213	219
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	125	116	100	138
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	295	274	252	213
30	Influenza	48	45	149	46
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	606	562	533	534
32	Bronchitis	820	760	545	605
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	106	98	83	97
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	105	97	100	107
34	Appendicitis	20	19	23	16
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	70	65	73	85
	Gastritis and Duodenitis	1	1	4	4
	Enteritis and Colitis—				
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	19	18	12	20
	2 years and over	44	41	46	45
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	53	49	60	37
56	Other Digestive Diseases	96	89	83	90
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	83	77	104	113
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	50	46	56	54
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	15	14	12	14
41	Congenital Malformations	155	144	165	139
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	235	218	212	200
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia	24	22	23	17
	Do. do. Diarrhoea	3	3	9	2
	Do. do. Others	7	6	9	5
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	159	147	129	115
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown				
	Causes	138	128	129	160
46	All Other Diseases	213	197	207	230
50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes	719	667	570	551
13	Smallpox	—	—	—	—
	Total	13,154	12,176	12,203	12,177

TABLE IX.—GLASGOW, 1958.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN SEXES AND AT SEVERAL AGE PERIODS (MALES).

No.	CAUSE	-1	-2	-5	-10	15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	75	75	75
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	21	63	73	57	22	—
2	Tubercular Meningitis ...	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	1	1	1	—
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	2	—	—
4	Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Meningococcal Infections ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
12	Acute Polionyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	2	3	—
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	—	2	6	3	2	2	5	25	48	197	398	400	254	1,34
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	7	6	11	7	—
20	Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	3	8	8	—
21	Anaemias ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	6	—
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	10	39	136	235	358	78
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
24	Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	9	11	9	16	—	—
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	42	196	449	610	577	1,87
27	Other Diseases of Heart ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	17	24	37	9
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	22	36	37	1
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	11	15	15	18	6
30	Influenza ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	6	10	—
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	49	4	3	1	—	1	—	5	10	25	54	82	98	33
32	Bronchitis ...	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	8	68	174	200	105	50
53	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	8	12	19	17	71
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	15	26	21	7
34	Appendicitis ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	4	—	—
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	9	16	34
	Gastritis and Duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Enteritis and Colitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn) ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
	2 years and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	6	4	1	1	—
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	10	7	8	2
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	2	8	6	7	6	38
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	19	28	5
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Congenital Malformations ...	49	4	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	3	1	2	—	65
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ...	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
43	Infections of the Newborn—														
	Pneumonia ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
	Diarrhoea ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Others ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ...	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ...	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	5	9	29	58
46	All other Diseases ...	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	4	15	19	16	17	81
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes ...	20	2	9	15	5	17	12	31	65	59	66	53	81	435
54	Other Nervous Diseases ...	6	3	—	1	3	5	—	5	8	15	14	31	26	117
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	12	35	78	33
56	Other Digestive Diseases ...	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	4	9	12	10	47
	Total ...	426	21	23	27	14	35	30	125	263	788	1,544	1,958	1,884	7,138

TABLE IX.—GLASGOW, 1958.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN SEXES AND AT SEVERAL AGE PERIODS (FEMALES).

o.	CAUSE														Total Females.	Total Both Sexes.
		-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+		
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	27	42	16	16	13	8	126	377
2	Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	7
1	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	3
2	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	4	14
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	6	18
4	Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
8	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Meningococcal Infections ...	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10
2	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
4	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	6	19	34
8	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	1	2	6	2	—	—	5	15	58	143	244	297	225	998	2,340
9	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	2	7	4	4	25	61
10	Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	37	18	77	106
1	Anaemias ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	12	13	27	36
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	17	63	145	339	583	1,151	1,936
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	13
24	Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	6
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	13	27	36	43	20	11	156	214
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	56	207	439	811	1,527	3,402
27	Other Diseases of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	5	14	28	58	112	206
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	26	61	51	143	245
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	9	22	22	62	125
30	Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	6	8	21	48
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	38	3	4	—	—	1	2	1	3	8	30	69	116	275	605
32	Bronchitis ...	7	2	1	2	—	—	—	2	9	15	48	76	92	254	821
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	5	7	7	34	105
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	6	10	9	33	105
34	Appendicitis ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	2	10	20
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	12	17	36	70
	Gastritis and Duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Enteritis and Colitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	19
	2 years and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	2	7	12	28	44
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	10	7	3	26	53
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	6	12	12	6	45	83
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	5	—	—	—	—	15	15
41	Congenital Malformations	74	4	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	90	155
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	235
43	Infections of the Newborn—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	22
	Diarrhoea ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	Others ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ...	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	160
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	58	80	138
46	All other Diseases ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	5	3	29	39	49	132	213
7	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes ...	21	1	7	6	2	5	5	13	19	23	26	55	101	284	719
50	Other Nervous Diseases ...	4	2	3	2	—	1	2	7	6	8	20	26	16	97	214
54	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	8	25	124	162	295
55	Other Digestive Diseases ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	14	13	14	49	96
156	Total ...	374	17	25	19	7	13	27	106	233	437	960	1,652	2,446	6,316	13,454

TABLE X.—GLASGOW.—STILLBIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEARS 1958 AND 1957

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Still- births 1958	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1958	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1957	Deaths —1 year 1958	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1958	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1957
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	27	31	37	22	26	38
2. Parkhead ...	6	19	38	7	22	30
3. Dalmarnock ...	22	20	34	46	42	37
4. Calton ...	16	29	28	32	60	36
5. Mile-end ...	29	28	24	45	45	46
6. Dennistoun ...	8	16	31	12	23	14
7. Provan ...	26	31	27	34	42	31
8. Cowlares ...	17	29	21	21	36	40
9. Springburn ...	15	27	17	24	44	21
10. Townhead ...	20	24	30	21	25	35
11. Exchange ...	13	37	15	20	59	27
12. Anderston ...	14	22	31	23	37	31
13. Park ...	11	28	16	14	36	53
14. Cowcaddens ...	19	27	26	29	42	44
15. Woodside ...	20	30	23	28	44	33
16. Ruchill ...	24	27	26	36	42	38
17. North Kelvin ...	12	20	28	16	27	30
18. Maryhill ...	11	19	21	26	45	42
19. Kelvinside ...	9	32	15	6	22	12
20. Partick (East)	8	22	32	12	33	24
21. Partick (West)	14	24	18	18	32	30
22. Whiteinch ...	8	17	16	13	29	20
23. Yoker ...	5	16	21	14	45	31
24. Knightswood ...	28	34	26	24	30	45
25. Hutchesontown	25	26	25	38	41	44
26. Gorbals ...	23	28	24	26	32	39
27. Kingston ...	14	21	27	28	44	52
28. Kinning Park	18	27	23	12	18	28
29. Govan ...	18	22	29	27	33	34
30. Fairfield ...	5	12	27	7	17	21
31. Craigton ...	13	32	29	11	28	33
32. Pollokshields ...	16	32	31	11	22	18
33. Camphill ...	9	32	14	7	26	39
34. Pollokshaws ...	19	26	27	23	33	41
35. Govanhill ...	18	30	30	22	38	31
36. Langside ...	9	26	25	5	15	16
37. Cathcart ...	26	22	28	37	31	30
Institutions ...	1	—	—	3	—	—
Harbour ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
CITY ...	596	26	26	800	35	35

* Live and Stillbirths.

† Live Births.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	MALES.						FEMALES.						Total —1 year Both Sexes.
	Age in Months.						Age in Months.						
	—1	—3	—6	—9	—12	Total.	—1	—3	—6	—9	—12	Total.	
I. Congenital Malformations	31	11	3	3	1	49	50	3	12	6	3	74	123
II. Diseases of Early Infancy—													
(a) Injury at Birth	53	—	—	—	—	53	31	—	—	—	—	31	84
(b) Atelectasis	85	—	—	1	—	86	64	1	—	—	—	65	151
(c) Pneumonia of Newborn	12	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	—	—	—	10	22
(d) Diarrhoea of Newborn	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
(e) Haemolytic Disease of Newborn (Erythroblastosis)	8	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	4	12
(f) Congenital Debility, Sclerema and ill-defined Causes	2	1	1	—	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	3	8
(g) Premature Birth	63	1	—	—	—	64	57	1	—	—	—	58	122
(h) Others	16	—	—	—	—	16	9	—	—	—	—	9	25
III. Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	32	29	3	2	67	2	28	20	5	—	55	122
IV. Diseases of Digestive System—													
(a) Diarrhoea	—	8	4	—	—	12	—	2	2	3	—	7	19
(b) Others	4	2	1	—	—	7	1	1	1	1	—	4	11
V. Diseases of Nervous System	2	—	3	2	—	7	4	—	2	1	1	8	15
VI. Tuberculous Diseases—													
(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Infectious Diseases—													
(a) Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	6	7
(g) Infectious encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
(h) Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Overlying	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	3
X. Other Violence	4	9	8	1	—	19	5	4	5	2	3	19	38
XI. All Other Causes	—	6	5	—	—	15	2	9	4	1	1	17	32
Total	284	71	55	11	5	426	243	51	50	21	9	374	800

TABLE XII.—GLASGOW, 1956-1958—ABSTRACT OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, AND RESULTS OF VISITS.

	1958	1957	1956
Total Number of Notifications	23,553	23,271	22,594
Doctor at Home	7,394	7,211	6,753
Doctor in Nursing Home	810	814	871
Doctor in Institution	13,455	13,012	12,371
Maternity Hospital (Outdoor) Nurse ...	429	616	870
Midwife in Nursing Home	763	790	707
Certified Midwife	—	4	4
Municipal Midwife	695	820	1,017
Others	7	4	1
Total Cards issued	23,553	23,271	22,594
Total Cards returned	23,271	23,187	22,684
Full Information	22,973	22,906	22,458
Others	298	281	226

TABLE XIII.—GLASGOW, 1956-1958—BIRTHS NOTIFIED SHOWING MEDICAL AND NOT MEDICALLY ATTENDED.

	1958	1957	1956
Notifications Received— <i>less Duplicates</i> —			
Total	23,533	23,271	22,594
Live-births	22,956	22,671	22,015
Still-births	597	600	579
Per cent. Still-births to Total ...	2.5	2.6	2.6
Medically attended—			
Births at Home	7,394	7,211	6,753
Births in Nursing Home	810	814	871
In Institutions	13,455	13,012	12,371
Total	21,659	21,037	19,995
Per cent.	92	90	89
Still-births at Home	88	88	82
Still-births in Nursing Home	19	16	23
Still-births in Institutions	468	470	444
Not Medically attended—			
Maternity Hospital, Outdoor Nurse ...	429	616	870
Certified Midwives in Nursing Home	763	790	707
Certified Midwives in Private Practice	—	4	4
Municipal Midwives	695	820	1,017
Others	7	4	1
Total	1,894	2,234	2,599
Per cent.	8	10	11
Still-births	22	26	30

TABLE XIV.—GLASGOW, 1958 and 1957.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REGISTERED AND NUMBERS OF THESE TREATED IN FEVER HOSPITALS, &C.

	1958				1957			
	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total
<i>A. Notifiable—</i>								
Cerebrospinal Fever ...	64	6	2	72	51	3	3	57
Continued Fever ...	18	3	1	22	17	5	1	23
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1,770	246	1,361	3,377	1,995	377	1,545	3,917
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	40	1	60	101	46	—	69	115
Food Poisoning ...	62	29	228	319	109	1	137	247
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Leprosy ...	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
Malaria ...	7	—	—	7	13	—	3	16
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	28	41	69	—	12	25	37
<i>Pneumonia—</i>								
Acute Influenzal ...	5	9	32	46	17	163	268	448
Acute Primary ...	3,058	863	670	4,591	3,157	1,430	860	5,447
Polio-Encephalitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Poliomyelitis—</i>								
Paralytic ...	90	2	—	92	} 27	1	—	28
Non-paralytic ...	35	—	—	35		—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	*77	2	2	81	*94	6	2	102
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	*121	54	12	187	*88	62	3	153
Scarlet Fever ...	487	1	479	967	544	11	416	971
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trachoma ...	—	3	2	5	—	—	1	1
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>								
Pulmonary ...	705	—	635	1,340	1,806	—	2,119	3,925
Other forms ...	80	—	87	167	96	—	76	172
Typhoid Fever (and Paratyphoid B) ...	10	—	—	10	17	—	5	22
Whooping Cough ...	117	—	992	1,109	229	5	2,680	2,914
<i>B. Not Notifiable—</i>								
Chickenpox ...	195	3	5,206	5,404	149	1	4,186	4,336
Gastro-enteritis ...	261	34	13	308	188	45	11	244
German Measles ...	27	1	323	351	35	—	345	380
Measles ...	38	1	732	771	416	8	5,259	5,683
Others ...	42	34	104	180	41	8	93	142
	7,311	1,320	10,983	19,614	9,137	2,138	18,107	29,382
Notified but diagnosis altered to Non Infectious Disease ...	3,409	1	4	3,414	3,090	—	27	3,117
	10,720	1,321	10,987	23,028	12,227	2,138	18,134	32,499

Where patients suffer from two or more diseases, each disease is reckoned as a case.

Apart from cases of pneumonia admitted to Corporation General Hospitals and Voluntary Institutions in times of pressure; cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, and ophthalmia neonatorum occurring in other than Fever Hospitals and allowed to remain; and cases of trachoma treated in Stobhill Hospital; the cases shown under the headings "Other Institutions" are, for the most part, accidental.

* Includes cases treated in Robroyston Hospital.

TABLE XV.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH IN 1958.

	MONTH.												YEAR.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Hosp.	Home
Enteric, including Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	10	—
Continued and Undefined Fever ...	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	5	3	6	2	—	21	1
Puerperal Fever ...	5	5	4	6	7	4	6	6	4	14	5	15	79	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	6	12	20	18	15	13	14	18	18	18	14	21	175	12
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	79	78	112	80	90	76	42	38	76	122	102	72	488	479
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	12	7	9	10	9	5	3	3	6	15	9	13	41	60
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	8	13	5	9	1	3	3	4	3	4	9	10	70	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	11	10	6	6	3	7	1	1	3	8	6	7	28	41
Trachoma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	3	2
Acute and Chronic Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lethargia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
† Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	1	1	8	21	43	17	22	8	4	1	127	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	686	538	587	486	265	226	168	166	163	238	312	756	3,921	670
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	8	10	10	9	2	1	1	—	—	3	—	2	14	32
Malaria	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	7	—
Dysentery ...	238	254	289	280	296	327	182	195	329	375	299	313	2,016	1,361
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	119	105	139	129	160	120	102	78	102	96	101	89	705	635
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	12	10	12	19	28	10	11	14	14	13	15	9	80	87
Measles ...	6	8	19	50	126	47	3	4	35	57	147	269	39	732
German Measles	16	12	33	83	87	47	6	—	12	19	20	16	28	323
Whooping Cough	59	58	71	92	111	123	80	100	167	96	81	68	117	992
Chickenpox ...	626	701	829	866	635	573	32	32	159	256	288	407	198	5,206
Food Poisoning	10	20	25	16	21	55	33	37	32	30	10	30	91	228
Gastro Enteritis	9	6	5	27	23	16	32	25	48	39	43	35	295	13
Total	1,913	1,850	2,178	2,191	1,889	1,674	765	751	1,197	1,419	1,472	2,133	19,432	—
Hospital	868	777	841	793	587	603	488	470	638	714	710	1,061	8,553	—
Home	1,045	1,073	1,337	1,398	1,302	1,071	277	281	559	705	762	1,069	—	10,879

† Paralytic and Non-Paralytic

* { Mumps 56; Infective Hepatitis 90; Leprosy 2;
Pemphigus Neonatorum 34. Add others *
Altered Diagnosis.104
3,410
—
78
3,410
—
104
3,410
—
10,987

TABLE XVI.
OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION.

1. (a) General	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1958	1957
INSPECTIONS made—							
Nuisances	64,277	76,797	101,246	47,669	106,705	396,694	397,011
Bug Disinfestation	386	822	1,099	439	575	3,321	3,471
Water Storage Cisterns	82	56	25	816	205	1,184	1,052
Limewashings	5,277	6,811	5,716	2,758	1,711	22,273	24,882
Stair Cleaning	964	3,780	‡4,657	1,400	1,818	12,619	9,620
Drain Testing	2,260	1,310	4,207	2,892	1,016	11,685	13,644
Rats and Mice Destruction Acts	3,369	2,243	7,526	3,284	1,100	17,522	16,898
Total	76,615	91,819	124,476	59,258	113,130	465,298	466,585
Nuisances and defects removed or remedied	8,157	14,381	8,918	6,637	10,911	49,004	51,503
Consisting of—							
Apartments, Lobbies, or W.C.'s, with insufficient light or venti- lation, or otherwise defective in construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Chimneys causing nuis- ance	54	99	36	75	86	350	541
Disrepair or dampness in Dwelling- houses	905	1,719	865	810	2,881	7,180	6,291
Offensive smells from Drains, or other reasonable grounds— smoke test	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Drains, Conductors, Soil-pipes, or Rones choked or defective ...	3,906	7,658	4,102	2,596	4,542	22,804	23,516
Sanitary Fittings choked or defective	427	831	470	411	710	2,849	2,817
Dirty Houses and Bedding ...	17	28	983	2	6	1,036	1,201
Dirty Closets, Stairs, etc. (daily and bi-weekly cleaning) ...	90	307	35	51	62	545	537
Houses overcrowded	—	886	977	—	410	2,273	3,143
Common passages, stairs or stair- cases not in a cleanly state (limewashing or painting) ...	810	896	810	781	731	4,028	4,197
Animals or Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance	3	2	—	1	1	7	5
Accumulation of Garbage or Rubbish	104	124	10	49	34	321	314
Smells from Decaying Animal Matter or other cause ...	4	5	—	14	5	28	25
Stagnant Water	8	7	1	1	36	53	19
Premises infested with Rats or other vermin	951	808	798	1,200	397	4,154	3,806
Sink accommodation and Water Supply required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water-Closet accommodation re- quired	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Water Storage Cisterns dirty, uncovered, or unventilated ...	26	53	—	393	50	522	277
Water Supply Pipes defective— tenants without water ...	91	90	12	43	487	723	876

‡ Includes 802 visits by Female Inspectors

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1958 1957	
Other Irregularities	—	3	—	—	—	3	4
Reports to Gas Manager	—	1	—	—	1	2	3
" Master of Works	289	906	234	89	583	2,101	1,777
" Superintendent of Cleansing	20	25	2	—	1	48	31
" Water Engineer	451	828	560	121	298	2,258	2,036
Prosecutions—Sheriff Court	59	58	15	14	21	167	158
" Police Court	—	5	2	—	2	9	27
Number Successful	59	56	17	14	23	169	166
Amount of Fines and/or ex- penses	£161 14	£170 2 0	£113 1 0	£9 9 0	£192 12	£646 18	£330 1
Number of Rotation Cards for Cleansing of Common Stairs, Lobbies, and W.C.'s served on Tenants	554	421	81	27	199	1,282	1,184
2. Drain Testing.							
Number of Applications for satisfaction of Dean of Guild Court	352	132	855	567	153	2,059	2,479
Number of first Applications to old Tenements or Systems	—	2	16	1	—	19	34
3. Common Lodging Houses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	5	3	4	—	1	13	15
With accommodation for	1,075	1,080	1,667	—	141	3,963	4,490
Number of inspections by day ...	81	61	57	—	41	240	244
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities	11	28	—	—	—	39	70
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Boarding Houses for Emigrants and Seamen.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	12
With accommodation for	168	—	—	—	—	168	168
Number of inspections by day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—Continued.

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1958 1957	
5. Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of inspections by day ...	8	—	—	1	8	17	45
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Farmed-out Houses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	26	—	58	—	—	84	124
Number of inspections by day ...	3	—	3	—	—	6	100
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tents and Vans.							
Number of inspections	32	75	41	23	31	202	227
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mech. Bakehouses.							
Number measured and registered	—	6	4	8	3	21	15
Total number now on register ...	54	54	65	70	30	273	281
Number of inspections	187	566	128	58	95	1,034	1,047
Number dirty	28	18	20	7	4	77	86
Number overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	3	2	1	6	11
Number with sanitary convenience required	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	3	—	2	1	—	6	7
Number of other nuisances ...	6	2	15	7	4	34	32
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1958	1957
17. Workplaces.							
Number of inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Number dirty	1	4	—	16	—	21	5
Number defective in light and ventilation	1	2	1	3	—	7	16
Number of sanitary conveniences choked, etc.	—	—	—	—	1	1	9
Number of other nuisances ...	1	—	2	6	—	9	11
18. Piggeries.							
Total number now on register ...	6	13	17	6	2	44	49
Number of inspections	22	133	56	13	4	228	198
Number found dirty	—	6	4	—	—	10	3
Number of other nuisances ...	9	4	1	—	—	14	6
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Offensive Trades.							
Total number now on register ...	—	5	42	—	1	48	58
Number of inspections	—	46	53	4	52	155	123
Number of irregularities	—	3	4	—	—	7	5
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Rag Flock.							
Total number now on register ...	20	11	21	19	18	89	84
Number licensed	3	1	3	4	—	11	11
Total number of visits	50	54	8	3	27	142	193
Samples submitted for analysis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Certified not to conform to standard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Broker's Premises.							
Total number of visits	17	167	29	31	15	259	249
Number dirty	—	3	1	1	—	5	2
Number of other nuisances ...	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
22. Cemeteries.							
Total number of visits	—	5	4	—	—	9	10

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1958 1957	
23. Civil Defence Property.							
Number of inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conven- iences choked, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	1	3	1	1	4	10	17
24. Catering Premises.							
Number of inspections	63	868	149	143	146	1,369	1,030
Number dirty	—	18	—	3	1	22	22
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Number of sanitary conveniences choked, etc.	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Number of other nuisances ...	2	4	—	1	1	8	6
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary convenience required	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
25. Infectious Diseases.							
Infectious Diseases, visits ...	6,161	11,714	9,876	9,223	6,081	43,055	60,423
26. Housing Acts.							
Total number of visits	4,344	1,358	4,890	1,450	3,368	15,410	16,376
Total number of pre-rehousing visits	10	4,455	3,838	3,139	1,362	12,805	13,736
27. Squatter's Premises.							
Total number of visits	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Miscellaneous Visits.							
Institutional census	—	—	—	—	51	51	40
Care of Old People	148	228	65	1,554	1,881	3,876	3,521
Licensed betting premises ...	2	—	15	—	1	18	45
Other	59	91	33	21	15	219	1,554
Smokeless Zone Area	786	—	—	—	—	786	—

TABLE XVI—Continued.

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1958 1957	
9. Non. Mech. Bakehouses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Total number now on register ...	4	22	4	14	8	52	78
Number of inspections	11	80	40	11	46	188	242
Number dirty	3	—	—	2	—	5	4
Number overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conveniences required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Mech. Factories.							
Number registered	100	29	80	63	48	320	365
Total number now on register ...	1,430	649	854	602	618	4,153	4,236
Number of inspections	1,780	1,063	1,671	443	1,396	6,353	6,018
Number with sanitary conven- iences dirty	102	89	115	31	29	366	445
Number defective in light or ventilation	37	18	16	26	27	124	187
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	6	4	6	10	2	28	23
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	71	51	36	5	56	219	215
Number of other nuisances ...	62	55	65	18	28	228	354
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other parts of factory— Number of other nuisances ...	6	20	9	12	4	51	73
11. Non-Mech. Factories.							
Number measured and registered	9	2	17	11	3	42	32
Total number now on register ...	130	21	99	86	62	398	428
Number of inspections	204	145	178	180	115	822	1,159
Number dirty	15	3	9	2	—	29	43
Number overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	1	1	—	2	—	4	14
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	3	—	—	2	—	5	2
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	2	1	4	—	—	7	13
Number of other nuisances ...	6	3	8	9	—	26	23
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1958 1957	
12. Shops.							
Number of inspections	61	3,994	331	2,960	3,252	10,598	8,365
Number dirty	1	10	—	127	9	147	204
Number defective in ventilation, temperature or lighting	—	2	—	78	88	168	62
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	—	1	—	37	3	41	26
Number with washing facilities required	—	1	—	11	—	12	3
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	2	27	1	26	22	78	59
Number of other nuisances	2	17	4	62	19	104	66
13. Fish Restaurants.							
Number of inspections	—	1,146	218	7	31	1,402	1,309
Number dirty	—	5	—	—	3	8	2
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number requiring sanitary con- veniences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Number of other nuisances	—	2	—	—	2	4	2
14. Offices.							
Number of inspections	54	30	—	83	2	169	140
Number dirty	—	1	—	1	—	2	5
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Number of other nuisances	18	—	—	—	—	18	1
15. Homeworkers' Dwellings.							
Total number now on register	28	34	34	10	16	122	156
Number of inspections	24	59	10	—	79	172	170
Number found dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Bothies, Chaumers.							
Number of inspections	—	—	—	3	—	3	19
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances	—	1	—	—	—	1	4

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1958 1957	
29. Work of Female Inspectors.							
Under the Glasgow Corporation (Police) Order, 1904—							
(a) Verminous Children.							
Number of visits to schools ...	157	271	463	78	86	1,055	1,065
Number of children submitted for inspection ...	11,651	30,307	40,591	6,742	7,066	96,357	96,115
Number of children found infested ...	6	22	228	90	7	353	278
Number of children found infected ...	2,716	6,251	4,095	777	324	14,163	15,741
Number of children found with fleas ...	1	43	91	11	2	148	76
Number of children found dirty	—	263	1,067	106	231	1,667	1,599
Number of written notices ...	1	17	206	35	6	265	198
Number of children cleaned by guardians ...	389	1,306	3,821	185	933	6,634	7,497
Number of children cleaned by officers ...	7	—	3	—	—	10	—
Number of special visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of children examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of children re-inspected	4,708	6,124	11,333	1,453	1,760	25,378	29,179
Number of infectious diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Homes of Verminous Children.							
Number of houses inspected ...	991	870	1,420	53	266	3,600	4,006
Number of houses found dirty	—	—	8	1	—	9	24
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	20
Number of written notices ...	—	—	11	—	—	11	38
Number of re-inspections ...	77	1	148	52	1	279	337
Number of houses cleaned ...	—	—	5	—	—	5	25
Number of bedding cleaned ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	18
30. Work of Housing Health Visitors.							
(a) House-to-House Visitation.							
Number of houses visited ...	3,710	73	1,455	428	8	5,674	20,574*
Number of houses found dirty	—	1	31	—	—	32	248
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	—	5	—	—	5	13
Number of houses—Written notices ...	—	—	44	—	—	44	193
Number of houses—Re-visits ...	322	12	35	225	—	594	1,357
Number of houses found cleaned	7	—	25	—	—	32	275
Number of houses—Bedding found cleaned ...	7	—	6	—	—	13	8

* As a result of changes in the classification of these visits the figures for 1957 are not comparable with those of other years.

TABLE XVI—Continued.

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1958 1957	
(b) Pre-rehousing.							
Number of houses visited ...	1,740	1,122	3	—	—	2,865	3,145
Number of revisits ...	340	47	—	—	—	387	—
(c) Re-housing Scheme Visitation.							
Number of visits ...	2,265	28,650	58,826	8,808	9,760	108,309	89,611
Number of houses found clean	1,769	16,169	29,001	7,477	8,199	62,615	52,781
Number of houses found fair ...	494	12,384	28,987	1,325	1,550	44,740	35,760
Number of houses found dirty	2	97	838	6	11	954	1,070
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	1	103	—	1	105	86
Number of written notices ...	3	4	758	—	5	770	523
Number of re-visits ...	303	241	1,245	1,208	9	3,006	6,991
Number of houses found cleaned	8	37	671	212	3	931	812
Number of bedding found cleaned ...	—	16	114	—	—	130	110
(d) Intermediate Housing Scheme Visitation.							
Number of houses visited ...	1,502	1,758	999	814	2	5,075	11,260*
Number of houses found clean	1,135	1,339	838	722	2	4,036	9,240
Number of houses found fair ...	365	410	154	92	—	1,021	1,897
Number of houses dirty ...	2	9	7	—	—	18	123
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	1	1	—	—	2	28
Number of written notices ...	—	—	7	—	—	7	129
Number of re-visits ...	413	52	19	—	—	484	725
Number of houses found cleaned	3	3	6	—	—	12	142
Number of bedding found cleaned ...	—	2	2	—	—	4	20
Ordinary Housing Visitation							
Number of houses visited ...	2,588	92	1,311	2,442	—	6,433	not previously shown
Number of houses found clean	2,176	76	1,269	2,100	—	5,621	
Number of houses found fair ...	394	15	23	342	—	774	
Number of houses found dirty	18	1	19	—	—	38	
Number of written notices ...	—	—	13	—	—	13	
Number of re-visits ...	81	12	72	1,055	—	1,220	
Number of houses found cleaned	14	1	40	242	—	297	

* As a result of changes in the classification of these visits the figures for 1957 are not comparable with those of other years.

TABLE XVII.—GLASGOW.—POPULATION; BIRTHS AND DEATHS; BIRTH RATES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000; ALSO DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS SINCE 1901.

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Birth-rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Deaths under 1 Year	
						Number	Rate per 1,000 Births
1901	761,925	24,206	16,197	31·8	21·2	3,607	149
1911	784,680	21,755	13,899	27·7	17·7	3,016	139
1912	785,600	22,044	13,797	28·1	17·6	2,740	124
1913†	1,021,789*	28,688	17,693	28·1	17·3	3,706	129
1914	1,028,440	29,462	17,522	28·6	17·0	3,913	133
1915	1,035,091	27,943	20,159	27·0	19·5	4,007	143
1916	1,041,742	27,094	16,601	26·0	15·9	2,996	111
1917	1,048,393	24,030	16,691	22·9	15·9	3,089	129
1918	1,055,044	23,524	18,362	22·3	17·4	2,660	113
1919	1,061,695	25,835	18,237	24·3	17·2	2,937	114
1920	1,068,346	32,626	16,765	31·5	15·7	3,477	107
1921	1,075,000	29,712	15,625	27·6	14·5	3,138	106
1922	1,074,607	28,298	17,850	26·3	16·6	3,401	120
1923	1,074,215	26,710	14,875	24·9	13·8	2,388	89
1924	1,073,822	25,330	16,868	23·6	15·7	3,005	119
1925	1,073,429	25,416	15,336	23·7	14·3	2,591	102
1926	1,090,380*	24,541	15,731	22·7	14·6	2,548	104
1927	1,089,988	23,578	15,439	21·6	14·2	2,527	107
1928	1,089,595	23,649	15,701	21·7	14·4	2,525	107
1929	1,089,202	22,799	17,760	20·9	16·3	2,438	107
1930	1,088,810	23,322	15,455	21·4	14·2	2,355	101
1931	1,088,461	22,926	15,505	21·1	14·2	2,397	105
1932	1,088,215†	22,732	16,071	20·9	14·8	2,542	112
1933	1,087,969	21,361	14,747	19·6	13·6	2,061	96
1934	1,087,723	21,822	15,234	20·1	14·0	2,140	98
1935	1,087,476	22,102	15,537	20·3	14·3	2,169	98
1936	1,087,230	22,273	16,406	20·5	15·1	2,429	109
1937	1,086,984	22,176	16,379	20·4	15·1	2,313	104
1938	1,092,968*	21,979	15,016	20·1	13·7	1,919	87
1939	1,092,722	21,682	15,010	19·8	13·7	1,737	80
1940	1,092,476	20,965	17,603	19·2	16·1	1,983	95
1941	1,092,229	20,365	16,301	18·6	14·9	2,267	111
1942	1,091,983	20,615	14,679	18·9	13·4	1,863	90
1943	1,091,737	22,363	14,824	20·5	13·6	1,825	82
1944	1,091,491	22,203	14,603	20·3	13·4	2,108	95
1945	1,091,245	20,294	13,941	18·6	12·8	1,379	68
1946	1,090,998	23,560	14,502	21·6	13·3	1,588	67
1947	1,090,752	25,829	15,266	23·7	14·0	1,989	77
1948	1,090,506	22,292	13,620	20·4	12·5	1,241	56
1949	1,090,260	20,923	14,203	19·2	13·0	1,033	49
1950	1,090,013	20,031	14,090	18·4	12·9	879	44
1951	1,089,767	20,091	14,312	18·4	13·1	922	46
1952	1,086,800	20,337	13,841	18·7	12·7	831	41
1953	1,085,000	20,232	12,827	18·6	11·8	723	36
1954	1,084,700	20,977	12,750	19·3	11·8	736	35
1955	1,085,100	21,023	13,275	19·4	12·2	765	36
1956	1,083,500	21,885	13,194	20·2	12·2	720	33
1957	1,079,800	22,413	13,177	20·8	12·2	774	35
1958	1,078,400	22,760	13,454	21·1	12·5	800	35

* Extended City. † Births and Deaths from 1913 are corrected for transfers.

† Intercensal populations and rates in the years 1932 to 1950 inclusive were revised in 1951.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE GLASGOW INFECTIOUS
DISEASE HOSPITALS, 1958.

GENERAL.

The total number of patients dealt with during 1958 in the three Glasgow Hospitals, Belvidere, Knightswood and Ruchill, was 10,456, which represents a decrease of 70 on the total for 1957. This figure suggests that despite the reduced severity of most of the common infectious diseases these hospitals continue to provide an essential service to the community. There was no outstanding epidemic in 1958, as was the case in the previous year when Asian influenza accounted for some increase in the total of admissions. Although admission of poliomyelitis cases increased sharply in the summer months of 1958 (175 cases compared with 44 in 1957) the numbers were too low to be considered of epidemic proportions. The two principal diseases for which admission to these hospitals is requested are still pneumonia and dysentery. The combined total of 4,046 for these conditions constituted 38·7 per cent. of all cases treated during the year.

When three hospitals record that they have treated over 10,000 cases in one year it seems surprising that one should so frequently encounter the argument that there is no longer a need for such special departments for it is certainly unlikely that this large number of patients could be accommodated in other existing hospitals. It should scarcely be necessary to make the point, but it is certainly worth stating that, of course, all of these cases are admitted by the direct request of general practitioners, consultants, medical officer of health or of hospitals, and none at the behest of the consultants who work in them. Each patient is an acutely ill person, usually fevered and in need of specialist treatment and diagnostic facilities. There can be no doubt that two circumstances in Glasgow contribute to the high total of admissions. In the first place, the social conditions of a considerable proportion of the population of Glasgow, despite the housing improvements of recent years, still make it impossible to contemplate the management at home of diarrhoeal and severe respiratory disease. The continuing high admission rate of dysentery must be accepted as a measure of the poor hygienic standards in which a considerable

number of the community still live. In the second place, the large amount of " heavy " industry concentrated in the City, combined with the prevalent cold and wet weather conditions, make respiratory infection a serious winter hazard. Despite the great improvements in the treatment of pneumonia, this disease can still be serious in the very young and the old and it is not, therefore surprising that such a high proportion of the admissions are in these age groups.

It may, therefore, be apposite to state certain principles which suggest the need for specialist infectious disease hospitals :—

1. Large conurbations will always experience varying epidemic conditions due to the spread of bacteria or viruses in the population. Some of these epidemics will be of relatively simple diseases, but even from them, serious examples of infection will arise. Special accommodation for these sudden increases in illness should be available.
2. Admission to an infectious diseases hospital of any kind of infectious disease should invariably be obtained by the practising doctor with ease. The early cases in an epidemic are often unusual in their characteristics and may easily be mis-diagnosed. The medical officer of health must always regard the infectious diseases hospital as his best " watching post " for early information of epidemics.
3. " Empty beds " in an infectious diseases hospital are natural and indeed essential. They are natural because, of course, patients cannot be admitted to any ward but only to the ward which deals with their particular infection. Essential because such hospitals should always have a certain " lee-way " in order to cope with the unexpected. This is seen each year, for example, in the increase of respiratory illness in December and January.
4. The specialist infectious diseases unit ensures that certain clinicians by their experience and training have a special interest in and knowledge of bacterial and virus illness and think in epidemiological terms. It is now often assumed that such thinking can be left to the bacteriologist, but the increasing lack of clinical experience of such specialists should make one apprehensive in accepting their dicta on clinical and therapeutic matters.

5. Finally, it is little appreciated by medical men as well as laymen that the pattern of infectious disease in the community is constantly changing. The important disease of one period disappears to be replaced by another, which was once unimportant. The rise in poliomyelitis is a good example ; for some 30-40 years ago it was an infection of little relevance to the community. It is a matter of great regret that the Staphylococcus has in the past been regarded as an unimportant organism for this must explain the fact that the steps to deal with what is now a redoubtable pathogen have not included the obvious one that the infectious disease hospital is the place in which the severe examples should be treated.

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APPENDIX B.—TABLE I.

FEVER HOSPITALS—STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED ACCORDING TO SEX, ETC., BASED ON DISMISSALS AND DEATHS
FOR YEAR 1958.

	Admitted		Dismissed		Died		Mortality per cent.	Average Residence		Altered Diagnosis	Ruehill		Belvidere		Knightswood		Total Days' Residence	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Dis- missals	Deaths		Dis- missals	Deaths	Dis- missals	Deaths	Dis- missals	Deaths	Dis- missals	Deaths
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	228	—
Enteric Fever	3	2	4	3	—	—	—	33	8	3	10	1	4	—	—	—	367	8
Paratyphoid Fever	4	7	3	8	1	—	9.1	13	—	152	13	—	3	—	5	—	279	—
Continued and Undefined Fever	13	8	13	8	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	—
Puerperal Fever	—	1	—	1	—	1	100.0	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	217	206	224	208	—	—	—	11	—	46	119	—	179	—	134	—	4,592	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	19	22	16	21	—	—	—	14	—	21	33	—	2	1	2	—	510	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	40	31	34	27	1	5	8.4	18	2	329	56	5	5	—	—	1,114	—	
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	98	80	92	76	4	3	3.9	22	3	75	137	6	31	1	—	—	3,748	22
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1,503	1,084	1,381	1,026	141	111	66.7	23	15	1,430	815	99	1,205	118	387	35	55,393	3,696
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	24	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	24	—
Malaria	7	—	6	—	1	—	14.3	19	1	6	5	—	—	1	1	—	114	1
Dysentery	692	691	691	686	4	3	0.5	15	28	1,005	569	5	506	2	302	—	20,196	195
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	48	36	50	43	4	—	4.8	72	36	—	32	2	57	2	4	—	6,688	145
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	14	10	18	15	2	1	12.5	329	29	—	15	3	17	—	—	—	10,845	86
Measles	28	20	21	15	—	—	—	14	—	27	21	—	10	—	5	—	500	—
German Measles	14	15	13	15	—	—	—	7	—	6	11	—	12	—	5	—	188	—
Whooping Cough	55	63	53	59	—	1	0.8	25	1	39	38	1	64	—	10	—	2,828	1
Chickenpox	107	73	108	71	—	1	0.6	16	28	15	64	—	105	1	10	—	2,777	28
Mumps	29	27	30	27	—	—	—	12	—	13	32	—	14	—	11	—	711	—
Veneral Diseases	213	22	208	22	4	—	1.7	22	27	—	23	—	207	4	—	—	5,124	108
Influenza	16	12	17	11	—	1	3.6	12	1	3	7	1	20	—	1	—	324	1
Leprosy	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	143	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	2	—	1	—	1	—	50.0	7	7	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	7
Gastro Enteritis	197	157	187	143	—	—	0.3	25	1	502	129	—	106	—	95	1	8,135	1
Food Poisoning	33	32	36	31	—	1	1.5	21	26	35	35	—	30	1	—	—	1,388	26
Babies with Mothers	5	4	5	4	—	—	—	8	—	7	7	—	1	—	1	—	74	—
Unclassified (Staff)	2	13	2	13	—	—	—	14	—	—	14	—	2	—	—	—	191	—
No Apparent Disease	42	35	43	31	—	—	—	7	—	—	41	—	35	—	1	—	541	—
Others	2,667	1,715	2,505	1,621	142	63	4.7	12	18	—	9,011	30	1,860	98	255	17	50,097	3,634
Impetigo	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	13	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	54	—
Total	6,074	4,370	5,766	4,491	307	192	4.8	18	16	3,827	4,344	215	4,481	231	1,233	53	177,372	7,972
Phthisis	1,067	574	960	572	344	37	9.2	78	78	—	902	117	384	16	193	18	149,909	11,880

FEVER HOSPITALS. DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE, FOR THE YEAR 1958.

407

	MALES													FEMALES												
	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	22	3	3	1	1	—	2	—	4	11	18	76	141	15	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	6	17	68	111
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Paratyphoid B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pul. Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other forms of T.B. ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Veneral Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	7	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	10	17	37	64	142	5	1	3	1	—	1	—	1	3	5	13	30	63
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	31	6	5	4	2	—	2	4	16	33	59	145	307	26	4	6	2	—	2	—	4	6	11	33	98	192
Phthisis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	24	32	46	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	9	4	7	6	37

APPENDIX B.—TABLE III.

FEVER HOSPITALS. DISMISSALS AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE, FOR THE YEAR 1958.

	MALES														FEMALES													
	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total		
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8		
Continued and Undefined Fever ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8		
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ophthalmia Neon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ophthalmia Neon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Scarlet Fever	6	15	101	82	14	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	224	1	14	68	98	21	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	208		
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	4	2	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cerebro-spinal Fever	16	11	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	16	4	10	—	1	1	—	—	4	6	3	6	21		
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32		
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Poliio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Poliomylitis	11	9	28	25	8	2	3	8	2	—	—	—	96	4	15	23	10	4	2	4	13	4	—	—	—	79		
Acute Primary Pneumonia	385	106	113	53	22	32	29	45	84	155	211	287	1,522	258	84	103	45	8	19	29	41	76	94	133	247	1,137		
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery	100	172	274	65	16	5	6	13	11	8	6	19	695	100	142	204	68	25	21	26	28	20	16	12	27	689		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	3	5	3	7	2	2	5	1	7	9	9	54	2	6	7	2	2	2	1	5	6	2	6	2	43		
Other Forus of Tuberculosis	3	—	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	—	—	20	3	1	2	—	3	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	16		
Measles	2	5	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	2	3	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15		
German Measles	—	—	4	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	4	2	2	2	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	15		
Whooping Cough	25	11	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	22	16	16	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60		
Chickenpox	7	7	36	20	4	4	11	16	4	2	1	—	108	9	9	25	15	3	6	2	2	1	1	—	—	72		
Numps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28		
Veneral Diseases	1	1	1	14	3	1	5	4	1	37	26	9	212	1	1	9	5	2	7	2	1	1	1	3	2	21		
Influenza	1	—	1	3	1	4	2	4	39	1	1	—	17	1	—	—	—	17	1	3	1	1	3	2	2	12		
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gastro Enteritis	171	13	8	4	2	3	2	4	1	4	1	—	187	132	6	4	—	1	—	3	8	4	1	2	1	144		
Food Poisoning	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32		
Babies with Mothers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
Unclassified (Staff)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
No Apparent Disease	18	2	4	4	6	2	3	3	1	—	—	2	43	16	2	—	1	1	10	1	5	1	1	1	1	13		
Others	526	232	287	186	75	49	48	81	92	279	433	359	2,647	121	147	201	112	30	49	62	94	109	139	199	1	1,565		
Impetigo	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Total	1,287	950	891	485	167	128	154	239	242	505	694	691	6,073	995	402	630	369	115	141	143	200	225	244	303	487	4,383		
Phthisis	3	1	2	11	23	52	61	150	142	221	245	164	1,074	—	—	2	14	20	48	83	158	118	86	45	38	609		